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IN MEMORY OF
PROFESSOR WILLIAM MERRILL
AND
MRS. IMOGENE MERRILL

THIRTEEN SATIRES

OF

JUVENAL

WITH A COMMENTARY

BY

JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A.
FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

NEW EDITION.

VOLUME I

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1880.

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GIFT

Merrill

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Cantabrigiae:
TYPIS ACADEMICIS EXCUDEBAT
C. J. CLAY, A.M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As the first edition of this book has been out of print for several years, and some months must elapse before I can hope for leisure to continue the notes, I have resolved to issue at once the text and the explanatory notes as far as they are printed off.

The notes of Stanley and John Taylor, which are cited here and there, are taken from their MSS. in the Cambridge university library; those of Markland are preserved in St John's college.

For the notes bearing the initials H. A. J. M. and J. C. I am indebted to my friends Professor Munro and the lamented Professor Conington.

I have purposely abstained from consulting any English edition of Juvenal. All the citations have been taken anew from the original authors.

J. E. B. M.

St John's college, Cambridge.
28th Oct. 1869.

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1880
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D. IUNII IUVENALIS SATURARUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

I

Semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam
vexatus totiens rauci Theseide Cordi?
impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
hic elegos? impune diem consumpserit ingens
Telephus, aut summi plena iam margine libri
scribtus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?
nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi lucus
Martis et Aeoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani. quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras
Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum
pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,
Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant
semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae:
exspectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos
consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum
dormiret; stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique
vatibus occurras, perituraе parcere chartae.
cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
per quem magnus equos Auruncae flexit alumnus,
si vacat ac placidi rationem admittitis, edam.
Cum tener uxorem ducat spado, Mevia Tuscum
figat aprum et nuda teneat venabula mamma,

MC86745

patricios omnes opibus cum provocet unus
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat,
cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi
Crispinus, Tyrias umero revocante lacernas,
ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum,
nec sufferre queat maioris pondera gemmae,
difficile est saturam non scribere. nam quis iniquae
tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,
causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis
plena ipso, post hunc magni delator amici
et cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa
quod superest, quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat
Carus et a trepido Thymele summissa Latino,
cum te summoveant qui testamenta merentur
noctibus, in caelum quos evehit optima summi
nunc via processus, vetulae vesica beatae?
unciolam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem,
partes quisque suas, ad mensuram inguinis heres.
accipiat sane mercedem sanguinis et sic
palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram.
quid referam quanta siccum iecur ardeat ira,
cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
pupilli prostantis, et hic damnatus inani
iudicio (quid enim salvis infamia nummis?)
exul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis
iratis, at tu victrix provincia ploras?
haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?
haec ego non agitem? sed quid magis? Heracleas
aut Diomedeas aut mugitum labyrinthi
et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem,
cum leno accipiat moechi bona, si capiendi
ius nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
doctus et ad calicem vigilanti stertere naso;

cum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis,
qui bona donavit praesepibus et caret omni
maiorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato
Flaminiam puer Automedon; nam lora tenebat
ipse, lacernatae cum se iactaret amicae?
nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
quadrivio, cum iam sexta cervice feratur
hinc atque inde patens ac nuda paene cathedra
et multum referens de Maecenate supino
signator, falso qui se lautum atque beatum
exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerat uda?
occurrit matrona potens, quae molle Calenum
porrectura viro miscet sitiente rubetam,
instituitque rudes melior Lucusta propinquas
per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.
aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,
si vis esse aliquid. probitas laudatur et alget.
criminibus debent hortos praetoria mensas
argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum.
quem patitur dormire nurus corruptor avarae,
quem sponsae turpes et praetextatus adulter?
si natura negat, facit indignatio versum
qualemcunque potest, quales ego vel Cluvienus.
Ex quo Deucalion nimbis tollentibus aequor
navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposcit,
paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa,
et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrra puellas,
quidquid agunt homines, votum timor ira voluptas
gaudia discursus nostri farrago libelli est.
et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando
maior avaritiae patuit sinus? alea quando
hos animos? neque enim loculis comitantibus itur
ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca.
proelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis

armigero! simplexne furor sestertia centum
perdere et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
quis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
secreto cenavit avus? nunc sportula primo
limine parva sedet turbae rapienda togatae:
ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat, ne
suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas.
agnitus accipies. iubet a praecone vocari
ipsos Troiugenas (nam vexant limen et ipsi
nobiscum:) 'da praetori, da deinde tribuno.'
sed libertinus prior est. 'prior,' inquit 'ego adsum.
cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere, quamvis
natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae
arguerint, licet ipse negem? sed quinque tabernae
quadringenta parant. quid confert purpura maior
optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro
conductas Corvinus oves, ego possideo plus
Pallante et Licinis?' exspectent ergo tribuni,
vincant divitiae, sacro ne cedat honori,
nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis,
quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum
maiestas, etsi funesta pecunia templo
nondum habitas, nullas nummorum ereximus aras,
ut colitur Pax atque Fides Victoria Virtus
quaeque salutato crepitat Concordia nido.
sed cum summus honor finito computet anno,
sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,
quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est
et panis fumusque domi? densissima centum
quadrantes lectica petit, sequiturque maritum
languida vel praegnas et circumducitur uxor.
hic petit absenti nota iam callidus arte,
ostendens vacuam et clausam pro coniuge sellam.
'Galla mea est,' inquit, 'citius dimitte. moraris?

profer Galla caput! noli vexare, quiescet.'
Ipse dies pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum:
sportula, deinde forum iurisque peritus Apollo
atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
nescio quis titulos Aegyptius atque Arabarches,
cuius ad effigiem non tantum meiere fas est.
vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes
votaque deponunt, quamquam longissima cenae
spes homini: caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.
optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit
rex horum, vacuisque toris tantum ipse iacebit.
nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam
antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.
nullus iam parasitus erit. sed quis ferat istas
luxuriae sordes? quanta est gula, quae sibi totos
ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!
poena tamen praesens, cum tu deponis amictus
turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus,
et nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cenas
ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.
Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
posteritas; eadem facient cupientque minores,
omne in praecipiti vitium stetit; utere velis,
totos pande sinus! dicas hic forsitan: 'unde
ingenium par materiae? unde illa priorum
scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
simplicitas "cuius non audeo dicere nomen?
quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?"
pone Tigellinum, taeda lucebis in illa,
qua stantes ardent, qui fixo pectore fumant,
et latum media sulcum deducit harena.'
qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
pensilibus plumis, atque illinc despiciat nos?

'cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum.
accusator erit qui verbum dixerit "hic est."
securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem
committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles
aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus:
ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens
infremuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est
criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.
inde irae et lacrimae. tecum prius ergo voluta
haec animo ante tubas. galeatum sero duelli
paenitet.' experiar, quid concedatur in illos,
quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

III

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.
ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni
secessus. ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae.
nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae
urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?
sed dum tota domus reda componitur una,
substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.
hic, ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae,
nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
Iudaeis, quorum cophinus faenumque supellex—
omnis enim populo mercedem pendere iussa est
arbor, et eiectis mendicat silva Camenis—
in vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas
dissimiles veris. quanto praesentius esset

numen aquae, viridi si margine cluderet undas
herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum!
hic tunc Umbricius 'quando artibus,' inquit, 'honestis
nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,
res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, atque eadem cras
deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc
ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas,
dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat, et pedibus me
porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.
cedamus patria. vivant Artorius istic
et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
quis facile est aedem conducere flumina portus,
siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.
quondam hi cornicines et municipalis harenae
perpetui comites notaeque per oppida buccae
munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgus
quem iubet occidunt populariter, inde reversi
conducunt foricas, et cur non omnia? cum sint,
quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
extollit, quotiens voluit Fortuna iocari.
quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio, librum,
si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere, motus
astrorum ignoro, funus promittere patris
nec volo nec possum, ranarum viscera numquam
inspexi, ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter,
quae mandat, norunt alii, me nemo ministro
fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, tamquam
mancus et exstinctae corpus non utile dextrae.
quis nunc diligitur, nisi conscius, et cui fervens
aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis?
nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,
participem qui te secreti fecit honesti;

carus erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore quo vult
accusare potest. tanti tibi non sit opaci
omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum,
ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas,
tristis et a magno semper timearis amico.

Quae nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris
et quos praecipue fugiam, properabo fateri,
nec pudor obstabit. non possum ferre, Quirites,
Graecam urbem. quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei?
iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum
vexit et ad circum iussas prostare puellas:
ite quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra!
rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
et ceromatico fert niceteria collo!
hic altâ Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta,
hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
promptus et Isaeo torrentior. ede, quid illum
esse putes? quem vis hominem secum attulit ad nos:
grammaticus rhetor geometres pictor aliptes
augur schoenobates medicus magus, omnia novit
Graeculus esuriens: in caelum, iusseris, ibit.
in summa, non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax,
qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis.
horum ego non fugiam conchylia? me prior ille
signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,
advectus Romam quo pruna et cottona vento?
usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum
hausit Aventini baca nutrita Sabina?
quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat

sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
et longum invalidi collum cervicibus aequat
Herculis Antaeum procul a tellure tenentis,
miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec
ille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marito?
haec eadem licet et nobis laudare; sed illis
creditur. an melior, cum Thaida sustinet aut cum
uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo
cultam palliolo? mulier nempe ipsa videtur,
non persona loqui, vacua et plana omnia dicas
infra ventriculum et tenui distantia rima.
nec tamen Antiochus, nec erit mirabilis illic
aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo:
natio comoeda est. rides, maiore cachinno
concutitur; flet, si lacrimas conspexit amici,
nec dolet; igniculum brumae si tempore poscas,
accipit endromidem; si dixeris "aestuo," sudat.
[non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni]
nocte dieque potest aliena sumere vultum
a facie, iactare manus, laudare paratus,
si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,
si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
praeterea sanctum nihil est nec ab inguine tutum,
non matrona laris, non filia virgo, neque ipse
sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus;
horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
[scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.]
et quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, transi
gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae.
stoicus occidit Baream delator, amicum
discipulumque senex, ripa nutritus in illa,
ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus,

qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
solus habet; nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem
exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno,
limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis.

Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
currere, cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire
praecipitem inbeat, dudum vigilantibus orbis,
ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?
divitis hic servi cludit latus ingenuorum
filius; alter enim quantum in legione tribuni
accipiunt donat Calvinae vel Catienae,
ut semel aut iterum super illam palpitet, at tu,
cum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, haeres
et dubitas alta Chionen deducere sella.
da testem Romae tam sanctum, quam fuit hospes
numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui
servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam:
protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
quaestio "quot pascit servos? quot possidet agri
iugera? quam multa magnaque paropside cenat?"
quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
tantum habet et fidei. iures licet et Samothracum
et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper
creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis.
quid quod materiam praebet causasque iocorum
omnibus hic idem, si foeda et scissa lacerna,
si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
pelle patet, vel si consuto vulnere crassum
atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix?
nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
quam quod ridiculos homines facit. "exeat," inquit,
"si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri,

cuius res legi non sufficit, et sedeant hic
lenonum pueri quocumque e fornice nati,
hic plaudat nitidi praeconis filius inter
pinnirapi cultos iuvenes iuvenesque lanistae;
sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni."
quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellae
sarcinulis impar? quis pauper scribitur heres?
quando in consilio est aedilibus? agmine facto
debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.
haut facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus opstat
res angusta domi, sed Romae durior illis
conatus, magno hospitium miserabile, magno
servorum ventres et frugi cenula magno.
fictilibus cenare pudet, quod turpe negabis
translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam
contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo.
pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua
nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. ipsa dierum
festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
in gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,
aequales habitus illic similesque videbis
orchestram et populum, clari velamen honoris
sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae.
hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus
quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
paupertate omnes. quid te moror? omnia Romae
cum pretio. quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes,
ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?
ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati,
plena domus libis venalibus. accipe et istud
fermentum tibi habe: praestare tributa clientes

cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.
Quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam,
aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis, aut
simplicibus Gabiis, aut proni Tiburis arce?
nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
magna parte sui: nam sic labentibus obstat
vilicus et, veteris rimae cum texit hiatum,
securos pendente iubet dormire ruina.
vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli
nocte metus. iam poscit aquam, iam frivola transfert
Ucalegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant,
tu nescis. nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,
ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur
a pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.
lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,
ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra
cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
iamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos,
et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
perdidit infelix totum nihil; ultimus autem
aerumnae est cumulus, quod nudum et frusta rogantem
nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque iuvabit.
si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
pullati proceres, differt vadimonia praetor;
tunc gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
ardet adhuc, et iam accurrit qui marmora donet,
conferat impensas: hic nuda et candida signa,
hic aliquid praeclarum Euphranoris et Polycliti,
phaecasiatorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
hic modium argenti. meliora ac plura reponit
Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito iam
suspectus, tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes.

si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae
aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur,
quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
in tenuis plantas facili defunditur haustu.
vive bidentis amans et culti vilicus horti,
unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.
est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu,
unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.

Plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando; sed ipsum
languorem peperit cibus inperfectus et haerens
ardenti stomacho, nam quae meritoria somnum
admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe,
inde caput morbi. redarum transitus arto
vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae
eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis,

Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
dives et ingenti curret super ora liburna,
atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus,
namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra,
ante tamen veniet. nobis properantibus obstat
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
qui sequitur, ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam;
pinguia crura luto; planta mox undique magna
calcor et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.
nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
plaustra vehunt, nutant alte populoque minantur.

nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
invenit? obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
more animae. domus interea secura patellas
iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
striglibus et pleno componit lintea guto.
haec inter pueros varie properantur, at ille
iam sedet in ripa taetrumque novicius horret
porthmea, nec sperat cenosi gurgitis alnum
infelix, nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.

Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis,
quod spatium tectis sublimibus, unde cerebrum
testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.
ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus.
[ergo non aliter poterit dormire? quibusdam]
somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis
atque mero fervens cavet hunc, quem coccina laena
vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
multum praeterea flammarum et aenea lampas;
me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum,
contemnit. miserae cognosce prooemia rixae,
si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
stat contra starique iubet. parere necesse est,

nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem
fortior? "unde venis?" exclamat; "cuius aceto,
cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum
sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
nil mihi respondes? aut dic, aut accipe calcem!
ede, ubi consistas! in qua te quaero proseucha?"
dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
tantumdem est, feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde
irati faciunt; libertas pauperis haec est:
pulsatus rogat et pugnis concisus adorat,
ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.
nec tamen haec tantum metuas, nam qui spoliet te
non derit, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique
fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.
interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem.
armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur
et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,
sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.
qua fornace graves, qua non incude, catenae?
maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas, ne
vomer deficiat, ne marrae et sarcula desint.
felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
saecula, quae quondam sub regibus atque tribunis
viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.
His alias poteram et pluris subnectere causas,
sed iumenta vocant, et sol inclinat, eundum est.
nam mihi commota iandudum mulio virga
annuit.—ergo vale nostri memor, et quotiens te
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam
converte a Cumis: saturarum ego, ni pudet illas,
adiutor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.'

Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi saepe vocandus
ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
a vitiis, aegrae solaque libidine fortes
deliciae: viduas tantum spernatur adulter.
quid refert igitur, quantis iumenta fatiget
porticibus, quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra,
iugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit aedes
[nemo malus felix, minime corruptor et idem]
incestus, cum quo nuper vittata iacebat
sanguine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos?
sed nunc de factis levioribus—et tamen alter
si fecisset idem, caderet sub iudice morum,
nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Seioque, decebat
Crispinum—quid agas, cum dira et foedior omni
crimine persona est? mullum sex milibus emit,
aequantem sane paribus sestertia libris,
ut perhibent qui de magnis maiora loquuntur.
consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto
praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi;
est ratio ulterior, magnae si misit amicae,
quae vehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.
nil tale exspectes, emit sibi. multa videmus,
quae miser et frugi non fecit Apicius. hoc tu,
succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro,
hoc pretio squamam? potuit fortasse minoris
piscator quam piscis emi; provincia tanti
vendit agros, sed maiores Apulia vendit.
quales tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
induperatorem, cum tot sestertia partem
exiguam et modicae sumptam de margine cenae
purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
iam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat

vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros?
incipe, Calliope! licet et considere: non est
cantandum, res vera agitur. narrate, puellae
Pierides! prosit mihi vos dixisse puellas.
Cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,
incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi
ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
implevitque sinus; nec enim minor haeserat illis,
quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem
solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.
destinat hoc monstrum cumbae linique magister
pontifici summo. quis enim proponere talem
aut emere auderet, cum plena et litora multo
delatore forent? dispersi protinus algae
inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo,
non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem
depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde
elapsum, veterem ad dominum debere reverti.
si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,
quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto,
res fisci est, ubicumque natat: donabitur ergo,
ne pereat. iam letifero cedente pruinis
autumno, iam quartanam sperantibus aegris,
stridebat deformis hiems praedamque recentem
servabat; tamen hic properat, velut urgueat auster.
utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta servat
ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper;
ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvae;
exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.
itur ad Atriden. tum Picens 'accipe,' dixit,
'privatis maiora focis, genialis agatur

iste dies, propera stomachum laxare saginans,
et tua servatum consume in saecula rhombum;
ipse capi voluit.' quid apertius? et tamen illi
surgebant cristae. nihil est quod credere de se
non possit, cum laudatur dis aequa potestas.
sed derat pisci patinae mensura. vocantur
ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat ille,
in quorum facie miserae magnaeque sedebat
pallor amicitiae. primus, clamante Liburno
'currite, iam sedit!' rapta properabat abolla
Pegasus attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi,
[anne aliud tunc praefecti? quorum optimus atque]
interpres legum sanctissimus, omnia quamquam
temporibus diris tractanda putabat inermi
iustitia. venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,
cuius erant mores qualis facundia, mite
ingenium. maria ac terras populosque regenti
quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret
consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni,
cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimboso
vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
ille igitur numquam direxit bracchia contra
torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset
verba animi proferre et vitam inpendere vero.
sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit
solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.
proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi
cum iuvene indigno, quem mors tam saeva maneret
et domini gladiis tam festinata. sed olim
prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus,
unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
profuit ergo nihil misero, quod comminus ursos
figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena

venator. quis enim iam non intellegat artes
patricias? quis priscum illud miratur acumen,
Brute, tuum? facile est barbato inponere regi.
nec melior vultu, quamvis ignobilis, ibat
Rubrius, offensae veteris reus atque tacendae,
et tamen inprobior saturam scribente cinaedo.
Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus,
et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
quantum vix redolent duo funera; saevior illo
Pompeius tenui iugulos aperire susurro,
et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis
Fuscus, marmorea meditatus proelia villa,
et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,
qui numquam visae flagrabat amore puellae,
grande et conspicuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum,
caecus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles,
dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes
blandaque devexae iactaret basia redae.
nemo magis rhombum stupuit: nam plurima dixit
in laevum conversus; at illi dextra iacebat
belua. sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus
et pegma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.
non cedit Veiento, set ut fanaticus oestro
percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat et 'ingens
omen habes,' inquit, 'magni clarique triumphi:
regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
excidet Arviragus: peregrina est belua, cernis
erectas in terga sudes?' hoc defuit unum
Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.
"quidnam igitur censes? conciditur?" 'absit ab illo
dedecus hoc,' Montanus ait. 'testa alta paretur,
quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.
debetur magnus patinae subitusque Prometheus;
argillam atque rotam citius properate! sed ex hoc

tempore iam, Caesar, figuli tua castra sequantur!
vicit digna viro sententia: noverat ille
luxuriam inperii veterem noctesque Neronis
iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno
arderet. nulli maior fuit usus edendi
tempestate mea: Circeis nata forent an
Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
ostrea, callebat primo depraendere morsu;
et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.
surgitur, et misso proceres exire iubentur
consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,
tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sycambris
dicturus, tamquam e diversis partibus orbis
anxia praecipiti venisset epistula pinna.
atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
tempora saevitiae, claras quibus abstulit urbi
inlustresque animas impune et vindice nullo!
sed periit, postquam Cerdonibus esse timendus
coeperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.

V

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra:
si potes illa pati, quae nec Sarmentus iniquas
Caesaris ad mensas nec vilis Gabba tulisset,
quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi.
ventre nihil novi frugalius; hoc tamen ipsum
defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
nulla crepido vacat, nusquam pons et tegetis pars
dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenae?

tam ieiuna fames cum possit honestius illic
et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini.
Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus
mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
fructus amicitiae magnae cibus; inputat hunc rex
et quamvis rarum tamen inputat. ergo duos post
si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto:
'una simus' ait. votorum summa. quid ultra
quaeris? habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum
debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem
sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se
frigida circumagunt pigri serraca Bootae.
qualis cena tamen? vinum, quod sucida nolit
lana pati: de conviva Corybanta videbis.
iurgia proludunt; sed mox et pocula torques
saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,
inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem
pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona.
ipse capillato diffusum consule potat
calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,
cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico;
cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
Setinis, cuius patriam titulumque senectus
delevit multa veteris fuligine testae,
quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant
Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. ipse capaces
Heliadum crustas et inaequales berullo
Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum,
vel si quando datur, custos adfixus ibidem,
qui numeret gemmas, ungues observet acutos.
da veniam: praeclara illi laudatur iaspis.
nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert

a digitis, quas in vaginae fronte solebat
ponere zelotypo iuvenis praelatus Iarbae:
tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem
siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac iam
quassatum et rupto poscentem sulpura vitro.
si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,
frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis:
[non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar?]
vos aliam potatis aquam. tibi pocula cursor
Gaetulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri
et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae:
flos Asiae ante ipsum pretio maiore paratus,
quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci
et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum
frivola. quod cum ita sit, tu Gaetulum Ganymedem
respice, cum sities. nescit tot milibus emptus
pauperibus miscere puer: sed forma, sed aetas
digna supercilio. quando ad te pervenit ille?
quando rogatus adest calidae gelidaeque minister?
quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,
quodque aliquid poscas, et quod se stante recumbas.
[maxima quaeque domus servis est plena superbis.]
ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
vix fractum, solidae iam mucida frusta farinae
quae genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum:
sed tener et niveus mollique siligine factus
servatur domino. dextram cohibere memento,
salva sit artoptae reverentia. finge tamen te
inprobulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat:
'vis tu consuetis audax conviva canistris
impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?'
"scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relicta
coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri

Esquilias, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus
Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo!"
aspice, quam longo distinguat pectore lancem,
quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepta
asparagis qua despiciat convivia cauda,
dum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri:
sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
ponitur exigua feralis cena patella.
ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, at hic qui
pallidus affertur misero tibi caulis olebit
lanternam: illud enim vestris datur alveolis, quod
canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta,
propter quod Romae cum Boccare nemo lavatur,
[quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.]
mullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica vel quem
Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est
et iam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula saevit
retibus assiduis penitus scrutante macello
proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc
quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat.
Virroni muraena datur, quae maxima venit
gurgite de Siculo; nam dum se continet Auster,
dum sedet et siccat madidas in carcere pinnas,
contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim.
vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae,
aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus et ipse
vernula riparum, pinguis torrente cloaca
et solitus mediae cryptam penetrare Suburae.
Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si praebeat aurem.
'nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis
a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat
largiri; namque et titulis et fascibus olim
maior habebatur donandi gloria: solum

poscimus, ut cenes civiliter; hoc face et esto,
esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.'
Anseris ante ipsum magni iecur, anseribus par
altilis, et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri
fumat aper; post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua cenas
maiores. 'tibi habe frumentum,' Alledius inquit,
'o Libye, disiunge boves, dum tubera mittas.'
structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit,
saltantem spectes et chironomunta volanti
cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri
omnia; nec minimo sane discrimine refert,
quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.
duceris planta, velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus,
et ponere foris, si quid temptaveris umquam
hiscere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. quando propinat
Virro tibi sumitve tuis contacta labellis
pocula? quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis
perditus, ut dicat regi 'bibe?' plurima sunt, quae
non audent homines pertusa dicere laena;
quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
et melior fatis donaret homuncio, quantus
ex nihilo, quantus fieres Virronis amicus!
'da Trebio! pone ad Trebium! vis frater ab ipsis
ilibus?' o nummi, vobis hunc praestat honorem,
vos estis fratres. dominus tamen et domini rex
si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aula
luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo.
[iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.]
set tua nunc Mygale pariat licet et pueros tres
in gremium patris fundat simul, ipse loquaci
gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca iubebit
adferri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum,
ad mensam quotiens parasitus venerit infans.

vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,
boletus domino, set quales Claudius edit
ante illum uxoris, post quem nil amplius edit.
Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit
poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore,
qualia perpetuus Phaeacum autumnus habebat,
credere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris;
tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit
qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
discit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella.
forsitan impensae Virronem parcere credas;
hoc agit, ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus
quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,
si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem
cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.
tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:
captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae,
nec male coniectat; quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum
vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro?
spes bene cenandi vos decipit, 'ecce dabit iam
semesum leporem atque aliquid de clunibus apri,
ad nos iam veniet minor altilis,' inde parato
intactoque omnes et stricto pane tacetis.
ille sapit, qui te sic utitur. omnia ferre
si potes, et debes: pulsandum vertice raso
praebebis quandoque caput, nec dura timebis
flagra pati his epulis et tali dignus amico.

D. IUNII IUVENALIS
SATURARUM
LIBER TERTIUS.

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Caesare tantum,
solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camenas
respexit, cum iam celebres notique poetae
balneolum Gabiis, Romae conducere furnos
temptarent, nec foedum alii nec turpe putarent
praecones fieri, cum desertis Aganippes
vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio.
nam si Pieria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra
ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machaerae
et vendas potius, commissa quod auctio vendit
stantibus, oenophorum tripodes armaria cistas,
Alcithoen Pacci, Thebas et Terea Fausti.
hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi,'
quod non vidisti. faciant equites Asiani
quamquam et Cappadoces; faciant equites Bithyni,
altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.
nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem
cogetur posthac, nectit quicumque canoris
eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.
hoc agite, o iuvenes! circumspicit et stimulat vos
materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit.
siqua aliunde putas rerum exspectanda tuarum
praesidia atque ideo crocea membrana tabella
impletur, lignorum aliquid posce ocius et quae
componis dona Veneris, Telesine, marito;
aut clude et positos tinea pertunde libellos.
frange miser calamos vigilataque proelia dele,
qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.
spes nulla ulterior: didicit iam dives avarus
tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,
ut pueri Iunonis avem. sed defluit aetas

et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.
taedia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque
Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus.
Accipe nunc artes. ne quid tibi conferat iste,
quem colis et Musarum et Apollinis aede relicta,
ipse facit versus atque uni cedit Homero
propter mille annos, et si dulcedine famae
succensus recites, maculosas commodat aedes:
haec longe ferrata domus servire iubetur,
in qua sollicitas imitatur ianua portas.
scit dare libertos extrema in parte sedentis
ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces;
nemo dabit regum quanti subsellia constant
et quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo
quaeque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedris.
nos tamen hoc agimus tenuique in pulvere sulcos
ducimus et litus sterili versamus aratro.
nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosum
[consuetudo mali; tenet insanabile multos]
scribendi cacoethes et aegro in corde senescit.
sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,
qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui
communi feriat carmen triviale moneta,
hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,
anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi
impatiens, cupidus silvarum aptusque bibendis
fontibus Aonidum. neque enim cantare sub antro
Pierio thyrsumque potest contingere maesta
paupertas atque aeris inobs, quo nocte dieque
corpus eget. satur est, cum dicit Horatius 'euhoe!'
qui locus ingenio, nisi cum se carmine solo
vexant et dominis Cirrae Nysaeque feruntur
pectora vestra duas non admittentia curas?
magnae mentis opus nec de lodice paranda

attonitae, currus et equos faciesque deorum
aspicere et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinys.
nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desset
hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri,
surda nihil gemeret grave bucina. poscimus, ut sit
non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa cothurno,
cuius et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus?
non habet infelix Numitor quod mittat amico,
Quintillae quod donet habet, nec defuit illi
unde emeret multa pascendum carne leonem
iam domitum. constat leviori belua sumptu
nimirum, et capiunt plus intestina poetae.
contentus fama iaceat Lucanus in hortis
marmoreis; at Serrano tenuique Saleio
gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?
curritur ad vocem iucundam et carmen amicae
Thebaidos, laetam cum fecit Statius urbem
promisitque diem: tanta dulcedine captos
adficit ille animos, tantaque libidine volgi
auditur; sed cum fregit subsellia versu,
esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven.
ille et militiae multis largitus honorem
semenstri digitos vatum circumligat auro.
quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos
et Baream, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.
haut tamen invideas vati, quem pulpita pascunt.
quis tibi Maecenas, quis nunc erit aut Proculeius
aut Fabius, quis Cotta iterum, quis Lentulus alter?
tunc par ingenio pretium, tunc utile multis
pallere et vinum toto nescire Decembri.

Vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum
scriptores? petit hic plus temporis atque olei plus.
nullo quippe modo millensima pagina surgit

omnibus et crescit multa damnosa papyro;
sic ingens rerum numerus iubet atque operum lex.
quae tamen inde seges, terrae quis fructus apertae?
quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti?
'Sed genus ignavum, quod lecto gaudet et umbra.'
dic igitur, quid causidicis civilia praestent
officia et magno comites in fasce libelli?
ipsi magna sonant, sed tum cum creditor audit
praecipue, vel si tetigit latus acrior illo,
qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen.
tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles
conspuiturque sinus: veram depraendere messem
si libet, hinc centum patriffonia causidicorum,
parte alia solum russati pone Lacernae.
consedere duces, surgis tu pallidus Aiax,
dicturus dubia pro libertate bubulco
iudice. rumpe miser tensum iecur, ut tibi lasso
figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae.
quod vocis pretium? siccus petasunculus et vas
pelamydum, aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi,
aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae.
si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,
inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum.
Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, et melius nos
egimus. huius enim stat currus aeneus, alti
quadriiuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
eminus et statua meditatur proelia lusca.
sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit; exitus hic est
Tongilii, magno cum rhinocerote lavari
qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba
perque forum iuvenes longo premit assere Maedos,
empturus pueros argentum murrina villas;
spondet enim Tyrio stlattaria purpura filo.

et tamen est illis hoc utile, purpura vendit
causidicum, vendunt amethystina, convenit illis
et strepitu et facie maioris vivere census.
[sed finem inpensae non servat prodiga Roma.]
fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo ducentos
nunc dederit nummos, nisi fulserit anulus ingens.
respicit haec primum qui litigat, an tibi servi
octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati
ante pedes. ideo conducta Paulus agebat
sardonyche, atque ideo pluris quam Gallus agebat,
quam Basilus. rara in tenui facundia panno.
quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?
quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? accipiat te
Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguae.
Declamare doces? o ferrea pectora Vetti,
cui perimit saevos classis numerosa tyrannos!
nam quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem stans
perferet atque eadem cantabit versibus isdem;
occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.
quis color et quod sit causae genus atque ubi summa
quaestio, quae veniant diversae forte sagittae,
nosse velint omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.
'mercedem appellas? quid enim scio?' "culpa docentis
scilicet arguitur, quod laeva parte mamillae
nil salit Arcadico iuveni, cuius mihi sexta
quaque die miserum dirus caput Annibal implet;
quidquid id est, de quo deliberat, an petat urbem
a Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus
circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.
quantum vis stipulare, et protinus accipe, quod do,
ut totiens illum pater audiat." haec alii sex
vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistae,
et veras agitant lites raptore relicto;

fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,
et quae iam veteres sanant mortaria caecos.
ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt
consilia, et vitae diversum iter ingredietur,
ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra,
summula ne pereat, qua vilis tessera venit
frumenti: quippe haec merces lautissima tempta,
Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Polio quanti
lautorum pueros, artem scindes Theodori.
balnea sescentis et pluris porticus, in qua
gestetur dominus, quotiens pluit—anne serenum
exspectet spargatque luto iumenta recenti?
[hic potius, namque hic mundae nitet ungula mulae—]
parte alia longis Numidarum fulta columnis
surgat et algentem rapiat cenatio solem.
quanticumque domus, veniet qui fercula docte
conponat, veniet qui pulmentaria condit.
hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,
ut multum, duo sufficient: res nulla minoris
constabit patri, quam filius. 'unde igitur tot
Quintilianus habet saltus?' exempla novorum
fatorum transi. felix et pulcher et acer,
felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus
adpositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae;
felix orator quoque maximus et iaculator
et, si perfrixit, cantat bene. distat enim, quae
sidera te excipiant modo primos incipientem
edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem.
si Fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul;
si volet haec eadem, fies de consule rhetor.
Ventidius quid enim? quid Tullius? anne aliud quam
sidus et occulti miranda potentia fati?
servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphum.
felix ille tamen corvo quoque rarior albo.

paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae,
sicut Tharsymachi probat exitus atque Secundi
Carrinatis: et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenae,
nil praeter gelidas ausae conferre cicutas.
di, maiorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram
spirantisque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
qui praeceptorem sancti voluere parentis
esse loco! metuens virgae iam grandis Achilles
cantabat patriis in montibus et cui non tunc
eliceret risum citharoedi cauda magistri;
sed Rufum atque alios caedit sua quemque iuventus,
Rufum, quem totiens Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.
Quis gremio Celadi doctique Palaemonis adfert
quantum grammaticus meruit labor? et tamen ex hoc
quodcumque est (minus est autem quam rhetoris aera)
discipuli custos praemordet acoenonoëtus,
et qui dispensat, franget sibi. cede, Palaemon,
et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam
institor hibernae tegetis niveique cadurci:
dummodo non pereat, mediae quod noctis ab hora
sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet,
qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;
dummodo non pereat, totidem olfecisse lucernas,
quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.
rara tamen merces, quae cognitione tribuni
non egeat. sed vos saevas inponite leges,
ut praeceptori verborum regula constet,
ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes
tamquam ungues digitosque suos, ut forte rogatus,
dum petit aut thermas aut Phoebi balnea, dicat
nutricem Anchisae, nomen patriamque novercae
Anchemoli, dicat quot Acestes vixerit annis,
quot Siculas Phrygibus vini donaverit urnas.

exigite ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,
ut si quis cera voltum facit; exigite ut sit
et pater ipsius coetus, ne turpia ludant,
ne faciant vicibus. non est leve tot puerorum
observare manus oculosque in fine trementis.
'haec,' inquit, 'cura: set cum se verterit annus,
accipe, victori populus quod postulat, aurum.'

VIII

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
sanguine censeri, pictos ostendere vultus
maiorum et stantis in curribus Aemilianos
et Curios iam dimidios umerosque minorem
Corvinum et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem?
quis fructus, generis tabula iactare capaci
[Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga]
fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,
si coram Lepidis male vivitur? effigies quo
tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox
ante Numantinos, si dormire incipis ortu
luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?
cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara
natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si
vanus et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna,
si tenerum attritus Catinensi pumice lumbum
squalentis traducit avos emptorque veneni
frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem?
tota licet veteres exornent undique cerae
atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
Paulus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto,
hos ante effigies maiorum pone tuorum,

praecedant ipsas illi te consule virgas.
prima mihi debes animi bona. sanctus haberi
iustitiaeque tenax factis dictisque mereris,
adgnosco procerem; salve, Gaetulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocumque alio de sanguine; rarus
civis et egregius patriae contingis ovanti;
exclamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri
invento. quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui
indignus genere et praeclaro nomine tantum
insignis? nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus,
Aethiopem Cycnum, parvam extortamque puellam
Europen; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
levibus et siccae lambentibus ora lucernae
nomen erit pardus tigris leo, si quid adhuc est
quod fremat in terris violentius. ergo cavebis
et metues, ne tu sic Creticus aut Camerinus.

His ego quem monui? tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli
Blande. tumes alto Drusorum stemmate, tamquam
feceris ipse aliquid, propter quod nobilis esses,
ut te conciperet quae sanguine fulget Iuli,
non quae ventoso conducta sub aggere texit.
'vos humiles,' inquis, 'vulgi pars ultima nostri,
quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis:
ast ego Cecropides.' vivas et originis huius
gaudia longa feras! tamen ima plebe Quiritem
facundum invenies; solet hic defendere causas
nobilis indocti; veniet de plebe togata,
qui iuris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat.
hic petit Euphraten iuvenis domitique Batavi
custodes aquilas armis industrius: at tu
nil nisi Cecropides truncoque simillimus Hermae.
nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod
illi marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago.
dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, animalia muta

quis generosa putet, nisi fortia? nempe volucrem
sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
fervet et exsultat rauco victoria circo.
nobilis hic, quocumque venit de gramine, cuius
clara fuga ante alios et primus in aequore pulvis;
sed venale pecus Coryphaei posteritas et
Hirpini, si rara iugo Victoria sedit.
nil ibi maiorum respectus, gratia nulla
umbrarum; dominos pretiis mutare iubentur
exiguis, trito ducunt epiredia collo
segnipedes dignique molam versare Nepotis.
ergo ut miremur te, non tua, privum aliquid da,
quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores,
quos illis damus ac dedimus, quibus omnia debes.
Haec satis ad iuvenem, quem nobis fama superbum
tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo.
rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
fortuna; sed te censeri laude tuorum,
Pontice, noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futurae
laudis agas. miserum est aliorum incumbere famae,
ne conlapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos.
esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
integer. ambiguae si quando citabere testis
incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
falsus et admoto dictet periuria tauro,
summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori
et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.
dignus morte perit, cenet licet ostrea centum
Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur aeno.
expectata diu tandem provincia cum te
rectorem accipiet, pone irae frena modumque,
pone et avaritiae, miserere inopum sociorum:
ossa vides regum vacuis exucta medullis.

respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
praemia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine iusto
et Capito et Numitor ruerint damnante senatu,
piratae Cilicum. sed quid damnatio confert?
cum Pansa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit,
praeconem, Chaerippe, tuis circumspice pannis,
iamque tace; furor est post omnia perdere naulon.
non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par
damnorum sociis florentibus et modo victis.
plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervos
nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
et cum Parrasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycliti
multus ubique labor, rarae sine Mentore mensae.
inde Dolabellae atque hinc Antonius, inde
sacrilegus Verres referebant navibus altis
occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
nunc sociis iuga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum
et pater armenti capto eripiatur agello,
ipsi deinde lares, si quod spectabile signum.
[si quis in aedicula deus unicus. haec etenim sunt
pro summis, nam sunt haec maxima. despicias tu]
forsitan inbellis Rhodios unctamque Corinthon
despicias merito; quid resinata iuventus
cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis?
horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis,
qui saturant urbem circo scenaeque vacantem.
quanta autem inde feres tam dirae praemia culpae,
cum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros?
curandum in primis, ne magna iniuria fiat
fortibus et miseris. tollas licet omne quod usquam est
auri atque argenti, scutum gladiumque relinques.
[et iaculum et galeam: spoliatis arma supersunt.]

quod modo proposui, non est sententia, verum est;
credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae.
si tibi sancta cohors comitum, si nemo tribunal
vendit acersecomes, si nullum in coniuge crimen,
nec per conventus et cuncta per oppida curvis
unguibus ire parat nummos raptura Celaeno,
tu licet a Pico numeres genus, altaque si te
nomina delectant, omnem Titanida pugnam
inter maiores ipsumque Promethea ponas:
de quocumque voles proavum tibi sumito libro.
quod si praecipitem rapit ambitio atque libido,
si frangis virgas sociorum in sanguine, si te
delectant hebetes lasso lictore secures,
incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
nobilitas claramque facem praeferre pudendis.
omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se
crimen habet, quanto maior qui peccat habetur.
quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas
in templis quae fecit avus statuamque parentis
ante triumphalem? quo, si nocturnus adulter
tempora Santonico velas adoperta cucullo?
Praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa volucri
carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,
ipse rotam astringit multo sufflamine consul,
nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
intendunt oculos. finitum tempus honoris
cum fuerit, clara Lateranus luce flagellum
sumet et occursum numquam trepidabit amici
iam senis, ac virga prior annuet atque maniplos
solvet et infundet iumentis hordea lassis.
interea dum lanatas robumque iuvencum
more Numae caedit Iovis ante altaria, iurat
solam Eponam et facies olida ad praesepia pictas.
sed cum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas,

obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix udus amomo
[currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix incola portae]
hospitis adfectu dominum regemque salutat,
et cum venali Cyane succincta lagona.
defensor culpae dicet mihi 'fecimus et nos
haec iuvenes.' esto. desisti nempe, nec ultra
fovisti errorem. breve sit, quod turpiter audes,
quaedam cum prima resecentur crimina barba,
indulge veniam pueris. Lateranus ad illos
thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit
maturus bello, Armeniae Syriaeque tuendis
amnibus et Rheno atque Histro; praestare Neronem
securum valet haec aetas. mitte Ostia, Caesar,
mitte, sed in magna legatum quaere popina;
invenies aliquo cum percussore iacentem,
permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,
inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum
et resupinati cessantia tympana galli.
aequa ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus
non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.
quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?
nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas.
at vos, Troiugenae, vobis ignoscitis, et quae
turpia Cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.

Quid, si numquam adeo foedis adeoque pudendis
utimur exemplis, ut non peiora supersint?
consumptis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti
sipario, clamosum ageres ut phasma Catulli.
Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,
iudice me dignus vera cruce. nec tamen ipsi
ignoscas populo; populi frons durior huius,
qui sedet et spectat triscurria patriciorum,
planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui
Mamercorum alapas. quanti sua funera vendant,

quid refert? vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,
nec dubitant celsi praetoris vendere ludis.
finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita poni,
quid satius? mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut sit
zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?
res haut mira tamen citharoedo principe mimus
nobilis. haec ultra quid erit nisi ludus? et illic
dedecus urbis habes, nec mirmillonis in armis,
nec clipeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina,
damnat enim tales habitus, [et damnat et odit,
nec galea faciem abscondit:] movet ecce tridentem et,
postquam vibrata pendentia retia dextra
nequiquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula voltum
erigit et tota fugit agnoscendus harena.
credamus tunicae, de faucibus aurea cum se
porrigat et longo iactetur spira galero?
ergo ignominiam graviorem pertulit omni
vulnere cum Graccho iussus pugnare secutor.
Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
perditus, ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni,
cuius supplicio non debuit una parari
simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus?
par Agamemnonidae crimen, sed causa facit rem
dissimilem: quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
patris erat caesi media inter pocula; sed nec
Electrae iugulo se polluit aut Spartani
sanguine coniugii, nullis aconita propinquis
miscuit, in scena numquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. quid enim Verginius armis
debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
quod Nero tam saeva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
haec opera atque hae sunt generosi principis artes,
gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
prostitui Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae.

maiorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,
ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae
syrma vel Antigonae seu personam Menalippes,
et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
inveniet quisquam sublimius? arma tamen vos
nocturna et flammas domibus templisque paratis,
ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coercet.
hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae
municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
praesidium attonitis et in omni monte laborat.
tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi
nominis ac tituli, quantum vix Leucade, quantum
Thessaliae campis Octavius abstulit udo
caedibus assiduis gladio; set Roma parentem,
Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit.
Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;
nodosam post haec frangebat vertice vitem,
si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra:
hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem,
atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
qui numquam attigerant maiora cadavera corvi,
nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
plebeiae Deciorum animae, plebeia fuerunt
nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
sufficiunt dis infernis terraeque parenti;
pluris enim Decii, quam quae servantur ab illis
ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum:

prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
exulibus iuvenes ipsius consulis et quos
magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quae
imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit.
occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus,
matronis lugendus; at illos verbera iustis
adficiunt poenis et legum prima securis.
Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis
Aeacidae similis Vulcaniaque arma capessas,
quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles.
et tamen ut longe repetas longeque revolvas
nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo:
maiorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,
aut pastor fuit aut illud quod dicere nolo.

LIBER QUARTUS.

X

Omnibus in terris, quae sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangen, pauci dinoscere possunt
vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
erroris nebula. quid enim ratione timemus
aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te
conatus non paeniteat votique peracti?
evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
di faciles; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
militia; torrens dicendi copia multis
et sua mortifera est facundia, viribus ille
confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.
sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
strangulat et cuncta exuperans patrimonia census,
quanto delphinis ballaena Britannica maior.

temporibus diris igitur iussuque Neronis
Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos
clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes
tota cohors. rarus venit in cenacula miles.
pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,
nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis
et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbras;
cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis
divitiae, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto
nostra sit arca foro. sed nulla aconita bibuntur
fictilibus; tunc illa time, cum pocula sumes
gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.
iamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter
ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum
protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?
sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni:
mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit umor.
perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis
praetexta et trabeae fasces lectica tribunal.
quid si vidisset praetorem curribus altis
exstantem et medii sublimem pulvere circi
in tunica Iovis et pictae Sarrana ferentem
ex umeris aulaea togae magnaeque coronae
tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul
ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.
da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quae surgit eburno,
illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi
agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites,
defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnis
occursus hominum, cuius prudentia monstrat

summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos
vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci.
ridebat curas, nec non et gaudia vulgi,
interdum et lacrimas, cum fortunae ipse minaci
mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.
Ergo supervacua aut *ut* perniciosa petuntur,
propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?
Quosdam praecipitat subiecta potentia magnae
invidiae, mergit longa atque insignis honorum
pagina. descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur,
ipsas deinde rotas bigarum inpacta securis
caedit et inmeritis franguntur crura caballis.
iam strident ignes, iam follibus atque caminis
ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
Seianus; deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
fiunt urceoli pelves sartago matellae.
pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum
cretatumque bovem, Seianus ducitur unco
spectandus. gaudent omnes. 'quae labra, quis illi
vultus erat! numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
hunc hominem. sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
delator? quibus indiciis, quo teste probavit?'
"nil horum, verbosa et grandis epistula venit
a Capreis." 'bene habet; nil plus interrogo.' sed quid
turba Remi? sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit
damnatos; idem populus, si Nortia Tusco
favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
Augustum. iam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim
imperium fasces legiones omnia, nunc se
continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
panem et circenses. 'perituros audio multos.'
"nil dubium, magna est fornacula; pallidulus mi

Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram.
quam timeo, victus ne poenas exigat Aiax
ut male defensus! curramus praecipites et,
dum iacet in ripa, calcemus Caesaris hostem.
sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in ius
cervice obstricta dominum trahat." hi sermones
tunc de Seiano, secreta haec murmura vulgi.
visne salutari sicut Seianus? habere
tantundem atque illi summas donare curules,
illum exercitibus praeponere, tutor haberi
principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila cohortes,
egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni
haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
posse volunt. sed quae praeclara et prospera tanti,
ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
huius, qui trahitur, praetextam sumere mavis,
an Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas
et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris?
ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris
Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
casus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae.
quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum,
ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci
descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.

Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat,
quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,

quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae.
eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque
largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
ingenio manus est et cervix caesa, nec umquam
sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
'o fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
omnia dixisset. ridenda poemata malo,
quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae,
volveris a prima quae proxima. saevus et illum
exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae
torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
quem pater ardentis massae fuligine lippus
a carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.
Bellorum exuviae, truncis adfixa tropaeis
lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
et curtum temone iugum victaeque triremis
aplustre et summo tristis captivos in arcu
humanis maiora bonis creduntur. ad hoc se
Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator
erexit: causas discriminis atque laboris
inde habuit. tanto maior famae sitis est, quam
virtutis; quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,
praemia si tollas? patriam tamen obruit olim
gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
haesuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quae
discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici,
quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris.
expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo
invenies? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
rursus ad Aethiopum populos altosque elephantos.

additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum
transilit. opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque,
diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
iam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit.
'actum,' inquit, 'nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura.'
o qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum!
exitus ergo quis est? o gloria! vincitur idem
nempe et in exilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,
non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes,
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!
unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis,
aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho;
cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
sarcophago contentus erit. mors sola fatetur,
quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim
velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax
audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem
suppositumque rotis solidum mare, credimus altos
defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
prandente, et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis.
ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,
in Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis
barbarus Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,
ipsum compedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum—
mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum
credidit. huic quisquam vellet servire deorum!—

sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis
fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.
has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas!
'Da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos!'
hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.
sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus
plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum
dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem
pendentisque genas et talis aspice rugas,
quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,
in vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucca.
plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina, pulchrior ille
hoc, atque ille alio, multum hic robustior illo;
una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra
et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi,
frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi.
usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibique,
ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.
non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato
gaudia. nam coitus iam longa oblivio, vel si
coneris, iacet exiguus cum ramice nervus
et, quamvis tota palpetur nocte, iacebit.
anne aliquid sperare potest haec inguinis aegri
canities? quid, quod merito suspecta libido est,
quae Venerem adfectat sine viribus? aspice partis
nunc damnum alterius. nam quae cantante voluptas,
sit licet eximius, citharoedo, sitve Seleucus
et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna?
quid refert, magni sedeat qua parte theatri,
qui vix cornicines exaudiet atque tubarum
concentus? clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris,
quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas.
praeterea minimus gelido iam in corpore sanguis
febre calet sola, circumsilit agmine facto

morborum omne genus, quorum si nomina quaeras,
promptius expediam, quot amaverit Oppia moechos,
quot Themison aegros autumno occiderit uno,
quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus
pupillos, quot longa viros exorbeat uno
Maura die, quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus,
percurram citius, quot villas possideat nunc,
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat.
ille umero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis; ambos
perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet, huius
pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis,
ipse ad conspectum cenae diducere rictum
suetus hiat tantum, ceu pullus hirundinis, ad quem
ore volat pleno mater ieiuna. sed omni
membrorum damno maior dementia, quae nec
nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici,
cum quo praeterita cenavit nocte, nec illos,
quos genuit, quos eduxit. nam codice saevo
heredes vetat esse suos, bona tota feruntur
ad Phialen; tantum artificis valet halitus oris,
quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.
ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
funera natorum, rogus aspiciendus amatae
coniugis et fratris plenaeque sororibus urnae.
haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata
semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque
perpetuo maerore et nigra veste senescant.
rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae.
felix nimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem
distulit atque suos iam dextra computat annos,
quique novum totiens mustum bibit. oro, parumper
attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
fatorum et nimio de stamine, cum videt acris

Antilochi barbam ardentem, cum quaerit ab omni
quisquis adest socius, cur haec in tempora duret,
quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aevo?
haec eadem Peleus, raptum cum luget Achillem,
atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
incolumi Troia Priamus venisset ad umbras
Assaraci magnis sollemnibus, Hectore funus
portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter
Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus
Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non
coeperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.
longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit
eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara
et ruit ante aram summi Iovis, ut vetulus bos,
qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
praebet ab ingrato iam fastiditus aratro.
exitus ille utcumque hominis, sed torva canino
latravit rictu, quae post hunc vixerat uxor.
festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti
et Croesum, quem vox iusti facunda Solonis
respicere ad longae iussit spatia ultima vitae.
exilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes
et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
hinc causas habuere. quid illo cive tulisset
natura in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,
si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,
quum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
optandas, sed multae urbes et publica vota
vicerunt; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis
servatum victo caput abstulit. hoc cruciatu

Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus
integer, et iacuit Catilina cadavere toto.
Formam optat modico pueris, maiore puellis
murmure, cum Veneris fanum videt, anxia mater
usque ad delicias votorum. 'cur tamen,' inquit,
'corripias? pulchra gaudet Latona Diana.'
sed vetat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem
ipsa habuit, cuperet Rutilae Verginia gibbum
accipere atque suam Rutilae dare. filius autem
corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes
semper habet; rara est adeo concordia formae
atque pudicitiae. sanctos licet horrida mores
tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos,
praeterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto
sanguine ferventem tribuat natura benigna
larga manu—quid enim puero conferre potest plus
custode et cura natura potentior omni?—
non licet esse viro; nam prodiga corruptoris
improbitas ipsos audet temptare parentes.
tanta in muneribus fiducia. nullus ephebum
deformem saeva castravit in arce tyrannus,
nec praetextatum rapuit Nero loripedem nec
strumosum atque utero pariter gibboque tumentem.
i nunc et iuvenis specie laetare tui, quem
maiora exspectant discrimina. fiet adulter
publicus et poenas metuet quascumque mariti
exigere iratist, nec erit felicior astro
Martis, ut in laqueos numquam incidat. exigit autem
interdum ille dolor plus quam lex ulla dolori
concessit; necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
verberibus, quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat.
sed tuus Endymion dilectae fiet adulter
matronae; mox cum dederit Servilia nummos,
fiet et illius, quam non amat, exuet omnem

corporis ornatum; quid enim ulla negaverit udis
inguinibus sive est haec Oppia, sive Catulla
deterior? totos habet illic femina mores.
'sed casto quid forma nocet?' quid profuit immo
Hippolyto grave propositum, quid Bellerophonti?
erubuit nempe hac ceu fastidita repulsa
nec Stheneboea minus quam Cressa excanduit, et se
concussere ambae. mulier saevissima tunc est,
cum stimulos odio pudor admovet. elige, quidnam
suadendum esse putes, cui nubere Caesaris uxor
destinat. optimus hic et formosissimus idem
gentis patriciae rapitur miser exstinguendus
Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato
flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis
sternitur, et ritu decies centena dabuntur
antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex.
haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?
non nisi legitime vult nubere. quid placeat, dic;
ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas;
si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res
nota urbi et populo contingat principis aurem.
dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus. interea tu
obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum
paucorum. quidquid levius meliusque putaris,
praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix.
'Nil ergo optabunt homines?' si consilium vis,
permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid
conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di.
carior est illis homo, quam sibi. nos animorum
impulsu et caeca magnaque cupidine ducti
coniugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis
notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis

exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
et Venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare. semita certe
tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

XI

Atticus eximie si cenat, lautus habetur;
si Rutilus, demens. quid enim maiore cachinno
excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? omnis
convictus thermae stationes, omne theatrum
de Rutilo. nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra
sufficiunt galeae dumque ardent sanguine, fertur
non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno
scriptūrus leges et regia verba lanistae.
multos porro vides, quos saepe elusus ad ipsum
creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum
et cito casurus iam perlucente ruina.
interea gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt
numquam animo pretiis obstantibus; interius si
adtendas, magis illa iuvant, quae pluris emuntur.
ergo haut difficile est perituram arcessere summam

lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
refert ergo, quis haec eadem paret: in Rutilo nam
luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
sumit et a censu famam trahit. illum ego iure
despiciam, qui scit, quanto sublimior Atlas
omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem
ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca
sacculus. e caelo descendit γνῶθι σεαυτόν,
figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
coniugium quaeras vel sacri in parte senatus
esse velis; neque enim loricam poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se transducebat Ulixes;
ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccae.
noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur,
ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum
in loculis. quis enim te deficiente culina
et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno
ac rebus mersis in ventrem fenoris atque
argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
anulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum
luxuriae, sed morte magis metuenda senectus.
hi plerumque gradus. conducta pecunia Romae
et coram dominis consumitur; inde ubi paulum
nescio quid superest et pallet fenoris auctor,
qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam
Esquilias a ferventi migrare Subura.

ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.
sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, morantur
pauci ridiculum effugientem ex urbe pudorem.
Experiere hodie, numquid pulcherrima dictu,
Persice, non praestem vita vel moribus et re,
si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
coram aliis dictem puero, sed in aure placentas.
nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Euandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum,
alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.
fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.
de Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae,
necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso;
grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno
ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae
parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae,
Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis:
nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
autumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.
haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
cena fuit. Curius parvo quae legerat horto,
ipse focis brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc
squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,
qui meminit, calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.
sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,
moris erat quondam festis servare diebus
et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum,
accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.

cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis atque
castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
functus ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,
erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
cum tremerent autem Fabios durumque Catonem
et Scauros et Fabricios, postremo severos
censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum,
qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum,
sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis
vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
[tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.]
tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes
urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta
magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
ut phaleris gauderet ecus caelataque cassis
Romuleae simulacra ferae mansuescere iussae
imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
ac nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta
pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.
ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino;
argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis.
omnia tunc, quibus invideas, si lividulus sis.
templorum quoque maiestas praesentior et vox
nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem,
litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
officium vatis peragentibus. his monuit nos,
hanc rebus Latiis curam praestare solebat
fictilis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.
illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas
tempora viderunt, hos lignum stabat ad usus,
annosam si forte nucem deiecerat eurus.

at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, putere videntur
unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes
grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes
et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,
et quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu,
iam nimios capitique graves. hinc surgit orexis,
hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis,
anulus in digito quod ferreus. ergo superbum
convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparet et res
despicit exiguas. adeo nulla uncia nobis
est eboris nec tessellae nec calculus ex hac
materia, quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
ossea; non tamen his ulla umquam obsonia fiunt
rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina secatur.
sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis
pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, aput quem
sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.
nec frustum capreae subducere nec latus Afrae
novit avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
tempore et exiguae furtis inbutus ofellae.
plebeios calices et paucis assibus emptos
porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus;
non Phryx aut Lycius, non a mangone petitus
quisquam erit et magno. cum posces, posce Latine.
idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli
atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci.
suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem,
et casulam et notos tristis desiderat haedos,

ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
quales esse decet quos ardens purpura vestit,
nec pupillares defert in balnea raucus
testiculos, nec vellendas iam praebuit alas,
crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina guto.
hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis,
a quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit;
[namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.]
forsitan expectes, ut Gaditana canoro
incipiant prurire choro plausuque probatae
ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellae,
[spectant hoc nuptae iuxta recubante marito,
quod pudeat narrare aliquem praesentibus ipsis,]
irritamentum Veneris languentis et acres
divitis urticae. (maior tamen ista voluptas
alterius sexus; magis ille extenditur et mox
auribus atque oculis concepta urina movetur).
non capit has nugas humilis domus. audiat ille
testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
fornice mancipium quibus abstinet, ille fruatur
vocibus obscenis omnique libidinis arte,
qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem;
namque ibi fortunae veniam damus. alea turpis,
turpe et adulterium mediocribus; haec eadem illi
omnia cum faciunt, hilares nitidique vocantur.
nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos,
conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis
altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur?
Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis
et gratam requiem dona tibi, quando licebit
per totum cessare diem. non fenoris ulla
mentio, nec, prima si luce egressa reverti
nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor,

umida suspectis referens multicia rugis
vexatasque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
protinus ante meum quidquid dolet exue limen,
pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
aut perit, ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
interea Megalesiacae spectacula mappae
Idaeum sollemne colunt, similisque triumpho
praeda caballorum praetor sedet ac, mihi pace
immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,
totam hodie Romam circus capit et fragor aurem
percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae;
nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
effugiatque togam. iam nunc in balnea salva
fronte licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
ad sextam. facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae
magna; voluptates commendat rarior usus.

XII

Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux,
qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes
expectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam,
par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura,
sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem
Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat,
quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et arae
spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris
ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.

si res ampla domi similisque adfectibus esset,
pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
mole piger, nec finitima nutritus in herba
laeta set ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis
iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,
ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi
nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.
nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus
evasit. densae caelum abscondere tenebrae
nube una subitusque antemnas impulit ignis,
cum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox
attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt
talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit
tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi
et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis
eiusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis
et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
plurima; pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci?
[accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.]
cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam
alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani
rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu
coepit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se
eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno
testiculi: adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.
'fundite, quae mea sunt,' dicebat, 'cuncta,' Catullus,
praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem
purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,
atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum
infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.
ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances

Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem
et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fusci,
adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.
sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet
argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem?
[non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam,
sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.]
iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec
damna levant. tunc adversis urguentibus illuc
reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se
explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando
praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem.
i nunc et ventis animam committe, dolato
confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus
quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda;
mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae
aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.
sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam
prospera vectoris fatumque valentius euro
et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna
pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi
lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura
ventus adest, inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
velo prora suo. iam deficientibus austris,
spes vitae cum sole redit. tunc gratus Iulo
atque novercali sedes praelata Lavinio
conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen,
et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.
tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles
Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque brachia rursum.
quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt

Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus
quos natura dedit,—sed trunca puppe magister
interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae
tuti stagna sinus, gaudent ubi vertice raso
garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.
Ite igitur, pueri, linguisque animisque faventes
sertaque delubris et farra inponite cultris
ac mollis ornate focos glebamque virentem!
iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto
inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas
accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.
hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis
tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores.
cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos
et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.
Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine. Catullus,
pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
tres habet heredes. libet expectare, quis aegram
et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico
tam sterili—verum haec nimia est inpensa, coturnix
nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem
si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,
legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis
porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben,
quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita
arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
privato, siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso
horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes
partem aliquam belli, et euntem in proelia turrem.
nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum

Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras
et cadat ante Lares Gallittae victima, sola
tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit
de grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque
corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
imponet vittas, et si qua est nubilis illi
Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi
non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae.
laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,
delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassae,
post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus
incedet victis rivalibus. ergo vides quam
grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis.
vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum,
possideat, quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum
exaequet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!

LIBER QUINTUS.

XIII

Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi
displicet auctori. prima est haec ultio, quod se
iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.
quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
de scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec
tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris
iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus
quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam
tritus et e medio fortunae ductus acervo.

ponamus nimios gemitus. flagrantior aequo
non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior.
tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum
particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens
visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus
depositum. stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit
sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus.
an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus?
magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis
victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem
hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae
nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.
quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem
perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum
quaesitum et partos gladio vel puxide nummos?
rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.
nona aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri
temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa
nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo;
nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,
quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem
sportula. dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,
quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis,
quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum
exigis a quoquam ne peieret et putet ullis
esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?
quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam
sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno
et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris,
nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum,
nec puer Iliacus, formosa nec Herculis uxor
ad cyathos et iam siccato nectare tergens

bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna,
prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum
talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
numinibus miserum urguebant Atlanta minori
pondere. nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi
imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton,
nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri
poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae.
inprobitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo,
credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum,
si iuvenis vetulo non assurrexerat et si
barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos.
tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis,
primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectae.
nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus,
si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem,
prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,
quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri
hoc monstrum puero vel miranti sub aratro
piscibus inventis et fetae conparo mulae,
sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber
examenque apium longa consederit uva
culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis
gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens.
Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter
hoc arcana modo, maiorem tertius illa
summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae?
tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes,
si mortalis idem nemo sciat. aspice, quanta
voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus,
per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat

et Martis frameam et Cirraei spicula vatis,
per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae
perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem;
addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae,
quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli.
si vero et pater est, 'comedam,' inquit, 'flebile nati
sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'
Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant
et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,
natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.
[est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;]
hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum:
'decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro
Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.
et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus
sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram
nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec
Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae
praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae?
ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est;
si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi
committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.'
sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae
confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,
creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille,
urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;
tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,

vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: 'audis,
Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem
debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur
in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
omenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'
Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre
et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit
a cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti.
curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri,
tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi.
si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
ostendis, taceo, nec pugnis caedere pectus
te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma,
quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno,
et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu
planguntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem
fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam
contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto:
ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querella,
si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis
vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps
sardonychum, loculis quae custoditur eburnis:
ten, o delicias! extra communia censes
ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,
nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis?
rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer
conductum latronem, incendia sulpure coepta
atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;

confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum
dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.
haec ibi si non sunt, minor exstat sacrilegus, qui
radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat;
an dubitet? solitum*st* totum conflare tonantem.
confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni
et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo
clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.
haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis
usque a lucifero donec lux occidat audit?
humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti
sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies, et
dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis
in Meroe crasso maiorem infante mamillam?
caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam
caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro?
nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.
ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,
mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis
unguibus a saeva fertur grue. si videas hoc
gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic,
quamquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet
nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.
Nullane periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
poena erit?—abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
protinus et nostro—quid plus velit ira?—necari
arbitrio; manet illa tamen iactura, nec umquam
depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.
'at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.'

nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis
interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis:
[quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.]
Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae
accusatori nollet dare. [plurima felix
paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
prima docet rectum sapientia.] quippe minuti
semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. cur tamen hos tu
evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit
occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?
poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,
quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,
nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates,
haut impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret
depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri
iurando. quaerebat enim, quae numinis esset
mens, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo?
reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem
vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit,
extinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque
et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis.
has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit?
perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat
faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
difficili crescente cibo; Setina misellus
expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus

displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga
cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.
nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem
et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,
continuo templum et violati numinis aras
et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urget,
te videt in somnis; tua sacra et maior imago
humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure caeli;
non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, set
iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis.
illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.
praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum
infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum
haec et tela putant. pecudem spondere sacello
balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris
concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita?
[mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.]
cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas
atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
criminibus. tamen ad mores natura recurrit
damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis
peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?
quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno
flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum
aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes
exulibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara

XIII

nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus
nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

XIV

Plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra
et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,
quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.
si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres
bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.
nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo
concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae,
boletum condire et eodem iure natantis
mergere ficellas didicit, nebulone parente
et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus
transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,
barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,
hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu
semper et a magna non degenerare culina.
mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos
praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
materia constare putat paribusque elementis,
an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo
plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
conparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus,
tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato
uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?
quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,
quem mire afficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer
rusticus? expectas, ut non sit adultera Largae
filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos

tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,
ut non ter deciens respiret? conscia matri
virgo fuit, ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas
implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis.
sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos
corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
cum subeant animos auctoribus. unus et alter
forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna
et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan;
sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt
et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpae.
abstineas igitur damnandis. huius enim vel
una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis
turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam
quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe,
sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam.
nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat,
intra quae pater est. procul, a procul inde puellae
lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti!
maxima debetur puero reverentia. si quid
turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos,
sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.
nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira
quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum
nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui
omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,
corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo
clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis.
unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro
iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat?
Hospite venturo cessabit nemo tuorum.
'verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas,

arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,
hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter!'
vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.
ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino
atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,
ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno
semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:
illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?
gratum est quod patriae civem populoque dedisti,
si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,
utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu
moribus instituas. serpente ciconia pullos
nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta:
illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis.
vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert:
hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se
pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos.
sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae
in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili
ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit
progenies, stimulante fame festinat ad illam,
quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo.

Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo
litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat
culmina villarum Graecis longeque petitis
marmoribus, vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem,
ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.
dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, inminuit rem,
fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictae
partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,

dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas.
Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem
nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,
nec distare putant humana carne suillam,
qua pater abstinuit; mox et praeputia ponunt.
Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges
Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius,
tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,
non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,
quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.
sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux
ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.
Sponte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam
inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.
fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
cum sit triste habitu vultuque et veste severum,
nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,
tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum
certa magis quam si fortunas servet easdem
Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc, de
quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi
artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris,
sed crescunt quocumque modo maioraque fiunt
incude assidua semperque ardente camino.
et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,
qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati
pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur ut illam
ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae.
sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos
inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes,
[mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.]
servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,
ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet umquam
mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta,

hesternum solitus medio servare minutal
Septembri, nec non differre in tempora cenae
alterius conchem aestivi cum parte lacerti
signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro,
filaque sectivi numerata includere porri:
invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.
sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas,
cum furor haut dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,
ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?
interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,
crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,
et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur
altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,
et proferre libet fines, maiorque videtur
et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et
arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo,
nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas,
nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saevos
in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
dicere vix possis quam multi talia plorent
et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.
sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae!
'quid nocet haec?' inquit 'tunicam mihi malo lupini,
quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.'
scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis,
et luctum et curam effugies, et tempora vitae
longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,
si tantum culti solus possederis agri,
quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat.
mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis
proelia vel Pyrrum inmanem gladiosque Molossos

tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur
vulneribus. merces haec sanguinis atque laboris
nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae
curta fides patriae. saturabat glebula talis
patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua feta iacebat
uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus
vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum
a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena
amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae.
nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.
inde fere scelerum causae, nec plura venena
miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum
humanae mentis vitium quam saeva cupido
inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult,
et cito vult fieri: sed quae reverentia legum,
quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?
'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
o pueri!' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim
Vestinusque senex 'panem quaeramus aratro,
qui satis est mensis. laudant hoc numina ruris,
quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae
contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.
nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto
per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet euros
pellibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis
ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'
haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus. at nunc
post finem autumni media de nocte supinum
clamosus iuvenem pater excitat: 'accipe ceras,
scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello.
sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas
adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas.
dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,

ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
adferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores
si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis
pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra
neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
unguenta et corium. lucri bonus est odor ex re
qualibet. illa tuo sententia semper in ore
versetur, dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta,
"unde habeas, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere."'
[hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae,
hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae!]
talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem
sic possem adfari: 'dic, o vanissime, quis te
festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro
discipulum. securus abi, vinceris, ut Aiax
praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.
parcendum est teneris: nondum implevere medullas
maturae mala nequitiae. ast cum pectere barbam
coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri,
falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa
exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.
elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra
mortifera cum dote subit. quibus illa premetur
per somnum digitis! nam quae terraque marique
adquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi;
nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "haec ego numquam
mandavi," dices olim, "nec talia suasi."
mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te.
nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem,
et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros,
[et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare,]
dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas

curriculo; quem si revoces, subsistere nescit
et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.
nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum
permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.
cum dicis iuveni stultum, qui donet amico,
qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,
et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni
crimine divitias adquirere, quarum amor in te
quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum
dilexit Thebas, si Graecia vera, Menoeceus;
in quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis
cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt
continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.
ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti,
flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis;
nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum
in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.
nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas
exspectare colus: morieris stamine nondum
abrupto. iam nunc obstas et vota moraris,
iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.
ocius Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates
composuit, si vis aliam decerpere ficum
atque alias tractare rosas. medicamen habendum est,
sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.'
Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,
nulla aequare queas praetoris pulpita lauti,
si spectes quanto capitis discrimine constent
incrementa domus, aerata multus in arca
fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi,
ex quo Mars ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res
non potuit servare suas. ergo omnia Florae
et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquas;
tanto maiores humana negotia ludi.

an magis oblectant animum iactata petauro
corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,
quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
atque habitas, coro semper tollendus et austro,
perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis,
qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae
passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas?
hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta
victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque
illa reste cavet; tu propter mille talenta
et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus
et plenum magnis trabibus mare; plus hominum est iam
in pelago, veniet classis, quocumque vocarit
spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum
aequora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relicta
audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem.
grande operae pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti
inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,
Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidisse marinos.
non unus mentes agitat furor. ille sororis
in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni,
hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit
aut Ithacum. parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
curatoris eget qui navem mercibus implet
ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,
cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius
concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
occurrunt nubes et fulgura, 'solvite funem,'
frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
'nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur;
aestivum tonat.' infelix hac forsitan ipsa
nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.
sed cuius votis modo non suffecerat aurum,

quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena,
frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni
exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.
Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque
servantur. misera est magni custodia census.
dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem
servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro
electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
atque ebore et lata testudine. dolia nudi
non ardent cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet
cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa
magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,
passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus.
nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quae
sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:
in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,
quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates.
numquam aliut natura, aliut sapientia dicit.
acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce
ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam,
bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.
haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum,
sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.
si nondum inplevi gremium, si panditur ultra,
nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna
sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,
indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius
paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Aegyptus portenta colat? crocodilon adorat
pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.
effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,
dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae
atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.
illic aeluros, hic piscem fluminis, illic
oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.
porrum et cepe nefas violare et frangere morsu:
o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis
numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
mensa, nefas illic fetum iugulare capellae:
carnibus humanis vesci licet. attonito cum
tale super cenam facinus narraret Ulixes
Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam
moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. 'in mare nemo
hunc abicit saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,
fingentem inmanis Laestrygonas atque Cyclopas?
nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
Cyaneis, plenos et tempestatibus utres
crediderim, aut tenui percussum verbere Circes
et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis.
tam vacui capitis populum Phaeaca putavit?'
sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui
de Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna;
solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.
nos miranda quidem, set nuper consule Iunco
gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti,
nos volgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis;
nam scelus, a Pyrra quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,
nullus aput tragicos populus facit. accipe nostro
dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
inmortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque
inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos
esse deos, quos ipse colit. set tempore festo
alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne
laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae
sentirent, positis ad templa et compita mensis
pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem
septimus interdum sol invenit. [horrida sane
Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi,
barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et
blaesis atque mero titubantibus.] inde virorum
saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque
unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae,
hinc ieiunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare
incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae.
dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli.
saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae,
vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus
integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus
dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis
ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos.
ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles
exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent.
et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae,
si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam
saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis
incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
tela, nec hunc lapidem qualis et Turnus et Aiax,
vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam

Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae
illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.
nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero;
terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos.
ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.
A deverticulo repetatur fabula. postquam,
subsidiis aucti, pars altera promere ferrum
audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis:
terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis
qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae.
labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum
praecipitans, capiturque. ast illum in plurima sectum
frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit
victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aeno
aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit
expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,
quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus
donavit terris. elemento gratulor et te
exultare reor. sed qui mordere cadaver
sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit.
nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites an
prima voluptatem gula senserit; ultimus autem
qui stetit, absumpto iam toto corpore ductis
per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.
Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim
produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus
extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.
[huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens]
post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis

pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,
membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati
et sua. quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum
ventribus abnueret dira atque inmania passis
et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes,
quorum corporibus vescebantur? melius nos
Zenonis praecepta monent; nec enim omnia, quaedam
pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde
stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli?
nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas,
Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,
de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.
nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par
virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos,
tale quid excusat: Maeotide saevior ara
Aegyptos. quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
inventrix homines, ut iam quae carmina tradunt
digna fide credas, tantum immolat, ulterius nil
aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus
impulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo
arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca
invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam
Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi,
hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus,
parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis
et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae.
nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis
supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt
et similes ira atque fames. mollissima corda
humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.
plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici

squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem
circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu
ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
naturae imperio gemimus, quum funus adultae
virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans
et minor igne rogi. quis enim bonus et face dignus
arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,
ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos
a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces
atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti
sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce,
cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. mundi
principio indulsit communis conditor illis
tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos
adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet,
dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
de nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,
aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris
tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos
ut conlata daret fiducia, protegere armis
lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,
communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem
turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
sed iam serpentum maior concordia. parcit
cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni
fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam
exspiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?
Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis.
ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda
produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum
adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi
nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.

aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit irae
occidisse aliquem, sed pectora brachia vultum
crediderint genus esse cibi. quid diceret ergo
vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret
Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui
tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

XVI

Quis numerare queat felicis praemia, Galli,
militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra,
me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo
sidere. plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,
quam si nos Veneris commendet epistola Marti
et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.
Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec
audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes
et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti
calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae,
legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli
servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra
et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum
cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae:
tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipli
consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit

vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo
declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe
praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se
excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.
'da testem,' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille
nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi,'
et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
maiorum. citius falsum producere testem
contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.
Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus
sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti
improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,
et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,
quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,
debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos,
vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,
expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus
totius populi. sed tunc quoque mille ferenda
taedia, mille morae: totiens subsellia tantum
sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas
Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente, parati
digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus harena.
ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,
nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis.
Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius
vivo patre datur; nam quae sunt parta labore
militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census,
omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum
signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem

quamvis iam tremulus captat pater. hunc favor aequus
provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.
ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,
ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
ut laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes.

* * * * * * *

QUIDQUID AGUNT HOMINES, VOTUM TIMOR IRA VOLUPTAS
GAUDIA DISCURSUS NOSTRI FARRAGO LIBELLI EST.

NOTES.

I

TIRED of listening to poetic recitations, Juvenal resolves to retaliate in kind, and waste ink and paper with the rest of the world (1—18). The corruption of the times leaves him no choice: if he is to write at all, he cannot but write satire (19—80). The whole of human life, its joys and sorrows, its business and pleasures, the theme of satire (81—86). Never did such open rampant vice provoke censure as in the Rome of to-day (87—150). If it be too hazardous to assail the living, the poet will try how far he may safely expose the crimes of the dead (150—171).

This satire must have been published after A.D. 100, in which year Marius Priscus (47 seq.) was condemned. Cf. Hor. S. II 1. Pers. I.

1—6 Must I be always a passive listener to epics, comedies, elegies, and tragedies? Shall I never retort? 1 Lucian quom. histor. conscr. 4 '*I myself too, that I might not be alone noiseless in so noisy a time, nor, like a mute in a comedy, go silently about with mouth agape, resolved to stir myself like the rest*'. AUDITOR= *discipulus* M. Sen. contr. I 7 p. 106 l. 3. ib. IX 25 p. 258 l. 6 *ipse enim* audivi *Florum, quondam* auditorem, *dicentem non apud Latronem. neque enim illi mos erat quemquam* audire *declamantem; declamabat ipse tantum et aiebat se non esse magistrum, sed exemplum; nec ulli alii contigisse scio, . . . ut discipuli non* audiri *desiderarent, sed contenti essent* audire. *initio contumeliae causa a deridentibus discipuli Latronis* auditores *vocabantur; deinde in usu verbum esse coepit et promiscue poni pro discipulo* auditor. *hoc erat non patientiam suam sed eloquentiam*

vendere. REPONAM often, as here, to render evil for evil. Sen. de ira I 3 § 2 *dolorem.* ibid. II 28 § 5 *iniuriam.* id. Thyest. 1054 *scelus.* Quintil. decl. 345 *contumeliam.* Pers. VI 66 *dicta paterna.* Cic. ep. fam. I 9 c. 6 *Cur autem laudarim, peto a te, ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras: ne tibi ego idem* reponam, *cum veneris.* Properly to repay. Dryden *Still shall I hear, and never quit the score?* Sen. ep. 81 § 9 *non dicimus* reposuit *beneficium aut* solvit. *nullum enim nobis placuit, quod aeri alieno convenit verbum.* id. de ben. IV 32 § 4. Cf. Plin. ep. I 13 § 6 *ne videar, quorum recitationibus adfui, non* auditor *fuisse, sed creditor.* Used absolutely, as here, by Aug. c. Academ. I § 24 *a quo te laqueo cum expedisses, ... ille tibi plane* reposuit: *nam occupavit praesidium tuum.* 2 TOTIENS It was too long to be finished in one or two recitations. Plin. ep. III 18 § 4 (cited III 9 n.). ib. IV 5 § 2. VIII 21 § 4 *per biduum.* IV 27 § 1 *tertius dies.* RAUCI Cic. de or. I § 258. Mart. III 18. VI 41. Hor. s. I 4 66. THESEIDE 53 seq. Epic poems bearing this title are mentioned by Aristot. poet. 8 § 2, by Diog. Laert. II 59 and Plut. Thes. 28 (Welcker ep. Cyclus I 321—2); for those of Diphilos, Pythostratos, Zopyros, see Bode hellen. Dichtk. I 171, 404. For the form cf. Achilleis, Aeneis, Amazonis, Heracleis, Thebais.

3 IMPUNE Hor. ep. I 19 40 *ego nobilium scriptorum* auditor *et* ultor. II 2 103—5 *multa fero, ut placem genus inritabile vatum,* | *cum scribo et supplex populi suffragia capto:* | *idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,* | *obturem patulas* impune *legentibus aures.* ib. 97.

RECITAVERIT III 9 n.: for the tense Madvig opusc. alt. 87 compares Verg. Aen. IV 591. IX 785. 'Shall it go for nothing that I *have* listened?'

TOGATAS)(*palliatas.* The national comedy of Titinius (Seren. Samonic. 1046—7), Quintius Atta and L. Afranius (all B.C. 169—79), in which the actors appear in the *toga*, and the manners of the lower classes of Rome (whence the name *tabernariae*) are represented; women play a more, slaves a less, prominent part than in the *palliatae. Togatae* were still acted under Claudius and Nero (Suet. Ner. 11. Plin. h. n. VII § 49), but flavoured with pantomime. The fragments have been collected by Neukirch, Lips. 1833, and in Ribbeck's fr. com. 115—188. See Mommsen's history and the literary histories of Teuffel § 17, Bähr or Bernhardy. Sen. ep. 8 § 8 *non adtingam tragicos nec* togatas *nostras. habent enim hae quoque aliquid severitatis et sunt inter comoedias ac tragoedias mediae.* Fronto ep. ad Antonin. II 2 p. 106 Naber *vel comes ex comoediis [sententias arriperetis], vel urbanas ex* togatis. Hor. ep. II 1 57 *dicitur Afrani* toga *convenisse Menandro.* id. a. p. 285—288. Quintil. X 1 §§ 99, 100. Manil. V 482. 4 ELEGOS Hor. c. I 33 2 *miserabiles.* a. p. 77 *exiguos.* Pers. I 51 *siqua* elegidia *crudi dictarunt proceres.* ib. 34. Plin. ep. V 17 § 2. VI 15. CONSUMPSERIT Mart. X 70 10 *auditur toto saepe poeta die,* Sen. ep. 122 § 11 Montanus Iulius was reciting a poem *tolerabilis poeta et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore. ortus et occasus libentissime inserebat. itaque cum* indignaretur quidam illum toto die *recitasse et negaret accedendum ad recitationes eius, Natta Pinarius ait:* '*numquam possum liberalius agere: paratus sum illum* audire ab ortu ad occasum.' INGENS lengthy. Mart. III 50. V 78 25. Sen. ep. 95 § 2 (below III 41 n.). In *giant Telephus* Iuv. may also allude to the stature of this son of Hercules.

5. 6 TELEPHUS ORESTES. Tragedies of the day by unknown authors. Telephus, the Mysian king, to whom Ov. rem. am. 48 *vulneris auxilium Pelias hasta tulit*, was the hero of tragedies by Ennius and Attius among the

Romans; by Aeschylus, Sophokles, Euripides, Agathon, Kleophon, Moschion, and Iophon. Hor. a. p. 95—8. Orestes gave name to the extant tragedy of Euripides, and to others by the younger Euripides, by the younger Karkinos, and by Theodektes (Welcker griech. Trag. III 1485, 1489). Lucil. ap. Prisc. x 53 rausuro *tragicus qui carmina perdit* Oreste. Verg. Aen. IV 471 *scenis agitatus Orestes.* Pacuvius wrote a Dulorestes.

PLENA Priscian cites this as an example of margo *fem.*; Neue Formenlehre I 681 gives other exx. from Aemil. Macer, Rabir., Vitruv., Stat., Apul., Tert., Amm. cf. v. 78 *saeva grandine.* SUMMI etc. 'Written even on the back of the paper, the border to the very end being already full.' The back of the papyrus was generally coloured (VII 23); books written on both sides were called *opisthographi.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 17 *commentarios CLX mihi reliquit, opisthographos quidem et minutissime scriptos: qua ratione multiplicatur hic numerus.* Mart. IV 87 11 inversa *pueris arande* charta. cf. VIII 62. Sidon. Apoll. ep. VIII 16 *iam venitur ad margines umbilicorum, iam tempus est, ut satiricus ait,* Orestem *nostrum vel* super terga *finiri.* ib. II 9 fin. *epistolae* tergum *madidis sordidare calamis.* ib. VIII 1. IX 1 fin. See Becker Gallus II 375 seq. Mart. IV 91 4. On the back of the papyrus MS. of Hyperides' funeral oration are some astrological notes; see Babington's ed. Cambr. 1858 fol. Marquardt V (2) 394. The cynic's scrip was full Lucian vit. auct. 9 *ὀπισθογράφων βιβλίων.* cf. dig. XXXVII 11 4, Ezek. II 10, apoc. V 1 Wetst. 6 SCRIBTUS *Scribta* would have been as correct: Suet. vit. Ter. 2 *Eunuchus bis die acta est.* IN TERGO Arator ep. ad Parthen. 2 *vix daret* in tergo *pagina lecta modum.* NECDUM VI 130. see Heinr. ORESTES Valer. Ruffin. (Hieronym. XI 337 Vall.) *ne* Oresten *scripsisse videar, vale.*

7—14 cf. 52 seq. 162 seq. The legends of the Argonauts and Centaurs are dinned in our ears at every turn. Poets, good and bad, still harp on this one string. 7 VII 232. Cic. ad Qu. fr. I 1 § 45 *cum iam tibi Asia, sicut unicuique* sua domus, nota *esse debeat.* Lucian Toxar. 6 '*each of them would sooner forget his father's name, than be ignorant of the adventures of Orestes and Pylades.*' Herod. VIII 35 § 3. cf. Mart. IV 49 epigrams less trifling than stories of Tereus, Thyestes, Daedalus [Iuv. I 54 n.], Polyphemus. Aug. conf. I §§ 20—27 e. g. *tenere cogebar Aeneae nescio cuius errores, oblitus errorum meorum, et plorare Didonem mortuam, quia se occidit ob amorem, cum interea me ipsum in his a Te morientem, Deus vita mea, siccis oculis ferrem miserrimus.* LUCUS MARTIS among the Colchi, where hung the golden fleece, guarded by a dragon (ver. 10. XIV 114. schol. Par. in Apoll. Rh. II 404. Val. Fl. V 229, 250 seq., 629, 641. VII 519. Hygin. fab. 188). Even Hom. μ 70 calls the theme hackneyed *Ἀργὼ πᾶσι μέλουσα.* Mart. XII 53 3—5 *largiris nihil incubasque gazae,* | *ut magnus draco, quem* canunt poetae | *custodem* Scythici *fuisse* luci. Mythical geography and forest scenery were poetical common-places, as we see in Lucan. cf. Hor. a. p. 16. Pers. I 70 *ponere lucum artifices.* 8 AEOLIIS RUPIBUS Lucan V 609 *Aeolii...saxi.* The *Aeoliae insulae,* seven islands north of Sicily, called also Liparenses (now *Lipari*), from Lipara, the chief of them; and, from their volcanic formation, Vulcaniae. The most southern, Hiera or Thermessa, was regarded as the forge of Vulcan (*Vulcani insula,* now *Vulcano;* Prud. c. Symm. I 305—8 Vulcanus ... *regnare caminis* | *fertur et* Aeoliae *summus faber esse vel Aetnae.* Iuv. XIII 45 *Liparaea taberna*); Strongyle, the modern *Stromboli,* was the abode of

Aeolus (Plin. III §§ 93, 94. Solin. 6. Agatholdes ap. schol. Apoll. Rh. IV 761. Apoll. ib. and III 42. Val. Fl. I 579 seq. Heyne exc. I on Aen. I). Verg. Aen. VIII 416—422 *insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque | erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis, | quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis | antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus | auditi referunt gemitum, strideruntque cavernis | stricturae Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat; | Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus.* Iuv. still alludes to the Argonauts who visited Vulcan's forge and the isle of Aeolus; perhaps to the poem of Val. Fl., as Giampaolo Parisio (*Janus Parrhasius* †1534) maintained. ANTRUM VULCANI Val. Fl. II 335–6 '*haec* antra *videtis* Vulcanique*' ait* '*ecce domos.*' 9 QUID AGANT VI 403 *quid Seres, quid Thraces agant.* The winds come naturally after their king Aeolus. *Agere* is the proper term to express their deliberation in Val. Fl. I 574—608. 10 Val. Fl. I 827—849. AEACUS, Minos and Rhadamanthus were the judges of the dead. Torture (*torqueat*) might be applied by a *iudex quaestionis;* here wasted upon airy ghosts. See Heyne exc. XI on Aen. VI 431—3.

ALIUS Iason, so *alius* again, X 257. Obs. the satirical *furtivae* and *pelliculae* diminutive, contemptuous for *velleris.* cf. 84 and VI 153 *mercator Iason.* As Iuv. here mocks the fable, others rationalised it. Varro r. r. II 1 § 6 makes the golden fleeced rams stolen by Iason and Thyestes (Attius ap. Cic. n. d. III § 68) to be so named *propter caritatem,* and others (Suid. δέρας) found in the golden skin an alchymist's parchment, containing the mystery of gold-making. Ov. amor. I 15 20, 21 of the *Argonautica* of Varro Atacinus *Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciat aetas | aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?*

11 MONYCHUS the Homeric epithet of a horse used by Latin writers as the proper name of a man-horse. In the affray with the Lapithae this Centaur Ov. met. XII 510 *insani deiectam viribus austri | forte trabem nactus validum coniecit in hostem, | exemplumque fuit.* Lucan VI 385. Val. Fl. I 146. On the syncope (μονώνυχος) see Lobeck paralip. I 44 and Galen there. On the quantity L. Müller de re metr. 252. 12 FRONTONIS a rich patron, who lent his grounds for recitation, III 9 n. VII 40 n. Mart. IV 6 4, 5 *qui compositos metro Tibulli | in Stellae recitat domo libellos.* Plin. ep. VIII 12 § 2 *domum suam recitantibus praebet,* speaking of Titinius Capito. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *Sextilius Ena... recitaturus in domo Messalae Corvini Pollionem Asinium advocaverat et in principio hunc versum non sine assensu recitavit:* Deflendus Cicero est Latiaeque silentia linguae. *Pollio Asinius non aequo animo tulit et ait: 'Messala, tu quid tibi liberum sit in domo tua videris: ego istum auditurus non sum cui mutus videor'; atque ita consurrexit.* Niebuhr (Fronto XXXVII) identifies the Fronto of Iuv. with Fronto Catius, highly commended as an orator by Plin. ep. II 11 § 3. IV 9 § 15. VI 13 § 3. From Front. ep. ad M. Caesar. I 8 p. 23 Naber *Horatius Flaccus memorabilis poeta, mihique propter Maecenatem et Maecenatianos hortos meos non alienus,* cl. schol. h. l. *in Horatiana domo, in qua poetae recitabant,* it appears that our Fronto was connected with the tutor of M. Aurelius. PLATANI a *platanon* before the *auditorium.* The plane (πλατύς from its broad leaves) was known to the Jews (Gen. 30 37. Ez. 31 8. ecclus. 24 19) and to Homer (β 307); one at Delphi, another in Arcadia, shewn as planted by Agamemnon (Theophr. h. pl. IV 13 § 2. Plin. XVI § 238). Xerxes halted his army for a day near one in Lydia, decked it with barbaric gold and appointed an 'immortal' to tend it (Herod. VII 31. Ael. v. h. II 14); the golden plane of the Persian kings is often named (Brisson. de regn.

Pers. citing Herod. VII 27 § 3. Xen. Hell. VII 1 § 38. Phylarchus in Ath. 539 d. Plin. XXXIII § 137. Tzetz. chil. IV 546. cf. Aristid. panathen. I 129 Jebb). Among the patriotic acts of Kimon it is recorded that he planted the *ἀγορά* with planes Plut. 13 § 11. praec. ger. reip. 24 § 8; cf. Aristoph. *γεωργοί* fr. 14 Mein. Sokrates enjoyed the tree's shade and beauty (Plat. Phaedr. 230 B. cf. Cic. de or. I § 28) and swore by it Lucian vit. auct. 16. Philostr. Apoll. VI 19 § 6. In the time of Theophrastus (h. pl. IV 5 § 6) planes were scarce in Italy; those in the gymnasium at Rhegium, planted by the elder Dionysius, did not thrive. The shade (Plin. XVII § 90 *iucunda et platani* [*umbra*] *quamquam crassa. licet gramini credere, non soli, haut alia laetius operiente toros*) was as grateful to the philosophers of the academy (Plin. XII § 9 the *locus classicus*) as to idlers over their wine (Hor. c. II 11 13. Verg. g. II 146; hence in Ov. met. X 95 *genialis*). It even shared the feast (Plin. § 8 *docuimusque etiam arbores vina potare.* cf. Macrob. III 13 § 3 on the extravagant passion of Hortensius for a plane. Gron. obs. I 5. Plin. XVI § 242). Still utilitarianism complained Plin. XII § 6 *quis non iure miretur arborem umbrae gratia tantum ex alieno petitam orbe?* Mart. III 58 3 *vidua.* Hor. c. II 15 4 *caelebs.* Verg. g. II 70 *sterilis.* Pliny § 12 calls evergreen planes *portenta terrarum*, and says of dwarf planes (*chamaeplatani* § 13) *arborum etiam abortus invenimus, hoc quoque ergo in genere pumilionum infelicitas dicta erit.* See Prop. II 32 (=III 30) 13. Petron. 126 Burm. Mart. IX 62 Rader. HSt. *πλατάνιστος, πλάτανος* etc. ind. to Plin.

MARMORA Statues and marbles inlaid in the walls XI 175 n.

13 ADSIDUO LECTORE ['in such cases the adjective seems to me to make all the difference: you could not possibly say *ruptae lectore;* but *ads. lec.* seems to me to =adsidua opera lectorum, *τῷ* lectore adsiduo, so to say: thus *iudice laudatus Caesare* = iudicio Caesaris: in the same way I explain Hor. ep. I 1 94 *inaequali tonsore* and the like: so Hor. *coniuge barbara Turpis maritus=βαρβάρῳ τῇ ἀλόχῳ*, 'degraded by the fact of a barbarian for his wife': so Verg. ecl. IV 8 *nascenti puero, quo=γινομένῳ τῷ παιδί*, 'the birth of the child', *quo* 'by which birth': so I explain Iuv. IX 150 *effugit remige surdo*, i. e. surditate remigum; and III 240 *ingenti Liburno* (if the reading is right, as I incline to think it) to be exactly like VI 351 *ingenti vehitur cervice Syrorum:* VI 29 *qua Tisiphone* I take to be simply 'quibus furiis', the *qua* making a preposition almost inadmissible: comp. Horace *Marte coli populata nostro, Marte Poenos proteret altero:* Marte= bello: III 91 *quo marito:* the Latins, when talking of irrational things, always allow the simple ablative. Then Ovid met. I 747 *linigera colitur turba*, with a collective noun like *turba* you may always have a simple abl.: so Sallust Iug. 84 § 1 *cupientissima plebe consul factus:* Ovid her. V 75 *deserta coniuge* seems on the analogy of *vidua, privata coniuge;* and perhaps XII 161 *deseror coniuge* is only an imitation of the other passage by an imitator of Ovid.' H.A.J.M.] See Iuv. VII 64. XIII 124. Verg. Aen. I 312. Hor. c. I 6 2. Tac. Agric. 40. Madvig 254 n. 3. Hand I 25.

RUPTAE VII 86 *fregit subsellia versu.* Verg. g. III 328 *cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae.* Polyb. XV 32 § 9 *κατερρήγνυτο πᾶς ὁ τόπος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρότου καὶ τῆς κραυγῆς.* Casaub. on Suet. Dom. 4.

14 SUMMO MINIMOQUE VI 349. XI 36. Hor. ep. II 1 117 *scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.*

15—18 Since then it is vain to be wise in a world of madmen, I too have flinched from the cane of the *grammaticus* (15. VII 215—243. Quintil. I) I too in the school of rhetoric (16. VII 150—214. Quintil. II) have urged

Sulla to abdicate. Hor. a. p. 414—5 *qui Pythia cantat | tibicen,* didicit prius extimuitque magistrum. In the grammar school the poets were studied. 15 ET NOS ... ET NOS II 82, 127. XV 7. VI 457 *nil ... nil.* cf. XIV 139, 239. This epanalepsis, whereby the same word begins and ends the verse, is in Theokr. I 80. XV 1. Verg. g. III. 358 *nec cum ... nec cum.* Other exx. from Verg., Hor. ep. I 1 25, Prop., Tibull., Stat. in Herm. Fritzsche zu Theokrit u. Virgil (Leipz. 1860) 6, 7. MANUM Timokles ap. Ath. XIII 571 a. Colum. X 21 *nec* manibus *mites* ferulas. Fulgent. mythol. I p. 608 Stav. *scholaribus rudimentis tumidas* ferulis *gestaveram* palmas. Plut. Caes. 61 § 1 The women at the Lupercalia *παρέχουσιν ὥσπερ ἐν διδασκάλου τῷ χεῖρε ταῖς πληγαῖς.* Lucian Cronosolon 16 fin. Aug. solil. II § 20 R. *Quid ipsa grammatica? ... numquidnam magister noster nolebat nos credere quae docebat et nosse?* A. *Immo vero vehementer ut nossemus instabat.* R. *Numquid aliquando institit ut Daedalum volasse crederemus?* A. *Hoc quidem numquam: sed plane nisi teneremus fabulam, vix nos posse aliquid* manibus *tenere faciebat.* FERULAE Aristotle probl. IX 8 explains why the strokes of the *νάρθηξ* are more painful than those of harder wood. Gorgias replied to a captious question Philostr. soph. I pr. § 6 'That I leave to you to investigate; of one thing I have long been sure, *ὅτι ἡ γῆ τοὺς νάρθηκας ἐπὶ τοὺς τοιούτους φύει.*' Suet. (see also below on ver. 44) gramm. 9 *fuit autem naturae acerbae ... in discipulos, ut et Horatius significat* (ep. II 1 70) plagosum *eum appellans et Domitius Marsus scribens:* si quos Orbilius ferula scuticaque cecidit. Colum. X 118 *minaces.* Mart. X 62 10 ferulaeque *tristes, sceptra paedagogorum.* XIV 80 *invisae nimium pueris grataeque magistris.* Apul. flor. II 12 'the parrot is struck on the head with an iron rod, when it is forced to imitate human speech; *haec discenti* ferula *est.*' id. metam. IX 28 cl. Lucian de morte Peregr. 17. Auson. idyll. IV 24—30. epist. IV 1 *Ausonius, cuius* ferulam *nunc sceptra verentur.* Sidon. ep. V 5 *post* ferulas *lectionis Maronianae.* Aug. conf. I § 23 *legibus Tuis, Deus, legibus Tuis a* magistrorum ferulis *usque ad temptationes martyrum.* See the whole bk. I for the grammar school, and bk. III for the school of rhetoric. id. tr. in Io. I § 14 *dicamus ergo* [*sanguina*], *non timeamus* ferulas grammaticorum. id. c. Faust. XXI 10 *neminem grammaticum aut rhetorem audierant, nec inter lacrymas* ferularum *atque* virgarum [Iuv. VII 210] *ista didicerant.* id. de civ. Dei XXII 22 § 2 *Quid enim sibi volunt multimodae formidines, quae cohibendis parvulorum vanitatibus adhibentur? quid paedagogi, quid magistri, quid* ferulae, *quid* lora, *quid* virgae? Prudent. cathem. pr. 7—9 *aetas prima crepantibus | flevit sub* ferulis: *mox docuit toga* [in the school of rhetoric] | *infectum vitiis falsa loqui.* Isid. XVII 9 derives *ferula* from *ferire;* Etym. magn. and schol. Eur. Orest. 1481 *νάρθηξ* from *νεαροὺς θήγειν,* because it gives an edge to the youthful intellect! See more in Brisson. de verb. sign. Cresoll. theatr. rhet. V 6, 7. Marquardt V (1) 96, 115. HSt. *ναρθηκισμός.* For Greek proverbs in praise of the rod and other exx. see Herm. Privatalt. 34 14, Plaut. Bacch. III 3 30 and Philostr. soph. I 25 § 12. Sen. de clem. I 16, Quintil. I 3 § 14 seq., Plut. educ. 12 all condemn corporal punishment in schools. The *ferula* was also employed upon slaves (Iuv. VI 479. Hor. s. I 3 119 Kirchner), upon boys too young to be tortured (Dig. XXIX 5 1 § 33), and upon monks (Ducange). So *malvae* were used for walking-sticks (Plin. XIX § 62 from Theophr. h. pl. I 3=5 § 2) and for rods (Lucian adv. indoct. 3. fugit. 33). Also the lash (*ἰμάς, scutica*) Liban. ep. 829. K. F. Hermann ib. 13.

SUBDUXIMUS '*have flinched from*' (Dobree). Hieronym. c. Rufin. I § 17 *audire grammaticum*, ferulae manum subtrahere, *et inter parvulos* 'Αθηναγόρων *artem loquendi discere*. id. ep. 57 ad Pammach. § 12 *ergo frustra tanto tempore studuimus, et* saepe manum ferulae subduximus. cf. ep. 50 ad Domnion. § 2. Macrob. III 10 § 2. Sidon. ep. II 10.

16 On the unpractical character of the rhetorical theses see VII 150—70. X 85, 167. Pers. III 45. Tac. dial. 35.

CONSILIUM DEDIMUS Quintil. III 8 § 30 *saepe vero et utilitatem despiciendam esse dicimus, ut honesta faciamus, ut cum illis Opiterginis* damus consilium, *ne se hostibus dedant, quamquam perituri sint, nisi fecerint; et utilia honestis praeferimus, ut cum* suademus, *ut bello Punico servi armentur.* § 46 *Ciceroni* dabimus consilium *ut Antonium roget, vel Philippicas . . . . exurat.* § 47 *C. Caesari* suadentes *regnum, affirmabimus.* Sen. suas. 6 Deliberat [Iuv. VII 162 n.] *Cicero an Antonium deprecetur.* Philostr. soph. I. 24 § 1 a *suasoria* of Marcus a Spartan advising (ξυμβουλεύων) the Lacedaemonians not to spare those who lost their shields at Sphakteria. The declamations were a *suasoriae* (such as this, or Cato's dying speech in Persius) generally on historical (Quintil. II 4 § 25. III 5 § 8) or legendary subjects; these, as not requiring technical knowledge, were first practised (indeed Quintil. II 1 § 2 complains that *grammatici... ad prosopopoeias usque et* suasorias, *in quibus onus dicendi vel maximum est, irrumpunt* cf. § 8); these belonged (Isid. rhet. 4 § 4. Quintil. III 8 §§ 6, 25, 26, 33, 34, 55—62) to the *deliberativum genus* (βουλευτικὸν γένος); b *controversiae*, in which legal questions were handled, belonged to the *iudiciale genus* (δικανικὸν γένος). Tac. dial. 35 *duo genera materiarum apud rhetoras tractantur,* suasoriae *et* controversiae. *ex his* suasoriae *quidem, tamquam plane leviores et minus prudentiae exigentes,* pueris *delegantur,* controversiae robustioribus *adsignantur, quales, per fidem, et quam incredibiliter compositae!...sic fit ut tyrannicidarum* [Iuv. VII 151 n.] *praemia aut vitiatarum electiones aut incesta matrum aut quidquid in schola cotidie agitur, in foro vel raro vel numquam, ingentibus verbis persequantur.* In Greece the praise or blame of laws belonged to *controversiae*, in Rome to *suasoriae* Quintil. II 4 § 33 *apud Graecos enim lator earum ad* iudicem *vocabatur, Romanis* pro contione suadere *et* dissuadere *moris fuit.* So suasoriae)(iudiciales *materiae* 10 § 1. XI 1 § 48 where both)(*demonstrativae* i.e. ἐπιδεικτικαί. VII 1 § 24 (a suasoria) Deliberat *Numa, an regnum offerentibus Romanis recipiat . . . . Similiter in* controversiis. *Optet enim vir fortis alienam uxorem.* Petron. 6 *ingens* scholasticorum *turba in porticum venit...ab* extemporali declamatione *nescio cuius, qui* Agamemnonis suasoriam *exceperat. dum ergo* iuvenes *sententias rident ordinemque totius dictionis infamant.* See Bonnell lex. Quintil. and Ernesti lex. technol. *controversia, suasoria.* Bernhardy ed. 4 § 53. Westermann röm. Beredsamk. § 81. W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit (Berl. 1847) 409 seq. The 7 *suasoriae*, 35 *controversiae* and 10 books of *excerpta controv.* of M. Seneca, ed. Bursian, Lips. 1857, are well worth reading.

SULLAE Quintil. III 8 § 53 *neque ignoro, plerumque exercitationis gratia poni et poeticas et historicas* [*personas*], *ut Priami verba* [*facientis*] *apud Achillem aut* Sullae dictaturum deponentis, *in contione.* V. 10 § 71 *non dominationis causa* Sullam *arma sumpsisse, argumentum est* dictatura deposita. Lucan I 334—5 to Caesar ex hoc *iam te, improbe,* regno | *ille tuus saltem doceat* descendere Sulla. cf. Caesar's jest Suet. 77 *Sullam nescisse litteras, qui dictaturam deposuerit.*

Iuv. II. 28. PRIVATUS IV 66. VI 114. XII 107. XIII 41. Lucan IV 188 *Caesar generum* privatus *amabit.* Hor. S. I 3 142. ALTUM DORMIRET III 107. XIV 295 n. a cognate accus. = *a. somnum d.* So *torvum clamat, perfidum ridens.* Many exx. in Ruddim. II 159, 304, Haase on Reisig 684; for the thought Hor. C. II 16 15. Luc. V 505—6 *in quorum pectora* somno | dat vires fortuna minor. 17 CLEMENTIA .. PARCERE Hor. C. III 11 46 *viro* clemens *misero* peperci. UBIQUE in the forum and the bath (Hor. S. I 4 74 seq. Petron. 91), standing, sitting; running, in the *thermae* and in the swimming bath Mart. III 44 10—13. ib. 1—9, 14—18 Occurrit *tibi nemo quod libenter,* | *quod,* quacumque venis, *fuga est et ingens* | *circa te, Ligurine, solitudo,* | *quid sit, scire cupis?* nimis poeta es. | *hoc valde vitium periculosum est.* | *non tigris catulis citata raptis,* | *non dipsas medio perusta sole,* | *nec sic scorpius improbus timetur.* | *nam tantos, rogo, quis ferat labores? . . . . . ad cenam propero, tenes euntem.* | *ad cenam venio, fugas edentem.* | *lassus dormio, suscitas iacentem.* | *vis, quantum facias mali videre?* | *vir iustus, probus, innocens timeris.* Cf. ib. 45. 50. VII 50. Hor. A. P. 474—6 *indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus;* | *quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,* | *non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.*

18 VATIBUS satirical VII 53 n. OCCURRAS V. 54 n. PERITURAE VII 100. XI 17. If I do not waste it, some other bard (*vates*) will. Dryden *do my best to make as much waste paper as the rest.* Mart. II 1 3,4 *at nunc succincti quae sint bona nosce libelli:* | *hoc primum est, brevior quod mihi* charta perit. VI 64 22—23 *audes praeterea, quos nullus noverit, in me* | *scribere versiculos, miseras et* perdere chartas. For the destiny of paper thus wasted see Jahn on Pers. I 43. Mart. XIII 1 1—3 *Ne toga cordylis, ne paenula desit olivis,* | *aut inopem metuat sordida blatta famem,* | perdite *Niliacas, Musae, mea damna* papyros. Auson. epigr. 34 1, 2 *Si tineas cariemque pati te,* charta, *necesse est,* | *incipe* versiculis *ante* perire meis. Ennod. carm. I. 7 praef. ad Faustum (Sirmond. op. I 1099 cf. Gron. obs. II 22) *ad Camenalem ignominiam, quibus numquam* Cluvienus [Iuv. I 80] *deest, versus adieci et* perituras *ut dictum est,* chartae *prodigus* non peperci. Plin. ep. VII 2 § 1 *Are you not inconsistent with yourself, when you say that you are incessantly occupied, and yet beg for a copy of my writings, which can scarce induce even men of leisure to spend on them any portion of the time which they would otherwise throw away* (perituri)?

19—21 Juvenal having thus resolved to write poetry, states his reasons for following in the track of Lucilius.

19 DECURRERE Ov. fasti II 360. Hor. S. II 1 30—34 of Lucilius *ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim* | *credebat libris, neque, si male cesserat, usquam* | decurrens *alio, neque si bene. quo fit, ut omnis* | *votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella* | *vita senis.* CAMPO See Forc. and Bonnell lex. Quintil. 20 EQUOS FLEXIT Hence Sidon. ep. IX 13 *sed tu per Calabri tramitis aggerem* | *vis ut nostra dehinc cursitet orbita,* | *qua Flaccus lyricos Pindaricum ad melos* | *frenis* flexit equos *plectripotentibus.* cf. Ov. fasti IV 10. AURUNCAE ALUMNUS 165 n. Suessa (now *Sessa*) in Latium, between Minturnae and Teanum, received the name of Aurunca from the Aurunci, who settled there B.C. 337 Liv. VIII 15 § 4; it became a Roman colony B.C. 313 ib. IX 28 § 7. Vell. I 14 § 4. Abeken, sopra il sito e gli avanzi dell' antica Aurunca, Rome 1839. Auson. epist. 15 9 *rudes Camenas qui Suessae praevenis.* 21 SI VACAT Ov. ex Ponto I 1 3, 4 si vacat, *hospitio peregrinos, Brute* libellos | excipe. III 3 1 si

vacat *exiguum profugo dare tempus amico.* It was Pliny's experience that very few at Rome had leisure to listen to recitations ep. III 18 § 4 cited on III 9. EDAM XIV 317.

22—80 The follies and crimes which move the poet's wrath are introduced (22, 24, 27, 32, 37, 46, 55, 58, 64) generally by the causal *cum;* the conclusion is still: 'tis hard not to write satire, I must be stark iron to refrain (30, 31); in the heat of a just rage (45), I must needs leave idle romance to emulate the vigils of Horace (51 seq.); then and there, as the forger and the murderess pass by in state, I must perforce fill my tablets with the brimming record of their sins (63 seq.). '*If nature could not, anger would indite, such woeful stuff as I or Shadwell write*' (Dryden 79, 80).

22—30 As a eunuch weds,—as a virago spears boars in the amphitheatre,—as my quondam barber vies with Rome's whole nobility in his single wealth,—as Crispinus, the spawn of Nile, flaunts it in a purple cloak, and daintily airs light summer rings,—'tis hard to hold.

22 TENER VI 383, 548. VIII 16. IX 46. XII 39. *Mollis* also connotes infamy. SPADO See Dirksen and Forc. Where [](*eunuchus*] it implied a *natural* defect, the *spado* might marry dig. XXIII 3 39 § 1. Rein Privatrecht 158. Cf. Mart. VI 2 6. 45 3. Iuv. VI 366—378.

MEVIA Cf. II 53. VI 246—267. Mart. VII. 67. Women of equestrian and senatorian families fought in the arena under Nero, some against their will VIII 193, others of choice Dio LXI 17 § 3 *ἐς τὸν ἱππόδρομον τό τε θέατρον τὸ κυνηγετικὸν* [amphitheatre] *ἐσῆλθον ὥσπερ οἱ ἀτιμώτατοι... καὶ θηρία ἀπέκτειναν.* Tac. XV 32 feminarum *illustrium senatorumque plures per* harenam *foedati sunt.* Titus at the dedication of the Flavian amphitheatre ordered the slaughter of 9000 beasts, partly by women, but of low rank Dio LXVI 25 § 1 *οὐ μέντοι ἐπιφανεῖς.* Domitian forced into the arena not only *men* of rank IV 99 seq., but women also (Dio LXVII 8 § 4. cf. Suet. 4), amid the applause of his laureats Stat. s. I 6 46—56 *et tu quin etiam (quis hoc rogare, | quis promittere possit hoc deorum?) | nobiscum socias dapes inisti. | iam se, quisquis is est inops, beatus | convivam ducis esse gloriatur. | hos inter fremitus novosque luxus | spectandi levis effugit voluptas.* | stat sexus rudis insciusque ferri | et pugnas capit improbus viriles. | *credas ad Tanaim feramve Phasim | Thermodontiacas calere turmas.* [Mart.] spect. 6 Mars in arms is too little for Caesar, *saevit et* ipsa Venus. Let us hear no more of Hercules and his lion, *nam post tua munera, Caesar, | haec iam* feminea *vidimus acta* manu. Nicol. Damasc. in Ath. 154 a *some* [Romans] *have ordered in their wills that their comeliest slaves (γυναῖκας εὐπρεπεστάτας) should fight as gladiators.* The scandal occasioned by these furies led to the abolition of the practice by Severus A.D. 200 Dio LXXV 16 § 1. Augustus on the other hand Suet. 44 confined women even as spectators of gladiators to the upper benches, and forbad their appearance at boxing matches. TUSCUM Mart. VII 27 1. XII 14 9. Stat. s. IV 6 10 *cur* Tuscus aper *generosior Umbro.*

23 APRUM 141 n. NUDA MAMMA In the hunting costume of Diana and the Amazons cf. Stat. above. Verg. Aen. XI 649 Heyne. Sil. II 78, 79. XII 715. VENABULA Varr. ap. Non. s. v. Cic. ad fam. VII 1 § 3 of the games of Pompeius *reliquae sunt* venationes ... *magnificae—nemo negat—sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, cum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praeclara bestia* venabulo *transverberatur?* Cic. Verr. V § 7 does not venture to condemn L. Domitius for crucifying a slave who had killed a boar.

with a *venabulum*. cf. Val. Max. VI 3 § 5. Plin. ep. I 6 § 1. Mart. XIV 31. Rich, companion *venabulum, venatio.* 24 PATRICIOS OPIBUS PROVOCET Stat. s. II 7 28, 29 *fertiles Athenas* | *unctis, Baetica,* provocas trapetis. Sen. ep. 120 cited on 66. Quintil. X 1 § 93 *elegia ...Graecos* provocamus. UNUS probably Cinnamus, a barber *dominae munere factus eques* in Mart. VI 17. VII 64. Cf. the court barber *ambitiose vestitus* and highly paid, whom Julian summarily cashiered Ammian. XXII 4 §§ 9, 10. Such upstarts as Cinnamus and Crispinus were very frequent in Rome since the proscriptions *e.g.* Ventidius VII 199; Menas Hor. epod. 4. Dio XLVIII 45 § 7; Asiaticus Tac. h. II 57, 95. 25 repeated X 226 cf. XIV 315 n. A parody of Verg. ecl. I 28 *candidior postquam* tondenti barba *cadebat.* 26 NILIACAE Rome had not forgotten Cleopatra 130, 131. XV. VERNA CANOPI a Canopian slave born and bred, so Mart. X 76 4 (VII 15 n.) *Numae* verna, a Roman to the back-bone. Iuv. V 105 of a fish, vernula *riparum,* a native. Mart. III 1 4,5 *plus sane placeat, domina* qui natus in urbe est; | *debet enim Gallum vincere* verna liber. Val. Max. III 4 § 3 of Servius Tullius, vernam *huic urbi natum regem dando.* As jaded voluptuaries sought distraction in the pert sallies of slaves (Sen. const. sap. 11 § 3. Marquardt V (1) 159), so esp. in those of Egyptian slaves Stat. s. V 5 56–69 *non ego mercatus Pharia de pube loquaces* | *delicias,* doctumve sui convicia Nili | *infantem, lingua nimium salibusque protervum* | *dilexi.* Now *verna* and its derivatives (Forc.) connote this gay impudence IX 9, 10 *certe modico contentus agebas* | vernam *equitem* conviva ioco mordente facetus. Becker Gallus II 109, 110. The Billingsgate of Crispinus (IV 31 purpureus *magni* ructaret scurra Palati) was a passport to Domitian's favour.

CANOPI VI 84. XV 46 n. called Canobus by the inhabitants Quintil. I 5 § 13; a city near the most western mouth of the Nile, 120 stadia N.E. of Alexandria, with which it was connected by a canal, whereon boats constantly plied, while the passengers were entertained with lascivious music and dances Strab. 801. These dissolute manners were known as Κανωβισμός ib. 800. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 *The wise man, or he who aims at becoming such, must avoid certain abodes, as unfavorable to virtuous practice. Therefore, if he be looking about for a quiet retreat, he will not choose Canopus.* 27 CRISPINUS after coming to Rome dealt in the salt fish of his native Egypt (IV 32, 33 cf. Tigellinus I 155 n.), but afterwards became *princeps equitum,* and member of Domitian's privy council ib. 32, 108, when the extravagances of his attire I 27. IV 31, his change of jewels and dandy airs I 28, his lavish perfumery IV 108, 109 provoked general hatred. The court poet sings another note Mart. VII 99 *Sic placidum videas semper,* Crispine, *tonantem,* | *nec te Roma minus quam* tua Memphis *amet* |. If my verses shall be read at court, for they often engage Caesar's 'sacred ear', *dicere de nobis ut lector candidus aude.* | temporibus praestat non nihil iste tuis. The apt conclusion: *cetera mando deo* i.e. to Domitian, the *tonans* of ver. 1. TYRIAS VI 246. VII 134. X 38 n., 334. XII 39 n. Lucian cited on 73. On the greatness and trade of Tyre (*Sûr* 'rock') see the 'priceless contemporary fragment of commercial history' (Heeren) Ezek. 27. Is. 23. Ritter Erdkunde XVII² (1) 320—371, its purple 371—379. Movers Phönizier II. (broken off before he reached the subject of purple). Winer Realwörterb. Purple (imported into Egypt from Tyre) was known to the Israel of the Exodus; purple wool, ἁλιπόρφυρα, to Homer ζ 306. Zeno

the philosopher, a Phoenician by birth, lost both his ship and its cargo of purple by shipwreck Diog. L. VII § 2 cl. §§ 4, 5. cf. Plut. de inim. util. 2 p. 87. Sen. tranq. an. 14 § 3. a metaphor of Zeno's from dyeing in Plut. Phok. 5 § 2. After all its reverses Tyre recovered by its seamanship and purple factories; for the Tyrian purple is reputed far the finest of all, and the fishery is near and all appliances for dyeing abound; the multitude of the dyeing works, if they cumber the city, enrich it Strab. 757. Plin. V § 76 of Tyre *nunc omnis eius nobilitas* conchylio *atque* purpura *constat.* For many hundred years the manufacture flourished on every coast of the Mediterranean, as in Laconia Paus. III 21 § 6 and at Tarentum; even in Britain in Bede's days h. e. I 1. In the time of Benjamin of Tudela (1161—73) the Jews worked purple mills in Tyre, and he found Jewish dyers in Jaffa, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the nation having a monopoly in the eastern empire Ritter 379. W. R. Wilde, narrative of a voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, Dubl. 1840, II 148—151, 468—488, relates his discovery of vats or mortars at Tyre, in which (Arist. h. a. V 15 § 9. Plin. IX § 126) the smaller shells were ground, *round holes cut in the solid sandstone rock, varying in size from that of an ordinary metal pot to that of a great boiler,* many 7½ ft. in diameter by 8 deep, some larger, some very small. In and about these mills were masses of broken shells of the *murex trunculus.* Barth (ap. Ritter 367) found in 1847 some slight remains of the fishery in the months of June and July. The dye was obtained from two kinds of univalves 1 the smaller *bucinum, murex,* κήρυξ, 'whelk' (Plin. IX § 130), which was picked off the rocks, 2 *purpura,* πορφύρα, caught in weels (Soph. ap. schol. Aristoph. eq. 1150 κημοῖσι πλεκτοῖς) in the sea and thence called *pelagia* (§§ 131, 132), also *poenicum* from its native Phoenicia Varr. l. l. V § 113. It was used for food Lucian cyn. 11. To produce the true Tyrian dye (of the colour of clotted blood, but varying with the light in which it was seen, Plin. § 134 *nigricans adspectu idemque suspectu refulgens.* cf. the jest of Augustus in Macr. II 4 § 14, and Plin. XXI § 45), the wool was dipped in two different baths, first of *pelagia,* then of *bucinum* Plin. IX § 134. Cornelius Nepos ib. § 137 says that this became fashionable in his time, and was sold for more than 1000 denarii per lb. P. Lentulus Spinther cur. aedile B.C. 63 was censured for wearing the *dibapha, veluti magnifico impendio,* comments Plin., *qualiter nunc omnes paene commodiores purpurae tinguntur.* Cf. Ov. a. a. III 170 *quae* bis Tyrio murice lana rubes. Cic. Verr. V § 146. There is continual mention of it in the poets e. g. Varius ap. Macr. VI 1 § 40 *incubet et* Tyriis *atque ex solido bibat* auro. Tibull. II 3 61. 4 28. IV 2 11. See Forc. Philostr. ep. 54 = 28. Plin. IX § 127. As each *purpura* yielded very few drops of dye, the price was always high Plin. XXXV § 45. Verg. g. III 307 *quamvis Milesia* magno | *vellera mutentur,* Tyrios *incocta* rubores. Tibull. IV 2 15, 16 *Cui mollia* caris | *vellera det* sucis bis madefacta Tyros. Stat. s. III 2 139, 140 *quo* pretiosa Tyros rubeat, *quo* purpura *fuco* | *Sidoniis* iterata cadis. Hence it was appropriated in Israel to the priestly vestments and the sanctuary, and everywhere to princes and their courts, e. g. to the *purple tyrants* of Greece Hor. c. I 35 12. Lucian dial. mort. 10 § 4. catapl. 16. Diog. L. II § 78. Cic. p. Scaur. fr. 2 § 45 d purpura regalis. Verg. g. II 495 *non populi fasces, non* purpura regum. Forc. *purpuratus, purpureus.* The Roman emperors, like our Tudors, jealously guarded such outward badges of rank Rein Criminalr. 534; restrictive laws of Caesar Suet. 43, Augustus (Dio XLIX 16, where the motive is given, ἤδη γάρ τινες καὶ τῶν τυ-

χόντων αὐτῇ ἐχρῶντο), and Nero (Suet. 32 cf. Philostr. her. 20 § 31) proved feeble barriers against fashion; Tiberius for a time checked the usurpation by himself wearing a black cloak at a spectacle during a shower Dio LVII 13 § 5. Subsequently *holoverae*, entire *togae* or cloaks of pure purple, alone were confined to the emperors; to 'assume the purple' meant to become emperor or to be guilty of high treason Amm. XIV 9. § 7. What emperors feared the cynic crowd flouted, 'trampling on the pride of Plato' Diog. L. VI § 26. Iuv. XIV 187, 188. Cic. p. Cael. § 77 *si quem etiam minorum horum aliquid* offendit; *si* purpurae genus, *si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor.* p. Cluent. § 111. and moralists censured the 'unconscionable colour' Sen. ep. 114 § 21 *qui* lacernas coloris improbi [cf. Plin. IX § 139] *sumunt, qui perlucentem togam, qui nolunt facere quicquam, quod hominum oculis transire liceat.* inritant illos *et in se advertunt. volunt vel reprehendi, dum conspici.* Cf. Plin. §§ 129, 139—141. Mart. I 96 (a hypocrite's exaggerated loathing). The dignity of purple in Rome (XI 155 n.) is well set forth in Plin. § 127 *fasces huic securesque Romanae viam faciunt, idemque pro maiestate pueritiae est, distinguit ab equite curiam, dis advocatur placandis, omnemque vestem inluminat, in triumphali miscetur auro. quapropter excusata et purpurae sit insania,* i. e. the extravagant price, § 124 *quibus eadem luxuria paria paene etiam margaritis pretia fecit.*

With 27, 28 cf. Lucian's laugh Nigrin. 21 at the rich τὰς πορφυρίδας προφαίνοντες καὶ τοὺς δακτύλους προτείνοντες. Mart. II 29 1–3 of a branded slave turned knight *Rufe, vides illum subsellia prima terentem,* | *cuius et hinc lucet* sardonychata manus, | *quaeque* Tyron *totiens* epotavere lacernae. With the purple of Crispinus cf. that of Phasis, who loudly commends the edict of Domitian, *purifying* the equestrian seats; 'now we may sit at ease, now we are no longer crowded nor soiled', when the beadle taps him on the shoulder Mart. V 8 11, 12 *illas* purpureas *et* arrogantes | *iussit surgere Lectius* lacernas. So Bassus, who thought to maintain his seat by his brilliant attire, *herbarum indutus colores,* is reminded that no *lacerna* is worth a knight's estate, 23 7 *quadringentorum nullae sunt, Basse,* lacernae. On the cost of these mantles Mart. IV 61 4—8 milibus decem *dixti* | emptas lacernas *munus esse Pompillae;* | *sardonycha verum lineisque ter cinctum* | *duasque similes fluctibus maris* gemmas | *dedisse Bassam Caeliamque iurasti.* VIII 10 1, 2 emit lacernas milibus decem *Bassus* | Tyrias coloris optimi. See the *loci classici* Aristot. h. a. V 15 and thence Plin. IX § 124—140. Oppian p. V 598—611. Vitruv. VII 13, 14. Philostr. im. I 27 § 4. Pollux I § 45. Bochart hieroz. II 5 9—11. Ferrar. de re vest. II 1—10. Salmas. on Plin., on Tert. and on hist. Aug. Cruden. Winer Realwörterb. HSt. Ducange gloss. gr. app. s. v. κογχυλευταί. Forc. Becker Gallus III³ 211—214. Marquardt V (2) 120—128. esp. W. A. Schmidt Forschungen auf d. Gebiete d. Alterth. Berl. 1842 I 96—212. Lacaze-Duthiers mém. sur la pourpre, Lille 1860, a record of experiments. De Saulcy voyage en Terre Sainte, Par. 1865, II 284—6. We learn from Mart. VIII 48 that Crispinus wore purple, and that Mart. ranked him above the vulgar herd, as the favorite of the court *Nescit cui dederit* Tyriam Crispinus *abollam,* | *dum mutat cultus induiturque togam.* | *quisquis habes,* umeris *sua munera redde, precamur:* | *non hoc Crispinus te, sed abolla rogat.* | *non* quicumque *capit* saturatas murice vestes, | *nec nisi* deliciis *convenit iste color.* | *si te praeda iuvat foedique insania lucri,* | *qua possis melius fallere, sume togam.*

REVOCANTE 'hitching up'; the cloak floats on the wind. *Revocare* often

to recover stragglers Pallad. I 17 § 3 *ad* unum corpus *omnia* mista. So of rank vine-branches Cic. de or. II § 88. of the subsidence of the Nile Plin. V § 57. of the hair Manil. V 148. Suet. Caes. 45. esp. Serv. Aen. VII 612 'in the *cinctus Gabinus* the *toga* is thrown [over the shoulder] upon the back, yet so that the skirt *a tergo revocata* forms a girdle'. See in Forc. Colum. and Sen. (ter). Cf. the picture in Amm. XIV 6 § 9 *alii summum decus in .... ambitioso vestium cultu ponentes*, sudant *sub ponderibus* lacernarum, *quas collis insertas cingulis ipsis adnectunt, nimia subteminum tenuitate perflabiles; exspectantes* crebris agitationibus, *maximeque sinistra, ut longiores fimbriae tunicaeque perspicue luceant, varietate liciorum effigiatae in species animalium multiformes.* LACERNAS III 148 n. 28 VENTILET he airs his summer ring, waving his hand to display it. Apul. met. II 26 *in* aureos *refulgentes, quos idemtidem* manu mea ventilabam, *attonitus.* AESTIVUM dig. XLIII 20(=19) 1 § 3 aestiva *autem aqua ea est, qua aestate sola uti expedit, sicuti dicimus* vestimenta aestiva, ... quibus *interdum etiam hieme, plerumque autem* aestate utamur. This confirms (against Elwert Jahrb. f. Philol. 1860 [2] 181—184, who makes *aest. aur.*= *semenstre aur.* VII 89) the common interpretation schol. *per luxuriam enim* anulos aestivos *et* hiemales *invenerat.* Cf. Plaut. Men. 254, 255 *quom inspicio marsuppium* [the empty purse], | viaticati *hercle admodum* aestive *sumus.* Plin. XXXIII § 25 of rings *alii pondera eorum ostentant, aliis* pluris quam unum gestare labor est. So Priscus in Hor. s. II 7 9 often wore 3 rings, often none, and Creticus in Iuv. II 65—78 excused his transparent *multicia* on the plea *Iulius ardet, aestuo.* Stanley quotes Ath. 230 c 'my fellow-citizen πτωχαλάζονα, who having but one slave called him by names countless as the sand (*ψαμμακοσίοις*), and having plate to the value of one drachm only, ordered not the winter, but the summer service to be set on the table', *μὴ τῶν χειμερινῶν ἀργυρωμάτων ἡμῖν παραθῇς ἀλλὰ τῶν θερινῶν.* In Mart. V 79 Zoilus changes his *synthesis* 11 times during dinner, sudor *inhaereret madida ne veste retentus.* AURUM, like the purple, is an emblem of dignity XI 43 n. 29 PONDERA Mart. XI 37. GEMMAE V 43 n.

30—44 Who so callous as to hold his peace, when lawyer Matho fills his new sedan with his swollen self, and the spy of spies goes by, who will soon despatch the remnant of Rome's nobles, as he has already betrayed his lord and friend; when honest men must make way for minions of decrepit lust, rich with the price of blood, pale as he who has started a viper or as a sophist contesting the prize of rhetoric with Caligula for judge? INIQUAE III 8 *saevae.* 31 FERREUS VII 150. Mühlmann and Forc. So from Homer downwards *σιδήρεος* (and *σίδηρος*), see HSt. So in Engl. Cf. *eiserne Geduld, der Himmel wird eisern, eine eiserne Stirn.* Eunap. p. 89=157 *τὴν γε μὴν καρτερίαν ὁρῶντες, ὅτως ἀπαθῆ τινὰ καὶ σιδήρεον ὑπελάμβανον.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 7 *quem tu nisi cognoscere concupiscis,* saxeus ferreusque *es.* TENEAT SE Petron. 58 *vix* me teneo, *nec sum natura caldicerebrius.* ib. 49. Cic. fin. II § 21 *hoc loco* tenere se *Triarius non potuit.* So teneri *non potui* etc. See Nizol. Stanl. quotes Palladas anthol. Pal. XI 340 'I swore ten thousand times to write epigrams no more, for I drew upon me the hatred of many fools, but whenever I see the face of the Paphlagonian Pantagathos', *στέξαι τὴν νόσον* [VII 52 n.] *οὐ δύναμαι.* cf. Hor. epod. 4 7—10. 32 CAUSIDICI VII 136 n. NOVA LECTICA 64 n., 124 n. a decoy for clients; it *pays* to be borne on

the necks of Maedian slaves, and to order slaves and plate and murrine vases, but the end is bankruptcy VII 129—137 Matho *deficit.* Mart. II 57 5,6, of one who has just pawned his ring for a dinner and is slowly sauntering *amethystinatus* through the streets *quem* grex togatus [Iuv. 46] *sequitur et capillatus* | recensque sella *linteisque lorisque.* MATHONIS XI 34 n. 33 PLENA IPSO The *lectica* had room for two, e. g. Nero and Agrippina Suet. 9. Dio LXI 3 § 2; but is none too wide for Matho's gross bulk. MAGNI AMICI III 49—57. IV 20. VI 313. IV 74, 5 magnae amicitiae. V 14. DELATOR IV 48 n. III 116, 7 *stoicus occidit Baream* delator, | amicum *discipulumque.* Schol. understands either Egnatius Celer III 116 n., or Heliodorus the stoic who betrayed his pupil L. Silanus (Tac. XV 52, XVI 7—9 does not name Heliodorus; the only crime of Silanus was his greatness, *claritudo generis*), or Demetrius a pleader. Others guess M. Aquilius Regulus Plin. ep. I 5 § 14 *omnium bipedum nequissimus*, who at least answers the description ib. § 15 *est enim* locuples *factiosus, curatur a multis,* timetur *a pluribus.* He was a most successful fortune-hunter, esp. among the *orbae* ib. II 20, cf. IV 2 § 2. ib. § 4 *convenitur ad illum mira celebritate.* cuncti detestantur oderunt, *et quasi probent, quasi diligant, cursant frequentant* .... § 5 *in summa avaritia sumptuosus, in summa infamia gloriosus.* Generally by these informers Tac. h. I 2 *quibus deerat inimicus,* per amicos oppressi. 34 RAPTURUS VIII 130. XII 129. DE NOBILITATE QUOD SUPEREST III 259 *quid* superest de corporibus? The highest nobility, the Lamiae, had most to fear IV 141—154. *Nobilitas=nobiles.* So *levis armatura, iuventus, mortalitas, peregrinitas, senectus.* cf. X 45 n. COMESA 138. Plaut. most. 12 quem *absentem* comes (comedis). Quintil. VIII 6 § 24 *a possessore quod possidetur; ut* hominem devorari, *cuius* patrimonium *consumatur.* Suet. Dom. 9 *qui* .... *apud aerarium pependissent* (whose goods had been advertised for sale). More in Forc., Gron. obs. IV 24. Cic. Phil. II § 65 n. So *κατεσθίω* and in Hom. *ἔδουσι βίοτον, οἶκον, κτήματα.* Obbar on Hor. ep. I 15 32.

35 MASSA a favorite mountebank of Nero's. Schol. Massa morio *fuisse dicitur, et* Carus nanus, Latinus *vero* actor mimicus. *hi omnes* Neronis *fuerunt* liberti *et* deliciae *Augusti* ... Massa *autem et* Carus *Heliodoro deferente occisi sunt.* A.D. 70 Tac. h. IV 50 Baebius Massa *e procuratoribus Africae iam tum* optimo cuique exitiosus *et inter causas malorum quae mox tulimus saepius rediturus.* Agricola was fortunate in the time of his death Aug. A.D. 93, because Tac. 45 una *adhuc* victoria Carus Metius censebatur, ... *et* Massa Baebius iam tum reus *erat;* being accused by Pliny and Herennius Senecio, in the name of the province of Baetica Plin. ep. III 4 §§ 4, 6. VI 29 § 8. esp. VII 33, where he informs Tacitus of the case for insertion in his history. Massa was condemned, a great triumph for the opposition; but when Senecio besought the consuls to impound Massa's ill-gotten gains (cf. Iuv. I 48, 50), Massa suddenly turned on him §§ 7, 8 *impietatis reum postulat. horror omnium.* Even Mart. XII 29 1, 2 calls him *furem nummorum.* TIMET Sidon. ep. V 7 a *locus classicus* on informers *hi sunt,* quos timent etiam qui timentur. *Hi sunt quos haec peculiariter provincia manet, inferre calumnias,* deferre *personas, afferre minas, auferre substantias* .... . *hi sunt, quorum comparationi digitum tollerent* Narcissus [XIV 329 n.], *Asiaticus,* Massa, *Marcellus,* Carus, *Parthenius,* Licinus, *et* Pallas I 109 n.

PALPAT See Forc. Apul. m. v 31 *palpare Veneris iram saevientem.*

36 CARUS A pet dwarf of Nero's schol. cf. VIII 32 n. See Tac. above. Mart. XII 25 5 *ecce reum* Carus *te* detulit. Soon after the condemnation of Massa, Carus accused Senecio of treason for writing a life of Helvidius Priscus (v 36 n.) Plin. ep. VII 19 § 5, and for seeking no office after the quaestorship Dio LXVII 13 § 2. Tac. h. I 2 *nobilitas, opes,* omissi *gestique honores pro crimine.* The book was burnt in the forum by the *triumviri capitales* Tac. Agr. 2. Plin. ib. § 6, and Senecio executed Dio l. c. Tac. Agr. 2, 45. Plin. ep. I 5 § 3 Carus to Regulus, fiercely reviling Senecio, *quid tibi cum* meis mortuis?

THYMELE from *θυμέλη* (Θυμελικός also occurs) a stage name. Mart. I 5=4 5, 6 to Domitian *qua* Thymelen *spectas derisoremque* Latinum, | *illa fronte precor carmina nostra legas.* Th. then and L. were colleagues, *mimus* and *mima.* VIII 197 *zelotypus* Thymeles, where a noble plays the part of her jealous husband. VI 66 Thymele *tunc rustica discit,* where, with all her skill, she is but a simple country girl to Bathyllus in his women's characters. Lat. in a panic sends her secretly (*submittit*) to appease the more potent informer.

LATINO Marius Maximus in schol. IV 53 names Latinus archimimus as a powerful informer under Domitian. Mart. IX 29 *Dulce decus scenae, ludorum fama,* Latinus | *ille ego sum, plausus deliciaeque tuae.* Cato, the Curii and Fabricii would have relaxed under my spell; but it is only on the stage that I act vice; my 'lord' and 'god' reads the heart, *nec poteram gratus domino sine moribus* [cf. Iuv. IV 12 n.] *esse.* He reported the news of the day to Domitian at dinner Suet. 15. On his acting see Mart. II 72 3. III 86 3. V 61 11. Iuv. VI 44 (subject, an adulterer ensconced in a trunk). On other actors powerful in the imperial court, Bathyllus, Mnester, Paris (two of the name), Pylades, Apelles of Ascalon, and the Jew Alityros, a *mimus* by whose aid Josephus vit. 3 obtained from Poppaea the release of some Jewish priests, sent bound to Rome by Felix, see Friedländer I³ 104—106.

37 SUMMOVEANT III 124. The technical term for the lictor clearing the streets Hor. c. II 16 9—11 *neque* consularis | submovet lictor *miseros tumultus* | *mentis.* He cried *date viam, cedite,* etc. Rein in Pauly IV 1083. Becker II (2) 75, 378. Brisson de form. VIII 34. Forc. and Gesn. Plin. to Domitian h. n. pr. § 4 *alia via* occurris ingens *et longius etiam* submoves *ingeni* fascibus. Plin. ep. III 14 § 7 of a *vir praetorius* Largius Macedo, *eques Romanus* a servo eius ut transitum daret manu leviter admonitus *convertit se nec servum a quo erat tactus, sed ipsum Macedonem tam graviter palma percussit ut paene concideret.* Iuv. III 128, 239—248.

38 NOCTIBUS Cic. ad Att. I 16 § 5 noctes *certarum mulierum.* Quintil. decl. II 7 noctium merita. Apul. de mag. 75 Hild. (cited on 55). Gesn. ad fin. Suet. Dom. 1. Ruhnk. ad Ov. her. 17 201. Auson. epigr. 17 1.

IN CAELUM QUOS EVEHIT Hor. c. I 1 5, 6 *palmaque nobilis* | *terrarum dominos* evehit ad deos. Forc. Gesn. *caelum.* Hor. ep. I 10 9 Obb.

39 VIA Luc. rhet. praec. 24 where Pothinus, son of a sempstress by a slave, first for his bare maintenance *συνῆν τινι κακοδαίμονι καὶ γλισχρῷ ἑραστῇ,* and found this *the easiest road τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην ῥᾴστην οὖσαν.* Climbing to the summit of his hopes, by the means of those best *ἐφόδια,* boldness, ignorance, impudence, he changed his name and attached himself to an old lady of 70, with only four teeth remaining, and those stopped with gold. Famine sweetened the icy 'kisses from the coffin', and made him endure the 'labour' (*τὸν ἆθλον*),

He would have been her sole heir, had not a.'detestable slave' revealed that he had bought poison for her. Cf. Charidemus in Mart. XI 87 3 *nunc* sectaris anus; *o quantum cogit egestas!*

PROCESSUS advancement. Sen. ben. I 11 § 5 *honor et* processus ad altiora tendentium. tranq. an. 2 §§ 10, 11 *alienis* incrementis *inimicissima invidia...aversatione alienorum* processuum. Suet. Vesp. 1 *Sabinus ad praefecturam urbis...Vespasianus ad principatum usque* processit. rhet. 1 *ut nonnulli* ex infima fortuna *in ordinem senatorium atque* ad summos honores processerint. M. Sen. contr. II pr. § 4 p. 116 10 *fratribus tuis* ambitiosa *curae sunt foroque se et* honoribus *parant,...ego quoque eius alioqui* processus *avidus.* Orell. inscr. 3530. See Foro. Among those who mounted by this ladder was Otho Suet. 2 *libertinam aulicam gratiosam, quo efficacius coleret, etiam* diligere *simulavit quamvis* anum ac paene decrepitam; *per hanc insinuatus Neroni, facile* summum *inter amicos* locum tenuit. So Vitellius Suet. 3 *existimatus* corporis gratia *initium et* causa incrementorum *patri fuisse.* So Seianus and Livia Tac. an. IV 3; Tigellinus, below 155 n. VESICA VI 64.

BEATAE 67. VI 204. XIV 120 n. Hor. ep. I 2 44 Obbar *quaeritur* argentum *puerisque* beata *creandis* | *uxor.* So *εὐδαίμων, μάκαρ, ὄλβιος, eine* gesegnete *Ernte.* Cic. p. Tull. § 19. Cuper obs. III 1. Heins. on Ov. am. I 15 34. Hor. c. II 18 14 *satis* beatus *unicis Sabinis,* where *s.* is from *sata* (Madvig). Sil. I 609, 610 *castaque* beatos | paupertate *patres.* Claudian Probr. et Olybr. cons. 46 *assiduos intrare* inopes, *remeare* beatos. Stat. cited on 22.

40 UNCIOLAM occurs nowhere else; 'a paltry twelfth'. Iustin. inst. II 14 § 5 hereditas *plerumque dividitur in duodecim* uncias, *quae assis appellatione continentur. Habent autem hae* partes *propria nomina ab* uncia *usque ad assem: ut puta haec: sextans, quadrans, triens, quincunx, semis, septunx, bes, dodrans, dextans,* deunx, *as.* Caesar, Suet. 83, made Octavius his heir *ex dodrante,* L. Pinarius and Qu. Pedius *ex quadrante.* Cic. p. Caecin. § 17 *facit heredem ex* deunce et semuncia *Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium ...; Aebutio sextulam adspergit.* See Brisson form. VIII 18—21. The *as* is any whole, divided into 12 parts, and an *uncia* is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot (*inch*), of a lb. (*ounce*), of a *iugerum,* a *sextarius,* an hour (Plin. XVIII § 325) or an estate. The Romans knew no other system of fractions than this duodecimal one. Hultsch gr. u. röm. Metrologie, Berl. 1862, 60 seq., 112 seq. Marquardt III (2) 42 seq. Gron. de sest. III 11. 41 VI 371—2. IX 34. Mart. X 55. Dio LXXIX 16. Lampr. Comm. 10 Cas. PARTES QUISQUE SUAS Sen. tranq. an. 2 § 5 *ex quo agnoscet* quisque partem suam. ['*quisque*=uterque; as sometimes in Cicero Livy etc.' H.A.J.M.]. See VIII 196 n. Ruhnk. on Ov. her. 19 169. Lucan I 126, 127 of Caesar and Pompeius *magno se iudice* quisque *tuetur* | *victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.* Munro on Lucr. III 333. Quintil. III 6 § 102.

AD MENSURAM VI 358-9 *nec se* metitur ad *illum* | ...modum. M. Sen. contr. II 13 § 7 p. 159 l. 21 ad *praescriptum.* Sen. de ira II 28 § 2 *quam angusta innocentia est* ad *legem bonum esse.* § 3 ad *formulam.* So *ad lineam, ad normam, ad certum pondus,* Hand Turs. I 108, 109. 42 SANE V 123. X 183. 'by all means.'

MERCEDEM SANGUINIS satirical; otherwise XIV 164 merces *haec* sanguinis *atque laboris.* Plaut. Bacch. 372 (Holyday) *apage istas a me sorores, quae hominum* sorbent sanguinem.

43 PALLEAT Pers. V 15 pallentis *radere mores.* Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3

voluptatem ... mollem, enervem, ... pallidam. de ben. VII 27 § 3 *indignare impudicos, indignare ... senes* pallidos. UT NUDIS PRESSIT QUI CALCIBUS ANGUEM Hom. Γ 33, 35 *ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἴδων παλίνορσος ἀπέστη ... ὦχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς.* Aen. II 379, 380 *improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus* anguem | pressit *humi nitens trepidusque repente refugit.* Ov. f. II 341—2.

44 LUGDUNENSEM ARAM After the pacification of Gaul by Drusus B. C. 12 he convoked an assembly at Lyon (*-dunum* = Fr. *dune*, downs), where at the confluence (Sen. de morte Claud. 7 § 2 9—13) of the Saône *Arar* and Rhône *Rhodanus* the 60 peoples of *Gallia comata* raised an altar inscribed with their names and also a statue for each (Strab. IV 192. Dio LIV 32, who says that the festival was still maintained in his day). Claudius was born at Lyon (Sen. ib. 6 § 1) 1 Aug. B. C. 10 Suet. 2 *eo ipso die quo primum ara ibi Augusto dedicata est*, meaning perhaps, on the *anniversary* of the dedication. The first priest was an Aeduan C. Iulius Vercundaridubnus Liv. epit. 139. The temple was dedicated to Rome and Augustus. cf. Suet. Aug. 52 *templa ... in nulla ... provincia nisi communi suo Romaeque nomine recepit, nam in urbe quidem pertinacissime abstinuit hoc honore.* Lugdunum founded by fugitives from Vienne *Vienna* and made a Roman colony B. C. 43 (Dio XLVI 50. Sen. ep. 91 § 14) was already in Strabo's time the most populous city in Gaul except Narbo; its position, readily accessible from Rome, and communicating by land and river with all parts of the country, fitted it to become a centre of commerce and of government. This altar, the common sanctuary of the *commune* (*κοινόν*) *provinciae* (cf. the amphiktionies and the great *πανηγύρεις* of Greece) was designed to subvert the national Druidical religion. Marquardt III (1) 268 seq. IV 424 seq. Suet. Aug. 59 *provinciarum pleraeque super templa et* aras *ludos quoque quinquennales paene oppidatim constituerunt.* A similar altar at Tarraco Quintil. VI 3 § 77; the *ara Ubiorum* in Germany Tac. ann. I 57 Lips. The altar of Lyon is often named on coins (Eckhel IV 196. VI 736 seq.) and inscriptions Henzen 5965 C. CATVLIO DECIMIO ... SACERDOti AD TEMPLvm ROMae ET AVGvsti III PROvinciarvm GALLiae. cf. ind. 48 b. See Am. Thierry, hist. d. Gaulois bk. VIII c. 2, Cless in Pauly s. v. Ukert II (2) 465, Aug. Bernard le temple d'Auguste et la nationalité gauloise, Lyon 1864, 4to. RHETOR DIOTURUS VII 150—214. Polemo the rhetorician Philostr. soph. I 25 § 22 recommended as the severest of tortures the committing to memory a dull harangue *ἀρχαῖα ἐκμανθάνειν*, and seeing a gladiator in mortal fear, *ἰδρῶτι ῥεόμενον καὶ δεδιότα τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγῶνα*, he said, 'you are in an agony like one rising to declaim' *οὕτως ἀγωνιᾷς, ὡς μελετᾶν μέλλων.* Iuv. alludes to the story in Suet. Calig. 20 *edidit...in Gallia miscellos [ludos]; sed hic certamen Graecae Latinaeque facundiae, quo certamine ferunt victoribus praemia victos contulisse, eorundem et laudes componere coactos; eos autem, qui maxime displicuissent, scripta sua spongia linguave delere iussos, nisi ferulis obiurgari aut flumine proximo mergi maluissent.* It was in the winter A.D. 39—40 that C. Caesar (Caligula) gave this entertainment Dio LIX. 22 § 1. The punishment of a flogging was that of incapable actors Lucian piscat. 33. apolog. 5. Philostr. Apoll. V 7 §§ 1, 3, and combatants in athletic games K. F. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. 50 20, Reimar on Dio LXIII 9. So too Aug. Suet. 45 controlled the licence of *togatarii* and *pantomimi*. Caligula Suet. 55 flogged with his own hand any spectator who *vel leviter obstreperet*, while Mnester was acting. So Ianus in the council of the gods respecting Claudius Sen. de morte

Cl. 9 § 3 *proximo munere inter novos auctoratos* ferulis *vapulare placet.* But Caligula claims him as his slave 15 § 2, and produces witnesses, *qui illum viderant ab illo flagris* ferulis *colaphis vapulantem.* The ducking also was a part of this irreverent nephew's discipline Suet. Claud. 9 *fremente Gaio patruum potissimum ad se missum quasi ad puerum regendum, adeo ut non defuerint, qui traderent* praecipitatum *quoque* in flumen, *sicut vestitus advenerat;* where the point of the jest is the same as here, the censor uncle (*ne sis* patruus *mihi*) like the venerable professors of rhetoric, being treated as a schoolboy. Camillus had anticipated the jest, but on a fitter subject, the treacherous master of Falerii Liv. v. 27 § 9 *denudatum deinde eum manibus post tergum illigatis, reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit, virgasque eis, quibus proditorem agerent in urbem verberantes, dedit.* Ducking at the Saturnalia Lucian Sat. 2, 4, a penalty for clumsiness in waiting at table; the victim's face first blackened with soot. Caligula himself spoke the funeral orations for Livia and for Tiberius Suet. 10, 15. Dio LVIII 28 § 5. LIX 3 § 8, and was not destitute of oratorical power Ios. ant. XIX 2 § 4. Tac. XIII 3. Suet. 53; A.D. 39 he was on the point of putting to death as dangerous rivals Seneca and Quintilian's model Domitius Afer; the latter only escaped by feigning unbounded admiration of the emperor's speech against him Dio LIX 19. Cf. respecting Nero Suet. 12 and Tac. XIV 20—21; on the study of rhetoric in Gaul Iuv. XV 111 n. AD ARAM 57. 104. II 147. III 11. 65. IV 117. 141. V 4. VI 267. 409. 603. VIII 157. 225. X 45. 161. XI 9. 98. XIV 260. XV 42. XVI 14. VI 345 *sed nunc* ad quas *non Clodius* aras? X 83. So *mihi est* ad portum *negotium.* ad *Apollinis.* ad *gallinas.* Hand I 92.

45—50 My liver burns hot, when a guardian, rich with the orphan's heritage, blocks the street with his train of clients, while his ward eats the bread of prostitution; when Marius, condemned not punished, mulcted in fame not in purse, sits down in exile to carouse a full hour before Rome dines, and counts heaven's curse a blessing, while plundered Africa cries out upon the barren verdict. 45 QUID REFERAM Ov. her. 12 129. 14 109. 10 31 *quid referam quotiens.* met. VII 734. amor. I 5 23. tr. III 7 43. Stat. s. I 3 64. IECUR ARDEAT IRA VI 648. Aug. de gen. ad litt. VII § 20 physicians assert that they can prove that all flesh has in it ignis .. fervidam *qualitatem, cuius sedes* in iecore *est.* Hor. c. I 13 4 fervens *difficili* bile *tumet* iecur. s. I 9 66 *meum* iecur urere bilis. cf. the taunt of the master of spleen Archilochus in Ath. 107 f. χολὴν γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις ἐφ' ἥπατι. Galen VIII 160 refers to *incontinentis Tityi* iecur as an evidence that τὸ ἐπιθυμητικὸν has its seat in the liver. cf. V 506—521. Anger he places in the heart, see ind. *hepar, ira.* 46 GREGIBUS X 45. Mart. cited on 32. carm. in Pis. 122—124 *nec enim tibi dura* clientum | turba *rudisve placet, misero quae freta labore* | *nil nisi* summoto *novit* praecedere volgo. Mart. III 46 to a patron *exigis a nobis operam sine fine* togatam [Iuv. III 127 n.], I send my freedman in my stead; he can carry the litter which I can scarce follow; *in* turbam *incideris, cuneos umbone* repellet, | *invalidum est nobis ingenuumque latus.* See Marquardt V (1) 153, 268. Lucian Nigr. 13 A dandy at Athens, in all the bravery of gay colours and gold, μάλ' ἐπίσημος καὶ φορτικὸς ἀκολούθων ὄχλῳ, in the gymnasia and baths ὀχληρὸς ἦν θλίβων τοῖς οἰκέταις καὶ στενοχωρῶν τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας, when a wag hinted *He must fear assassination in the bath, yet all is peace here; no need of an army.* So they stripped him of his motley and his purple by jesting at τὸ ἀνθηρὸν τῶν

χρωμάτων, Spring is come; Whence this peacock? 'Tis his mother's wardrobe. COMITUM 119 n. VII 131 n. 142. PREMIT III 244 seq. HIC . . HIC X 227. Hor. ep. I 17 39 Obbar. So X 91 n. *ille...ille.* SPOLIATOR PUPILLI XV 135 n. Sen. ben. IV 27 § 5 *dementissime testabitur, qui tutorem filio reliquerit* pupillorum spoliatorem. Cic. p. Q. Rosc. § 16 pupillum fraudare, *qui in tutelam pervenit.* Hor. ep. II 1 122—3 *non* fraudem *socio* puerove *incogitat ullum* | pupillo. **47** PROSTANTIS III 65. VI 123. IX 24. cf. VII 239 n. Rein Criminalr. 863—5. DAMNATUS INANI IUDICIO M. Sen. contr. II 15 § 1 p. 173 l. 11 seq. *Illud, iudices, mihi tormentum est, quod notata* iudicio *vestro ut multiplicatam dotem perdat,* plus tamen ex quaestu habet *et habitura est* quam quantum damnatae perdendum est. Suet. Caes. 42 *poenas facinorum auxit; et cum locupletes eo facilius scelere se obligarent, quod* integris patrimoniis exulabant, *parricidas... bonis omnibus, reliquos dimidia parte multavit.* **48** QUID ENIM SALVIS INFAMIA NUMMIS? XIV 153 n. Apul. cited on 55. Plaut. Pers. III 1 59 *dum* dos *sit,* nullum vitium vitio vortitur. By the *lex Iulia repetundarum* passed by Caesar in his first consulship B.C. 59, the penalties for extortion were a fourfold fine, expulsion from the senate, exile in graver cases, and the degree of *infamia* called *intestabilitas; i. e.* the condemned could neither give evidence, nor prosecute, nor sit as *iudices* dig. I 9 2. XXII 5 15. XXVIII 1 20 § 5. XLVIII 11 6 § 1. Rein in Pauly *repetundae* and Criminalr. 623—630, the trials for this crime under the empire 667—672. On the sufferings of the provinces see Iuv. VIII 87—137. hist. Aug. Avid. Cass. 14. **49** EXUL dig. XLVIII 11 7 § 3 extortion punished by *exilium* or more severely, according to the offence; shedding innocent blood for money or in passion merits capital punishment or deportation to an island. AB OCTAVA XI 204 n. The usual hour being the 9th Cic. ad fam. IX 26 *accubueram hora* nona. Mart. IV 8 6 *imperat exstructos frangere* nona *toros.* XI 52 1, 3 *cenabis belle, Iuli Cerealis, apud me* | . . . . octavam *poteris servare; lavabimur una.* X 48 1. Hor. ep. I 7 70, 71. Aug. de mor. Manich. § 29 *alter...exquisitas et peregrinas fruges multis ferculis variatas et largo pipere aspersas* nona hora *libenter assumat.* Sometimes as late as the 10th hour or later Mart. III 36 5. VII 51 1. X 70 13. An early dinner, *tempestivum convivium,* was luxurious, as breaking into the working day Hor. c. I 1 20 *nec partem solido demere de die.* s. II 8 3 *de medio potare die.* Tac. XIV 2 Lips. *medio dici, cum id temporis Nero per vinum et epulas incalesceret.* Apul. IX 5 *quanto me felicior Daphne vicina, quae* mero *et* matutino prandio *saucia cum suis adulteris volutatur.* ib. 14 matutino mero. VIII 1 diurnis potationibus. Salm. on Vopisc. Florian. 6. Marquardt V (1) 270, 307. Becker Gallus III 230. Lex. *tempestivus.* Hand II 205. MARIUS VIII 120 *cum tenues nuper* Marius discinxerit Afros. Plin. ep. II 11 Marius Priscus, who had been proconsul in Africa, was accused by the Afri A.D. 99. Pliny (ad Trai. 3=20 § 2, cf. paneg. 95) and Tacitus were ordered to prosecute. Marius had received 300,000 sesterces for the banishment of one *eques* and the execution of seven of his friends; for 700,000 he bastinadoed, condemned to the mines, and at last strangled another *eques.* The case was heard in the senate Jan. 100 before Trajan, then consul. Marius had already been condemned § 29, and degraded when tried before *iudices* § 12 *stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum, iam neutrum.* After a 3 days' trial it was decreed that the 700,000 should be paid into the treasury, and that Marius should

be banished from Italy. Hostilius Firminus, a *legatus* of Marius, had negociated the murder of the *eques*, and stipulated for 10,000 sesterces for himself, under the head of perfume-money § 23 *nomine unguentarii, qui titulus a vita hominis compti semper et pumicati non abhorrebat.* Firminus II 12 was not expelled the senate, but only excluded from the hope of a proconsulship § 4 *quid publice minus aut congruens aut decorum, notatum a senatu in senatu sedere ipsisque illis a quibus sit notatus aequari et summotum a proconsulatu, quia se in legatione turpiter gesserat, de proconsulibus iudicare* damnatumque *sordium vel damnare alios vel absolvere?* VI 29 § 9 *accusavi Marium Priscum, qui lege repetundarum* damnatus utebatur clementia *legis, cuius severitatem inmanitate criminum exceserat;* relegatus [Iuv. 73 n.] *est.* Shortly after (III 4, 9) Pliny was engaged to prosecute Caecilius Classicus accused of extortion by the Baetici; Classicus died before the case was tried, but his accounts were produced with the detail of the bribes he had received; also a letter to a mistress 9 § 13 *io, io, liber ad te venio; iam sestertium quadragies redegi parte vendita Baeticorum.* As Marius was from Baetica, Classicus from Africa, the Baetici jested § 3 *dedi malum et accepi.* Suet. Dom. 8 alludes to these prosecutions; Domitian so strictly controlled the proconsuls *ut neque modestiores umquam neque iustiores extiterint. e quibus plerosque post eum reos omnium criminum vidimus.* BIBIT here connotes excess, as *poto* often and X 220 n. *amo.* M. Sen. contr. II 14 § 4 p. 168 l. 9 *nec* amantem *agis, sed* amas, *nec* potantem *adumbras, sed* bibis. Sen. ep. 122 § 6 *frequens hoc adulescentium vitium est, qui vires excolunt, ut in ipso paene balinei limine inter nudos* bibant, *immo* potent. Cic. Phil. II § 104 *quam multos dies in ea villa turpissime es perbacchatus.* Ab hora tertia bibebatur, *ludebatur, vomebatur.* Lucian de calumn. 16 Demetrius the Platonist accused before Ptolemy nicknamed Dionysus of drinking water and not appearing in woman's costume at the Dionysia, would have been condemned, *εἰ μὴ κληθεὶς ἔωθεν ἐπιέ τε καὶ λαβὼν παραντιδιον ἐκυμβάλισε καὶ προσωρχήσατο.* On the luxurious life of some exiles cf. Dio LVI 27 § 2 *ἀβρότερον διῆγον.* Sen. ad Helv. 12 § 7 *indignatur* exul *aliquid sibi deesse?* FRUITUR DIS IRATIS a parody of Sen. Herc. f. 33, 34 Iuno of Hercules *superat et crescit malis* | iraque nostra fruitur. Cf. Aug. de civ. D. II 23 § 1 *posse homines, sicut fuit* [C.] *Marius, salute, viribus, opibus, honoribus, dignitate, longaevitate, cumulari et* perfrui, dis iratis. On *dis iratis* see X 129 n. With the thought cf. M. Sen. contr. 15 § 1 page 173 11 *notata iudicio vestro ut multiplicatam dotem perdat, plus tamen ex quaestu habet et habitura est quam quantum damnatae perdendum est . . . . post poenam quoque expediat fuisse adulteram.*

50 AT TU III 134. VIII 52. *σὺ δέ.* So III 264. IV 120 *at ille.* V 86 *at hic.* VIII 181 *at vos.* Hand I 422. VICTRIX a forensic term Plin. ep. VI 33 §§ 5, 6 *duobus consiliis* vicimus, *totidem* victi *sumus; . .* victa *est noverca, . . .* victus *Suberinus.* Foro. and Bonnell *victoria, vinco.* On *vincere causam* (*νικᾶν δίκην*) cf. Ruhnk. on Vell. I 8 § 2. Oud. on Thom. Mag. p. 628. FLORAS VIII 92—97 e. g. *quam fulmine iusto* | *et Capito et Numitor ruerint,* damnante *senatu* | *piratae Cilicum. sed quid* damnatio *confert?* | ... *furor est* post omnia perdere naulon. XIII 134 ploratur *lacrimis* amissa pecunia *veris.* Hor. S. II 5 68, 69 *invenietque* | *nil sibi legatum praeter* plorare *suisque.*

51—62 These, sure, are nearer themes, more kindling, worthier the midnight lamp of Horace (19, 20, 165—168) than all the threadbare romances (7—11, 81—84, 162—164), labours of Hercules, 'return' of

Diomed, the Minotaur's bellowing in his Cretan maze (a Theseïs 2) the airy voyage of Daedalus (III 25), and the headlong plunge of Icarus. Is it a time for toys like these, when the gallant's estate, denied by law to the wife, is taken by the pandar husband, who, winking at his own shame, has learnt vacantly to scan the ceiling or to snore with wakeful nostril over the cup? when a youth of ancient lineage holds it no sin by the profits of a command to retrieve his inheritance wasted upon grooms, on furious drives along the Flaminian way, himself stooping to guide the reins, a new Automedon, shewing off his skill to his masculine (Bloomer) mistress? (VIII 146–182).

51 Cf. 1 seq. 30, 45, 87, 94, 147. VENUSINA Hor. s. II 1 34, 35 *sequor hunc* [*Lucilium*], *Lucanus an Appulus anceps:* | *nam* Venusinus *arat finem sub utrumque colonus.* At Venusia (*Venosa*, a city of about 6000 inhabitants), on the Appian way, between Beneventum and Tarentum, Horace was born *consule Manlio*, B.C. 65.

LUCERNA Varr. l. l. V § 9 *quod si summum gradum non attigero, tamen secundum praeteribo, quod non solum* ad Aristophanis lucernam *sed etiam* ad Cleanthis lucubravi. C. Helvius Cinna anthol. 76 M. Arateis *multum* vigilata lucernis | *carmina.* Mart. VIII 3 17, 18 *scribant ista* [epics and tragedies] *graves nimium nimiumque severi,* | *quos* media *miseros* nocte lucerna *videt.* | *at tu Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos;* | agnoscat mores vita *legatque suos.* Hor. ep. II 1 112–3 prius orto | sole vigil *calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.* I 2 34–5 *ni* | *posces* ante diem librum cum lumine. Iuv. VII 27 vigilata*que proelia.* XIV 192 *scribe, puer,* vigila. Parody of Menander by Scopelianus Philostr. s. I 21 § 8 *ὦ νύξ, σὺ γὰρ δὴ πλεῖστον σοφίας μετέχεις μέρος θεῶν.* The taunt of Pytheas, Plut. vit. D. 8 § 2. praec. ger. reip. 6 § 1 *Demosthenes' speeches* smell of the lamp. Quintil. X 3 § 25 lucubrantes silentium noctis *et clausum cubiculum et* lumen *unum velut tectos maxime teneat.* Cf. 6 § 1. Plin. ep. III 5 § 8. IX 36 §§ 1, 2. There is also an allusion to the scorching heat of satire (Enn. ap. Non. p. 33 l. 7 and p. 139 l. 14 *versus* flammeos) and its fierce glare (cf. the lantern of Diogenes, *seeking a man*).

52 AGITEM 'pursue', handle these themes. QUID MAGIS agitem? Mart. X 4 *qui legis Oedipodem caligantemque Thyesten,* | Colchidas [Iuv. 10] *et Scyllas; quid nisi monstra legis?* | *quid tibi* raptus Hylas [Iuv. 164], *quid Parthenopaeus et Atys?* | *quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion?* | exutusve puer pennis labentibus [Iuv. 54], *aut qui* | *odit amatrices Hermaphroditus aquas?* | *quid te vana iuvant miserae ludibria chartae?* | *hoc lege, quod possit dicere* vita, *Meum est.* | *non hic* centauros [Iuv. 11], *non Gorgonas Harpyiasque* | *invenies.* hominem [Iuv. 85] pagina nostra sapit. | *sed non vis, Mamurra, tuos cognoscere* mores | *nec te scire; legas* atria *Callimachi.* HERACLEAS DIOMEDEAS cf. for the form *Odyssea.* A Heraclea by Kreophylos Paus. IV 2 § 3; others by Demodokos, Diotimos, Kinaethon, Konon, (Konnis?), Panyasis (of which some fragments remain), Peisandros, Phaedimos, Rhianos Bode hellen. Dichtk. I 211, 274, 361, 402–3, 509. Aristot. poet. 8. Suid. Ῥιανός cl. Ath. 82 b. Welcker ep. Cyclus 1^2 214–232. A tragedy Diomedes by Attius: an epic *Diomedea* in 12 books by Iulus Antonius Acro on Hor. c. IV 2. It may have been one of the *νόστοι*, giving an account of Diomed's settlement in Italy, where he was worshipped and several cities claimed him as their founder Strab. 214–5, 283–4; on the metamorphosis of his comrades into birds, see Verg. XI. 244–280. Plin. X §§ 126, 127.

53 MUGITUM Sen. Hippol. 1179–81

cresius | *daedalea vasto claustra* mugitu *replens* | *taurus biformis.* LABYRINTHI described in a Theseïs 2. The vast Egyptian labyrinth, visited by Herodotus II 148 and probably by Strabo 811, and discovered again by Lepsius, is thought by Höck Kreta I 56 seq. to have suggested the legend of a Cretan labyrinth, which, as Diodorus, who is the first to name it (I 97 § 5. IV 61, 77), confesses, had entirely vanished in his day (I 61. Plin. XXXVI § 90); though in later times one was shewn to the credulous Philostr. Ap. IV 34 § 2. The labyrinth is seen of various forms on the coins of Knosos. See Meurs. Thes. c. 11, 13. Creta II 2. Verg. V 588—591. VI 27. Ov. met. VIII 155—176. Preller gr. Mythol. II^2 123—5, 293—7.

54 PUERO Mart. cited on 52. Mart. IV 49 1—6 *nescis, crede mihi, quid sint epigrammata, Flacce,* | *qui tantum lusus illa iocosque putas.* | *ille magis ludit, qui scribit prandia saevi* | *Tereos* [Iuv. VII 12], *aut cenam, crude Thyesta, tuam,* | *aut* puero liquidas aptantem Daedalon alas, | *pascentem Siculas aut Polyphemon oves.* The story of Pasiphaë (cf. [Mart.] spect. 5) and also that of Icarus were acted before Nero Suet. 12 *Icarus primo statim conatu iuxta cubiculum eius decidit ipsumque cruore respersit. Puero* (17 n.) may be dat., as in Gr. after perf. pass. Zumpt § 419. Cic. Tusc. II §§ 2, 10; or abl. of the instr., as it is the boy's dead weight that strikes (*perc,* used of a thunderbolt Cic. Catil. III § 19. n. d. III § 84) the sea.

FABRUM 'joiner', sarcastic (84) of this eponymous hero of art, as of Prometheus Claud. Eutr. II 495; so Vulcan is a smith XIII 45. Ov. met. VIII 159 Daedalus *ingenio* fabrae *celeberrimus artis.* The name imports cunning workman, cf. Verg. VII 282 *daedala Circe.* D. was reputed inventor of the saw and compasses Ov. met. VIII 244—9, the axe, the plummet, the gimlet and glue Plin. VII § 198, masts and sailyards, the invention of sails being ascribed to Icarus § 209. A play of Soph. bore the name of D., and guilds of Athenian artisans honoured him as their patron Preller gr. Mythol. II 499—501. Fr. Junius de pict. vet., 1695, II 62—70.

VOLANTEM III 25 *fatigatas ubi* Daedalus *exuit* alas. 80 *qui sumpsit* pinnas. Diod. IV 76, 77 apologises for repeating the absurd legend, and says that D. left Crete on shipboard. The flight of D. was acted in the arena [Mart.] spect. 8.

55 LENO Ov. am. II 19 59 *quid mihi cum facili, quid cum* lenone marito? Hor. s. II 5 81—83. Apul. de mag. 75 *cubiculum adulteris pervium; neque enim ulli ad introeundum metus est, nisi qui* pretium marito *non attulit. ita ei* lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est;...*cum ipso plerique, nec mentior, cum ipso inquam de uxoris noctibus paciscuntur. hinc iam inquam illa* inter virum et uxorem nota collusio; *qui amplam stipem mulieri detulerunt, nemo eos observat.* The case was debated in the schools Quintil. decl. 325 *Pauper et dives vicini erant. pauperi uxor speciosa: rumor erat adulterari pauperis uxorem a divite,* conscio viro: *delatus* lenocinii *reus pauper et absolutus est. dives decessit* herede instituto bonorum omnium paupere *et elogio tali.* peto ut hanc hereditatem restituas ei, cui rogavi. *petit a paupere uxor hereditatem tamquam fidei commissam.* Augustus was taunted by Antonius respecting Livia Suet. 69 *feminam consularem e triclinio* viro coram *in cubiculum abductam.* Iuv. VI 140. on the wife's collusion II 58—61; and generally Sen. ben. I 9 § 4 *si quis nulla se amica fecit insignem nec alienae uxori annuum praestat, hunc matronae humilem et sordidae libidinis et ancillariolum vocant. decentissimum sponsaliorum genus est adulterium.* ACCIPIAT MOECHI BONA schol. *si uxor eius iure impediatur adultero succedere, ipse maritus leno succedit*

adultero heres, ut per fideicommissum res adulteri ad adulteram veniant. By the *lex Voconia*, B.C. 169 Cic. de sen. § 14, no citizen of the first class *classicus*, i.e. whose estate was assessed at 100,000 *asses* or more, could make a woman his heir. Cic. Verr. I § 107 *ne quis heredem virginem neve mulierem faceret.* § 111 *pecuniosa mulier, quod censa non erat, testamento fecit heredem filiam.* Liv. epit. 41. Aug. de civ. Dei III 21. Dio LVI 10 § 1 names 100,000 *sesterces;* so Ascon. on Cic. Verr. I c. 41. But the law might be evaded by bequeathing the estate to a third party in trust for the woman Gaius II § 274 *mulier, quae ab eo, qui centum milia aeris census est,* per legem *Voconiam* heres *institui non potest, tamen* fideicommisso *relictam sibi* hereditatem capere *potest.* Cic. fin. II § 55 mentions a case of P. Sextilius Rufus, heir of Q. Fadius Gallus, *cuius* [Galli] *in testamento scriptum esset, se* [Rufum] *ab eo* [Gallo] *rogatum, ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret. id Sextilius factum negabat.* All the friends of Rufus, though they doubted his word, supported him in his breach of trust; *nemo censuit plus Fadiae dandum quam posset* ad eam lege Voconia pervenire. If the testator were not *census*, the prohibition did not hold Cic. Verr. I § 104. The wittol husband in Iuv. is the *heres fiduciarius* of the rich (*classicus*) adulterer; and may claim for his risk as trustee the fourth part of the inheritance, the *quarta Falcidia* Gaius II 254, 256, 258, 259. Paul. IV 3. Ulp. XXV 14. inst. II 23 §§ 5—7. See Savigny verm. Schr. I 407—446. Rein Privatr.[3] 778—783, 814, and in Pauly. Rudorff röm. Rechtsgesch. I 56—58. Sauppe in Orelli onom. Tull. Gell. XX 1 § 23. Cic. Verr. I §§ 106—110. SI CAPIENDI IUS NULLUM UXORI Quintil. IX 2 § 74 *quia* per leges institui uxor non poterat heres. Suet. Dom. 8 *probrosis feminis lecticae usum ademit* iusque capiendi legata hereditatesque. See Dirksen's manuale, *capere.* Another motive of collusion with adultery was the desire of the *iura parentis* IX 70—90. V 137 n.

56 SPECTARE LACUNAR as if wrapt in thought Quintil. XI 3 § 160 intueri lacunaria. II 11 § 4 *in cogitando... tectum intuentes, magnum aliquid... exspectant.* X 3 § 15 *resupini* spectantesque tectum *et cogitationem murmure agitantes.* Or the beauty of the ceiling, gilt and inlaid with ivory, might be an excuse for distraction. Salm. on Vopisc. Aurelian 46. Munro on Lucr. II 28. Stat. S. III 3 103. ind. Sen. Marquardt V (2) 312, 334; sometimes the panels shifted, and displayed scene after scene to the guests Sen. ep. 90 § 15. AD CALICEM Hor. c. III 6 25—32 e.g. inter mariti vina...*non sine conscio* | *surgit marito.* Ov. am. I 4 53 the husband *bene compositus* somno vinoque. II 5 13, 14 *ipse miser vidi, cum me* dormire putares, | *sobrius apposito crimina vestra* mero. VIGILANTI STERTERE NASO Parmenio anthol. Pal. XI 4 *αὐτῷ τις γήμας πιθανὴν τῷ γείτονι, ῥέγχει | καὶ τρέφεται· τοῦτ' ἦν εὔκολος ἐργασία, | μὴ πλεῖν, μὴ σκάπτειν, ἀλλ' εὐστομάχως ἀπορέγχειν, | ἀλλοτρίῳ δαπάνῃ πλούσια βοσκόμενον.* The proverb *non omnibus dormio*, Cic. ep. fam. VII 24, from one Cipius in Lucil. ap. Fest. 173 M., called Pararencho, *quod* simularet dormientem, *quo impunitius* uxor eius moecharetur. Plut. amatorius 16 §§ 22, 23 p. 760 a Cabbas [Iuv. V 4] feigned sleep to cover the intrigue of Maecenas with his wife; but when a slave crept in to filch wine, opening his eyes exclaimed, *κακόδαιμον, οὐκ οἶσθα ὅτι μόνῳ Μαικήνᾳ καθεύδω*; Cf. Plaut. mil. 820—2 PA. *Eho,* | *an* dormit *Sceledrus intus?* LU. *Non* naso *quidem:* | *nam eo magnum* clamat. PA. *Tetigit* calicem *clanculum.* Farquhar's Mrs Sullen in the Beau stratagem (Hodgson) *the serenade of that* ever-wakeful nightingale, thy nose.

58 CURAM COHORTIS X 94. Military commands sought as a maintenance XIV 193—8. Youths of rank, like our spendthrift, after a short service on the staff of a general, began their career, *equestris*)(*caligata militia*, as prefects of an auxiliary cohort, and passed through the command of an *ala equitum* to the tribunate Suet. Claud. 25. Stat. s. v. 1 95—98. Plin. ad Trai. 87[=19] § 3 speaks of the *praefectura cohortis* as the commencement of a career Madvig opusc. I 38, 39. Marquardt III 278, 283, 291, 417. Friedländer I³ 96, 215. **59** QUI BONA DONAVIT PRAESEPIBUS VIII 146—157. XI 195 praeda caballorum *praetor*. Aristoph. nub. 1—125 e. g. *δακνόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς δαπάνης καὶ τῆς φάτνης καὶ τῶν χρεών*. Stanley cites Lucian Nigrin. 29 on the statues of charioteers, the names of horses [Iuv. VIII 58—67. VII 243 n.], the *ἱπτομανία* which seized upon men of high reputation. Vitellius in his youth was often seen grooming the horses of the blue faction Dio LXV 5 § 1; and won the favour of Caligula and of Nero Suet. Vit. 4 *per aurigandi studium;* Caligula was a patron of charioteers Dio LIX 5 § 1, and himself a 'whip' § 5. Suet. 18, so devoted to the Greens Suet. 55 *ut cenaret in stabulo assidue et maneret;* he employed the praetorian guard in building stables for Eutychus, of that faction Ios. ant. XIX 4 § 4. See Friedländer II² 188—204. Marquardt IV 515, 516. Becker Charikles I² 146. Suid. Ἄλβιος, a knight *τὴν Ἀντωνίου θεραπεύων καὶ ὑπαικάλλων ἅμα φάτνην*. Plut. de fort. Alex. II 1 p. 334 b Ateas, a Scythian king, preferred the neighing of his horse to music, so far had he removed his ears from the Muses, and so entirely had he sunk his soul in his mangers *τὴν ψυχὴν ἐν ταῖς φάτναις εἶχεν*.

DONAVIT VI 356. VII 25. Hor. ep. I 15 32 *quidquid quaesierat, ventri* donaret *avaro*. Verg. IX 311 *nubibus*. Sil. II 608 *flammis*.

CARET OMNI MAIORUM CENSU has lost the family estate, of a senator or knight. **60** DUM PERVOLAT III 10 n. while scouring over the Flaminian road; driving in Rome was forbidden, with certain specified exceptions, during the day III 236 n. **61** FLAMINIAM 171 n. the great north road, begun in the censorship of Hannibal's opponent C. Flaminius B.C. 220 Liv. epit. 20, though Strab. 217 ascribes it to C. Flaminius the son cos. 187. It skirted the campus Martius, passed through the porta Flaminia, *porta del popolo*, and by the pons Mulvius to the right bank of the Tiber and so by Ocriculum, Narnia and Pisaurum to Ariminum, whence the via Aemilia led to Placentia. It was one of the most frequented roads Tac. h. II 64 *vitata* Flaminiae viae celebritate. Mart. X. 6 6 *totaque* Flaminia Roma *videnda* via. Reason the more why the prodigal should choose it for his drive VIII 146 *praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa*. Mart. IV 64 18—20 *illic* Flaminiae *Salariaeque* | gestator *patet, essedo tacente,* | *ne blando rota sit molesta somno*. Claud. epist. 3 7,8 *an rarus qui scripta ferat? quin* tempore nullo | cessant Flaminiae pulverulenta viae.

PUER AUTOMEDON Hom. II 145—8. Aen. II 476—7 *equorum agitator Achillis* | *armiger* Automedon. Used, like Jehu, for a charioteer Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 98 *suis manibus in curru collocat* Automedontem *illum*, speaking of Mallius Glaucia, who § 19 *decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis* pervolavit. Ov. a. a. I 8 *Tiphys et* Automedon *dicar amoris ego*. cf. 5. II 738. tr. V 6 6. Auson. epist. 14 10 *iam vates et non flagrifer* Automedon. Cf. IV 65 *Atriden*. 133 *Prometheus*. VI 656 *Clytaemnestram*. **62** IPSE himself his own *puer* 'page'. VIII 147—150 with exaggerated emphasis ipse |, ipse *rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul;* | *nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes* | *intendunt oculos*. Suet. Nero 22 *equorum studio vel*

praecipue ab ineunte aetate flagravit, plurimusque illi sermo, quamquam vetaretur, de circensibus erat; et quondam tractum prasinum agitatorem inter condiscipulos querens, obiurgante paedagogo, de Hectore se loqui mentitus est .... mox et ipse aurigare atque etiam spectari saepius voluit, *positoque in hortis inter servitia et sordidam plebem rudimento,* universorum se oculis in circo maximo praebuit. Noble youths drove in the circensian games of Caesar Suet. 39; Augustus Dio LI 22 § 4. LIII 1 § 4; Nero Dio LXI 17 § 3. LACERNATAE III 148 n. the mistress to whom he displays his skill is dressed as a man. So Caesonia in Suet. Cal. 25 *saepe clamide peltaque et galea ornatam.* Petron. 6 9 lacernatus *cum flagello mulionum fata egit.* Hodgson compares the 'helmet bonnet' and 'military pelisse'. SE IACTARET Liv. XXXIX 48 § 3 iactantem sese *scorto.* Hor. c. I 2 18, 19. Ov. her. 12 175. 17 251. 21 62. tr. 4 3 53 Burm. AMICAE, like 'mistress' in modern English, seldom used in an honest sense. So *amator* Hor. s. I 5 15 Heind.

63—72 Fain must I fill every leaf of my tablets, then and there in the cross road, as there sweeps lordly by, lolling like Maecenas at his ease in an open sedan, courting the public gaze, the forger, enriched at the cost of a few lines of writing and a moistened signet. The matron fronts us to our face, who, when her lord calls for wine, drugs the cup with toad's juice, and trains country cousins to carry out their husbands' spotted corpses amid the whispers of the crowd. 63 MEDIO QUADRIVIO in the heat of indignation, heedless of the throng at the crossing; standing too where I command the view of two streets and all their spectacles of shame. CERAS XIV 29, 191. used for rough notes, which were afterwards copied fair on papyrus or parchment Aug. de ord. I § 30 pray pardon us, *atque omnia illa* deleri *iubeas; simul ut parcas etiam* tabulis [=*ceris*], *quas iam non habemus. non enim aliquid* in libros translatum est *eorum quae a nobis multa disserta sunt.* Quintil. X 3 § 31 *scribi optime* ceris, in quibus facillima est ratio delendi. cf. § 30. XI 2 §§ 21, 32. VIII 6 § 64 ceris *Platonis inventa sunt quattuor illa verba, quibus in illo pulcherrimo operum in Piraeeum se descendisse significat,* plurimis modis scripta. So of the note-books of scholars Sen. ep. 118 § 6 *aliqui tamen et cum pugillaribus veniunt, non ut res excipiant, sed ut verba;* and of short-hand writers Auson. epigr. 146. Pliny ep. I 6 § 1 took with him to the hunt a *stilus* and *pugillares,* that he might note down any passing thought, and take home well-filled tablets *ceras,* if no game. So his uncle (ib. III 5 §§ 10, 11, 14—16) at dinner, in the bath, on a journey. Cf. the very name *pugillares* handbooks Marquardt V (2) 383—7. 64 IAM already in a *hexaphoros,* soon perhaps in an *octaphoros.* SEXTA CERVICE 120 n. = sex cervicibus. Plin. XII § 9 *epulatum intra eam se cum* duodevicesimo comite. Stat. s. IV 1 9 bis sextus *honos* = XII virorum. Mart. IV 64 32 *centeno...ligone.* Cf. *τέταρτος αὐτός.* 2 Pet. 2 5 *Noah the eighth person.* Hes. op. 488. CERVICE VI 351 *quae longorum vehitur* cervice *Syrorum.* Mart. IV 51 2 *ingenti late vectus es* hexaphoro, which is called a *sella* 6. II 81 1 *latior* hexaphoris *tua sit* lectica *licebit.* VI 77 4 *quid te* Cappadocum sex *onus esse iuvat.* ib. 9, 10. Bearers were Syrians, Cappadocians, Illyrians, Bithynians (Cic. Verr. V § 27. Catull. 10 14—27), Maedians VII 132 n., Moesians IX 143, Liburnians VI 477, afterwards Germans; Mart. X 13 1 *cathedralicios . . ministros.* Sidon. ep. I 11 *cathedrarios servos.* On *lecticae, sellae, cathedrae* cf. Lips. elect. I 19. Becker Gallus

III³ 1—8. Marquardt v (1) 154—5, (2) 329. Friedländer I³ 399. Iuv. I 32, 121—4, 159. III 239—242. IV 21. Lucian cynic. 10 'you, who use men as beasts of burden, ordering them to bear *on their necks τοῖς τραχήλοις* palanquins like wagons, while you yourselves lie at ease above, and thence drive men as you would asses, bidding them turn this way and not that.'

65 PATENS NUDA Mart. IV 64 19 cited on 61. Sen. de remed. 16 § 7 *duc bene institutam, . . . non quam* in patente sella *circumlatam* populus ab omni parte *tamquam maritus inspexerit.* ben. I 9 § 3 *rusticus, inhumanus . . et inter matronas abominanda condicio* ['match'] *est, si quis coniugem suam* in sella prostare *vetuit et volgo admissis inspectoribus vehi perspicuam undique.* The curtains could be drawn Sen. suas. 6 § 18 p. 34 l. 4 *remoto velo.* Plut. Eum. 14 *αὐλαίας.* Cic. ad Qu. fr. II 10 aperuit *lecticam.* Phil. II § 58 aperta lectica *mima portabatur.* ad Att. X 10. Suet. Aug. 53. Tit. 10. Mart. XII 18 18. Apul. de mag. 76 *vectabatur octaphoro. vidistis profecto qui adfuistis quam improba iuvenum circumspectatrix, quam immodica sui ostentatrix.*

NUDA PAENE the less usual position in Cicero e. g. Phil. II § 17 n. fin. I § 4 Madvig. Verg. g. II 219 Wagner; common in Quintil. Bonnell. Sen. contr. IV 25 § 16 p. 255 l. 24 *nemo* paene *sine vitio est.*

CATHEDRA Plin. XVI § 68 supinarum in delicias cathedrarum *aptissimae* [salices]. Mart. III 63 7. XII 38 1. Calpurn. VII 28 *feminea.* Iuv. VI 91 *mollis.* IX 52 *strata.* An easy chair. Marquardt v (2) 317.

66 REFERENS recalling, as in *referre patrem vultu* etc. Aen. IV 329. X 766. DE III 123 *exiguum de.* Lucr. *cetera de genere hoc* Hand II 203.

MAECENATE VII 94 n. XII 38, 39 n. *vestem | purpuream,* teneris *quoque* Maecenatibus *aptam.* Vell. II 88 § 2 *otio ac* mollitiis *paene ultra feminam fluens.* Sen. ep. 120 § 20 *Licinum divitiis, Apicium cenis,* Maecenatem deliciis *provocant.* de prov. 3 §§ 10, 11 M. not happier than Regulus; weeping his sullen wife's daily divorce [cf. ep. 114 § 6], he sought sleep *per symphoniarum cantum ex longinquo lene resonantium . . mero se licet sopiat et aquarum fragoribus avocet et mille voluptatibus mentem anxiam fallat, tam vigilabit* in pluma *quam ille in cruce . . . hunc voluptatibus marcidum.* He was an epicure Plin. VIII § 170 and introduced asses' flesh as a dainty, though after his death *interiit auctoritas saporis;* a hard drinker Sen. ep. 114 § 5 *eloquentiam* ebrii *hominis;* Trimalchio the sot Petron. 71 is *Maecenatianus.* Plin. XIV § 67 *Maecenatiana,* wines so called. Hor. c. I 20 9—12. He was a collector of gems and of Etruscan ware Maecenas to Horace anth. 82 M., a passion ridiculed by Augustus Macr. II 4 § 12 *vale, . . . Tiberinum margaritum, Cilniorum smaragde, iaspi figulorum, berylle Porsenae, . . . μδλαγμα moecharum;* also of costly tables Suid. *ἐγγώνιος.* Ἰόρτιος. He was escorted by eunuchs Sen. ep. 114 § 6, and by a train of parasites Hor. s. II 8 21, 22. Suet. vit. Hor. p. 45 l. 11 R. *ista parasitica mensa.* He was a patron of actors, e. g. of Bathyllus Tac. an. I 54. Dio LIV 17 § 5. His foppery was shewn in his curls (Suet. Aug. 86 *μυροβρεχεῖς cincinnos* met. of his affected style as Tac. dial. 26 *calamistros Maecenatis,* cf. Hor. c. III 29 4); his softness in the invention of tepid swimming baths Dio LV 7; Tac. XIV 53 his *otium.* His wife's infidelity was provoked by his example Macr. l. c. Tac. an. I 54. Plut. cited on 57. Hor. epod. 3 20—22. His house, *turris Maecenatiana,* and gardens (Tac. an. XV 39. Fronto cited on 12) and his style (Sen. ep. 19 § 9 *ebrius sermo.* 92 § 35. 101 §§ 10—14. 114 §§ 4—8. Quintil. IX 4 § 28. Macr. l. c.) all spoke of his love of ease. Sen. ep. 114 § 4 *quomodo ambulaverit, quam delicatus fuerit, quam* cupierit videri, *quam*

vitia sua latere noluerit. § 6. *hoc tibi occurret, hunc esse qui solutis tunicis in urbe semper incesserit? . . . hunc esse, qui in tribunali, in rostris, in omni publico coetu sic adparuerit, ut pallio velaretur caput exclusis utrimque auribus?* See lives of M. by J. H. Meibom L.B. 1653, Lion Gött. 1824, Frandsen Altona 1843, J. Matthes in the Dutch symbol. lit. v 1—36.

SUPINO Lucan IX 588—9 of Cato *nulla vehitur cervice supinus | carpentove sedens.* Mart. II 6 13 *numquam deliciae supiniores.* 86 1 *quod nec carmine glorior supino.* Sen. de ben. II 13 § 2 of the pride of wealth *libet . . interrogare, quid se tantopere resupinet.* Pers. I 129 Jahn. Lucian gall. 12 I was driving in a white chariot, *ἐξυππτιάζων*, conspicuous and envied by all beholders. merc. cond. 3.

67 SIGNATOR, FALSO Jahn *signator falso, qui,* but there seems to be no authority for such an abl. Madvig opusc. I 40 reads either *signator, falso* 'ut primum universe *falso* dicatur, deinde singulatim, et ita ut facilitas rei significetur, *exig. . . . uda* (quod tamen nec per se bonum est et nimis nude sic dicitur *signator*)', or *signato falso* 'ut signator scriptum sit ab aliquo, qui subiectum praecedentis sententiae substantivo expressum desideraverit.' Markl. coni. *falsi*, and so MS. V. But *sign.*, as defined by the relative clause, is not 'bare;' the word is commonly used alone, without a gen. A friend, called in at the mortal agony, to give validity by his signature to the testament, takes that opportunity to deceive his friend. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* X 336 n. VIII 142 falsas signare *tabellas.* See Forc. Dirksen, Bonnell. Exx. of forgery Tac. an. XIV 40. h. II 86. Suet. Aug. 19, 33. Claud. 9, 15. Ner. 17 *adversus* falsarios *tunc primum repertum, ne tabulae nisi pertusae ac ter lino per foramina traiecto* [Cic. Catil. III § 10. Lucian Timon 22. Alex. 21. Marquardt V (2) 387—9] *obsignarentur; cautum ut testamentis primae duae cerae, testatorum nomine modo inscripto, vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, et* nequi alieni testamenti scriptor legatum sibi adscriberet. Regulus Plin. ep. II 20 dictated wills in his own favour, *quod est improbissimum genus falsi.* Oppianicus in Cic. p. Cluent. § 125 practised both crimes, of forgery and poisoning. § 41 *Dinea testamentum faciente, cum tabulas prehendisset Oppianicus, . . . digito legata delevit: et . . ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias* tabulas *transscriptum,* signis adulterinis *obsignavit.* cf. Phil. XIV § 7. Crassus and Hortensius did not disdain to profit by a forged will de off. III § 73. Catiline Sall. 16 § 2 lent *testes* signatores*que* falsos. The tablets of the will were pierced with one or two holes, through which strings were passed, tied and sealed; by the side of the seals the names of the testator and witnesses in the gen. case (sc. *signum*), were written. Titus, who was skilled in counterfeiting hands, boasted Suet. 3 *maximum* falsarium *esse potuisse.* Prud. cathem. 12 85—88 *hunc et prophetis testibus | isdemque* signatoribus | *testator et sator iubet | adire regnum et cernere.* In Domitian's time Plin. paneg. 34 *nulla iam testamenta secura.* dig. XLVIII 10. XXIX 3 4—7. cod. IX 22. Rein Criminalr. 774—9, 783—6. Privatr.^{2} 791—2.

LAUTUM III 221. VII 175, 177. XI 1, 140. XIV 13, 257. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 *patrimonium.*

BEATUM 39 n.

68 EXIGUIS TABULIS XII 125. It would be enough to say Gaius II § 117 TITIVS HERES ESTO or TITIVM HEREDEM ESSE IVBEO. On the irony cf. Hor. s. II 1 53—6 *Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti | matrem; nil* faciet sceleris pia dextera: *mirum | ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos: | sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.* Cic. p. Scaur. II § 9 Or. *negotium dedisse liberto, ut illi aniculae* non ille quidem vim adferret (*neque enim errat rectum*

patronae), *sed collum* digitulis [obs. the dimin. and cf. Iuv. XIV 222] *duobus oblideret*, resticula *cingeret*. GEMMA UDA 29. V 43 n. XIII 138. Ov. am. II 15 15—17 of a ring *ut arcanas possim signare tabellas,* | *neve tenax ceram* siccaque gemma *trahat,* | *umida formosae tangam prius ora puellae.* tr. V 4 5, 6. ex Ponto II 9 67—70 *non ego caede nocens in Ponti litora veni,* | *mixtave sunt nostra dira* venena *manu.* | *nec mea subiecta convicta est* gemma *tabella* | mendacem *linis imposuisse notam.* met. IX 566—7. Mart. XIV 123. X 70 7 signat *mea* gemma. Macr. VII 13 §§ 11—13. Marquardt V (2) 291. 69 OCCUERIT V 54 n.

POTENS a *mulier potens*, Clodia, mixed up in a poisoning case Cic. p. Cael. § 62. cf. §§ 56—69. § 18 *Palatina* Medea. § 60 charged with poisoning her husband Metellus. Caelius in Quintil. VIII 6 § 53 called her *quadrantariam* Clytaemnestram. cf. Iuv. VI 656. X 25.

MOLLE μαλακόν)(*durum* σκληρόν Verg. g. I 341. Hor. c. I 7 19.

CALENUM Hor. c. I 20 9. 31 9. IV 12 14. Mart. X 35 21. Ath. 27 a *light*, κοῦφος, *and more digestible than Falernian.* Plin. III § 60 *hinc felix illa Campania. ab hoc sinu inciplunt vitiferi colles et temulentia nobilis suco per omnis terras incluto, atque, ut veteres dixere, summum Liberi patris cum Cerere certamen. hinc Setini et Caecubi protenduntur agri. his iunguntur Falerni,* Caleni. XIV § 65 after naming Massicum, Falernum and Statanum, *iuncta his praeponi solebant Calena.* Cales, *Calvi*, on a branch of the via Latina, between Teanum and Casilinum, often named by Cic. Liv. Plin., and still shewing the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre; its coins are numerous. Strab. 237 ἀξιόλογος.

70 PORRECTURA VI 632—3 *mordeat ante aliquis, quidquid* porrexerit *illa,* | *quae peperit; timidus praegustet pocula papas.* Quintil. decl. 17 § 11 *venenum paro, qui non ministrum, qui non invenio conscium? .... an videlicet spero posse fieri, ut ipse* porrigam? Vitellius Suet. 14 killed many of his friends, *unum veneno manu sua* porrecto *in aquae frigidae potione, quam is adfectus febre poposcerat.* Tiberius Suet. 53 once *inter cenam* porrecta *a se poma gustare non ausam* [Agrippinam] *etiam vocare desiit, simulans veneni se crimine accersi.* Stat. s. IV 2 11 *Iliaca* porrectum *sumere dextra* | *immortale* merum. Hor. ep. I 18 92 Obb. Mart. V 78 12. = προτείνειν. VIRO SITIENTE On the abl. absolute cf. 152. Schömann opusc. III 373. Zumpt § 641. Duker on Flor. IV 12 § 28. Caes. Gall. V 4 § 3. Poison was, as the word itself (*potio*, potion) imports, mostly given in liquids Cic. Cluent. § 173 *illud quam non probabile, quam inusitatum, in pane datum venenum! facilius-ne potuit quam in poculo? latius potuit abditum aliqua in parte panis, quam si totum colliquefactum in potione esset?* Quintil. VII 2 §§ 17, 18, 25. 3 § 7. IX 2 § 105. Mart. IV 69 *tu Setina quidem semper vel Massica ponis,* | *Papile; sed* rumor *tam bona vina negat.* | *diceris hac factus caelebs quater esse lagona;* | *nec puto, nec credo, Papile, nec* sitio.

MISCET VIII 220 n. XIV 174. Verg. g. III 283. Sen. ben. V 13 § 4 *qui veri beneficii specie fefellit, tam ingratus est quam veneficus qui soporem, cum* venenum *crederet,* miscuit. de ira III 33 § 1 of money *patres liberosque committit,* venena miscet. Hamlet III 2 268 *thou* mixture *rank, of midnight weeds collected.* RUBETAM VI 659 *at nunc res agitur tenui pulmone* rubetae. cf. on poisoning I 158. V 148. VI 133—5, 616—642. VII 169 n. VIII 17, 219. IX 100. X 25. XIII 2[illegible] *partos gladio vel* pyxide *nummos.* 154. XIV 173—6. 249—255 n. Plin. VIII § 110. XI § 280 *aqua* vinum*que interimit salamandra ibi immortua, vel si omnino biberit unde potetur, item* rana *quam* rubetam *vocant.* XXV § 123. XXXII § 50 *sunt* [*ranae*] *quae in vepribus tantum vivunt, ob id*

rubetarum *nomine, . . . quas Graeci phrynus vocant, grandissimae omnium, geminis veluti cornibus*, plenae veneficiorum. More about its use in poisons, antidotes, enchantments ind. *rana. rubeta.* Theophr. fr. 15 § 1, 1 835 Schn. the envious stag buries his right horn, which is of service against the poison of the *φρύνη*. Ael. n. a. XVII 12 its very look renders a man pale for some days; if any one bruise it and pour the blood into *wine* or any other drink, *ὥσπερ οἱ τούτων κατάρατοι σοφισταὶ τὴν πονηρὰν ἀκριβοῦντες σοφίαν ἐπιτήδειον ἡγήνται τὴν πρὸς ἐκεῖνο τὸ αἷμα κρᾶσιν*, the potion will be at once fatal. Phile de anim. propr. 32=31 745—760 the ruddiest of men turns yellow as the jaundice at sight of the *φρύνη*. Its one liver is a deadly poison, but the second acts as an antidote to the first; pound it well, squeeze out its blood and serve *in wine* or any other drink, and instant death will ensue. The two livers also in Ael. n. a. XVII 15. cf. Nicand. alexiph. 580—606 [=567—593], where Schn. 274—282 cites Aëtius c. 36 (which corresponds with Dioscor. de ven. 31 cf. parabil. II 157) and by the *horns* in Pliny identifies it with the *bufo cornutus* L. In Paul. Aegin. V 35 with Adams II 207, wine, exercise, the bath, are the remedies prescribed. Dioscor. de ven. pref. the skill with which poisons are disguised in medicines, in drinks, *ἐν οἴνοις σκληροῖς*, in sauces; the suspicious should eschew all highly seasoned dishes; when *thirsty* they should not drink hastily, nor when hungry eat, but first take a draught of cold water, and then carefully try the quality of what is set before them; when ailing, they should reject the draughts of pretended remedies, *ἃς εἰσφέρουσιν οἱ κακουργοῦντες τὰ ὀληθρία*. Plut. quaest. conv. VIII 7 3 § 4 speaks of the hostility of the *rubetae* to man, and de inv. 3 537 a of man's antipathy against them. They were used also in magic III 44 n. Prop. III 6 [=IV 5 or 6] 27 ranae *portenta* rubetae. Lucian philops. 12. The more deadly mineral poisons were unknown to the ancients: Quintil. decl. 350 p. 741 B. *aliud* [*venenum*] *ex radicibus herbarum contrahitur, aliud ex animalibus mortiferis reservatur.* On the prevalence of poisoning in Rome see Plin. II §§ 156, 157 earth bears poisons in mercy to man, to save him from famine, the halter, the sword; that we might pass away whole and entire, with no loss of blood; earth bears them as a remedy, we have made of them the poison of life. XVIII §§ 2—4 man alone has found poisons, *ipsi nocentius aliquid damus ferro, nos et flumina inficimus et rerum naturae elementa.* Hor. S. I 9 31. II 1 48. 53—56 where as in 3 131 a son poisons his mother. Philo spec. leg. 17, 18 II 315—6 M. extols the Mosaic laws against poisoning and enchantment: *πολυάνθρωπα συσσίτια*, brought together to the same salt and the same table, *ἐν σπονδαῖς δαπανᾶα ἕπαθεν*. the means of life are transformed into workers of death; often madness ensues, expelling man's divíner part, leaving his brute nature only etc. See also ad Herenn. IV § 23. Plin. ep. VII 6 § 8: indd. Plin. Suet. Galen. *venenum.* on the trade Iuv. XIII 154 n., on antidotes XIV 252 n. Marquardt V (1) 67. Rein in Pauly, *veneficium, venenum,* Criminalr. 406, 410, 426 seq. 435 seq. B.C. 331 many noble Romans were reported to have been poisoned; and 170 matrons were condemned Liv. VIII 18. VM. II 5 § 3. Oros. III 10. Aug. civ. D. III 17 § 2. B.C. 186 there was a like alarm Liv. XXXIX 8 § 8. B.C. 184 according to Val. Antias ib. 41 §§ 5, 6 cl. 38 § 3, 2000 poisoners were condemned. B.C. 180 the consul C. Calpurnius was poisoned by his wife Liv. XL 37. B.C. 154 two consulars were poisoned by their wives Liv. epit. 48. VM. VI 3 § 8. M. Cato in Quintil. V 11 § 39 *nullam adulteram non eandem esse veneficam.* 10 § 25 *facilius . . . . veneficium in femina credas.* ad Herenn. I § 23 *maiores nostri, . . . quam impudicam iudicarant, ea veneficii quoque damnata*

existimabatur. Q. Varius, tribune B C. 91, poisoned Metellus Cic. n. d. III § 87. In c. 5 of the dictator Sulla's *lex Corn. de sicariis* a permanent *quaestio de veneficio* was introduced; the maker, seller, or possessor of poison *necandi hominis causa*, was punished, if free with *aquae et ignis interdictio*, if a slave with death dig. XLVIII 8 3. Cic. p. Cluent. § 148. inst. IV 18 5. coll. I 2. The victims, chiefly belonging to his own family, of the Thug Statius Albius Oppianicus, B.C. 76—74, are named by Cic. Cluent. §§ 20, 23—25, 27, 28—35, 40 where O. has a physician in pay, and hires a travelling druggist for a special murder. 45, 47, 49, 50, 52 *hominis in uxoribus necandis exercitati*. 53, 56, 60—62, 125, 189, 201. On the *medicus servus* and his poisons cf. Sen. ben. III 24. ep. 120 § 6 (of Pyrrhus); Suet. Ner. 2. B.C. 66 the younger Oppianicus accused Cluentius of poisoning C. Vibius Capax Cic. § 165; and Oppianicus the father §§ 169—178. 183—5; also of attempting to poison young O. himself §§ 166—8 *cum daretur* in mulso. B.C. 54 Calpurnius Bestia was charged with poisoning his two wives with aconite during sleep Plin. XXXII § 4. B.C. 43 Octavianus was suspected of poisoning Pansa the consul Tac. an. I 10. Suet. 10. Dio XLVI 39 § 1: also Drusus B.C. 9 Suet. Claud. 1. Under Augustus three trials for poisoning are known, in all three Asinius Pollio defended the accused. i Hor. ep. I 5 9 Porph. *Moschi causam*. ii Apollodorus; M. and A., both rhetoricians of Pergamus, A. was condemned and opened a school at Massilia Sen. contr. II 13 § 13 p. 161 25. iii Nonius Asprenas, a friend of Augustus, who sat among his *advocati*, was accused of poisoning 130 guests Plin. XXXV § 164. Suet. 56. A.D. 19 Germanicus was said to have been poisoned by Cn. Piso and his wife Plancina Suet. Tib. 52. Cal. 1—3. Vit. 2. Tac. an. II 69—75, 79, 82. III 1—19 esp. 17. VI 26. Dio LVII 18 § 9. Plin. XI § 187. A.D. 20 Aemilia Lepida was condemned for an attempt to poison her some time husband the *dives* and *orbus* P. Quirinus Tac. an. III 22, 23. Suet. Tib. 49. A.D. 23 Drusus, son of Tiberius, was poisoned by his wife Livia and her paramour Seianus; the agents were executed A.D. 31 Tac. an. IV 8—11. Dio LVII 22. LVIII 11 § 6. Some thought that Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 73, Cal. 12) was poisoned by Caligula; also his grandmother Antonia Cal. 23; the myrmillo Columbus ib. 55, whence we learn that Cal. kept a list of poisons; he left a large trunk full of poisons 49, which Claudius flung into the sea. Agrippina, Nero's mother, poisoned Junius Silanus A.D. 54 Tac. XIII 1. Dio LXI 6 § 4. Nero, the arch poisoner, ordered the execution of a knight Antonius for poisoning, and the burning of his drugs ib. 7 § 4; he thrice attempted the life of Agrippina, but found her fortified by antidotes; his aunt Domitia he did poison for her estate Suet. 34; also Burrus the prefect and certain rich and aged freedmen, 'squeezing the sponge,' 35 *veneno partim cibis partim* potionibus *indito;* the children of Piso's confederates 36; he was even said to propose 43 *senatum universum veneno per convivia necare*. Domitian was by some believed to have poisoned Titus AV. Caes. 11 § 5. Philostr. Ap. VI 32 § 2. Dio LXVI 26. A.D. 91 not in Rome only, but all over the world, many were killed by means of poisoned needles Dio LXVII 11 § 6. Sempronius Rufus, an Iberian eunuch, transported to an island under Septimius Severus as a poisoner and enchanter, attained great power under Caracalla Dio LXXVII 17 § 2. *Praegustator*, *προγεύστης*, *προτένθης*, *ἐδέατρος*, was a slave who tasted first whatever his master ate or drank; an institution borrowed from the Persians Xen. inst. Cyr. I 3 § 9, by the Greeks Ath. 171, esp. the tyrants of Greece Xen. Hier. 4 § 2. Alexander was said to have been poisoned by his tasters Iustin XII 14 § 9. Antonius Plin. XXI § 12 was rebuked by Cleopatra for

using the same precaution: she put on a poisoned garland, *mox procedente hilaritate invitavit Antonium ut coronas biberent;* as he held the cup to his mouth she stayed him; *inde inductam custodiam bibere iussit ilico exspirantem.* About the same time Hor. wrote of the town mouse S. II 6 108—9 *verniliter ipsis | fungitur officiis, praelambens* [*praelibans* Bentl.] *omne quod adfert*, where Bentl. finds an allusion to *praegustatio* cl. Ov. am. I 4 33—4. add Apul. VII 11. But though private persons afterwards employed such slaves Grut. 626 2, their use was at first confined to the emperors Plut. Gryllus 7 § 2 p. 990 a *τῶν βασιλικῶν προγευστῶν σκεπτικώτερον.* Philo de sacr. Ab. et Caini, 10 II 170 M. nature is said skilfully to have fashioned the smell as a handmaid to the taste *καθάπερ βασιλίδος προγευστρίδα ὑπήκοον.* Cf. Calpurn. decl. 13 *medicus tyrannicida.* Tasters of Augustus Grut. 63 5. 602 4; Tiberius Or. 2993; Claudius Henzen 6337. Tac. XII 66. Suet. 44 Halotus a *spado*, employed to poison C.; Britannicus at Nero's court Tac. XIII 16; Trajan Or. 794 *a potione, item a laguna.* They formed a *collegium* Doni IX 24; with a *procurator* Grut. 581 13; and a *decurio* Murat. 907 3. The *credence* table, Ducange *credentia*, Tommaseo *credenza* 3, preserves the memory of this significant guard of tyranny. Tert. Apol. 39 fin. of the innocent meals of Christians *non prius discumbitur quam oratio ad Deum* praegustetur. On the poisoning of wells see Sen. de ir. II 9=8 § 3. Flor. II 20 § 7.

71 INSTITUIT Suet. Ner. 33 Lucustae *pro navata opera impunitatem praediaque ampla, sed et* discipulos *dedit.* MELIOR III 104. V 158. XIV 212—3 meliorem *praesto magistro | discipulum.* So [*βοὴν*] *ἀγαθός, ἀρετή, κρείττων, ἀμείνων*, often imply no moral excellence VFl. I 438 *gladio* bonus *ire per hostes.* 424 *oraque Thessalico* melior *contundere freno.* So *optimus* Iuv. 38 VI 136. LUCUSTA Turnus, a satirist contemporary with Iuv., in the only extant fragment ap. Schol. as emended by Cas. *ex quo Caesareas soboles homicida* Locusta | *occidit curaeque veneni admota Neroni est.* A Gaul by birth, summoned to court by Nero, who learnt the art of poisoning from her (schol.). By her means Agrippina poisoned Claudius (V 148 n. Dio LX 34 § 2. Tac. XII 66 exquisitum *aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. deligitur* artifex *talium vocabulo* L., *nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenti habita. eius mulieris* ingenio *paratum virus*), Agrippina and Nero Britannicus Tac. XIII 15, 16. Suet. Nero 33. In both cases the operation was too slow for the employers' impatience (Nero struck her Suet. *arguens, pro veneno remedium dedisse*) and L. was commanded to prepare a more rapid poison; in his last agony Nero had recourse to her aid Suet. 47 *sumpto a Lucusta veneno et in auream pyxidem condito*, but his slaves carried it away when they abandoned him. Galba Dio LXIV 3 ordered her with Narcissus, Patrobius and others to be executed, after being led bound through the city. The name occurs in Gruter 714 3. 1139 2. Mommsen inscr. Neap. 6044. Corcia delle due Sicilie I 155 (cited by K. F. Hermann). Cf. Tac. an. II 74 *infamem veneficiis ea in provincia* [Syria] . . . *nomine Martinam.* III 7 *famosam veneficiis Martinam subita morte Brundisii extinctam venenumque nodo crinium eius occultatum, nec ulla in corpore signa sumpti exitii reperta.* Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1 magnorum artificum *venena, quae deprehendi nisi morte non possunt.* See Beckmann hist. invent. II 47—63 Bohn for a later Lucusta, Toffana of Palermo and Naples cir. 1700—1730, who gave her poisonous drops to wives too poor to buy them, and killed more than 600 persons.

72 PER FAMAM Cic. Brut. § 331 per medias laudes *quasi*

quadrigis vehentem. FAMAM ET POPULUM Tac. XI 6 famam et *posteros.* III 65 *utque pravis dictis factisque ex posteritate et infamia metus sit.* Germ. 33 *oblectationi oculisque.* h. I 63 *cum magistratibus et precibus.* Eckstein ind. to Walther's Tac. *hendiadys.* Ruddim. II 372. Krüger 970. Verg. g. II 192. Ov. m. III 32. The funeral processions all passed through the most crowded part of Rome, the forum Hor. s. I 6 43. ep II 2 74. NIGROS Cic. Cluent. § 30 *indicia et vestigia veneni.* Suet. Cal. 1 of Germanicus *livores, qui toto corpore erant.* Tac. an. II 73 *veneficii signa.* Quintil. decl. 15 § 4 to prove poisoning *oportet ostendas putre livoribus cadaver, inter* efferentium *manus fluens tabe corpus.*

EFFERRE MARITOS VI 175. 565—7 *consulit ictericae lento de funere matris | ante tamen* de te *Tanaquil tua, quando sororem |* efferat *et patruos.* XIV 220—1 elatam *iam crede nurum, si limina vestra | mortifera cum dote subit.* Mart. VIII 43 effert *uxores Fabius, Chrestilla* maritos, *| funereamque toris quassat uterque facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos iste manebit | exitus, una duos ut Libitina ferat.* IX 16 *inscripsit tumulo septem celebrata virorum | se* fecisse *Chloe: quid pote simplicius?* Sen. de ir. II 9—8 § 2 *imminet exitio vir coniugis, illa* mariti. Sen. fr. 13 § 52 ap. Hieron. adv. Iovinian. *si totam domum regendam ei commiseris, serviendum est: si aliquid tuo arbitrio reservaveris, fidem sibi haberi non putabit, sed in odium vertetur ac iurgia, et nisi cito consulueris, parabit* venena. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 content is wealth, *an has ideo non putas esse divitias, . . . quia propter illas nulli venenum filius, nulli* uxor *inpegit?* Hieron. ep. 123 ad Ageruch. § 10 tells a story 'incredible, yet authenticated by many witnesses': at Rome a man who had buried 21 wives, married a woman who had had 22 husbands; Jerome had seen them himself; they belonged to the lowest class; they themselves anticipated that this marriage would prove the last. *Summa omnium expectatio virorum pariter ac feminarum, post tantas rudes quis quem* efferret. *Vicit maritus, et totius urbis populo confluente, coronatus et palmam tenens . . . . uxoris multinubae feretrum praecedebat.*

73—80 Stoutly sin, earn the bondage of Gyaros or a dungeon, if you would be something in this world; virtue starves on praise: 'tis crime that wins parks, mansions, costly tables, plate by old masters, embossed beakers; '*a sneaking sin is lost.*' Who can sleep for fathers that bribe their sons' wives to incest, girls adulteresses before marriage, stripling gallants? If nature is grudging, scorn indites the verse, the best it can, such as I write—or Cluvienus.

73 cf. 109 for the satirical exhortation. AUDE ALIQUID on the sudden use of the 2nd person cf. (Lupus) 91. II 66. V 25. VI 191. VIII 95. X 90. 189. 205. 310. 329. 346. XIV 267. Less abrupt transitions in V 107. VIII 40. XIV 214. Elision of a long vowel or diphthong in 1st thesis also VI 50. VIII 123. XIV 76. L. Müller de re metr. 286—8. With the expression cf. Sen. Oed. 879 *nunc* aliquid aude *sceleribus* dignum *tuis.* Iuv. has *dignus morte, vera cruce, stigmate* etc.

BREVIBUS XI 79 *focis.* Symm. laud. Valent. sen. I 11 *terras imperii* breviores. BREVIBUS GYARIS ET CARCERE X 170. XIII 245—7 *nigri patietur* carceris *uncum | aut* maris Aegaei rupem scopulos*que* frequentes *|* exulibus magnis. State prisoners, esp. under Tiberius and Domitian, were banished to some rocky islet (a St. Helena), to a barbarous frontier, as Ovid to Tomi, or to the Oases, islands of the desert dig. XLVIII 22 7 § 5 cl. Claud. in Eutrop. I 178. cod. IX 47 26 § 2; these were the Siberia of the empire. The desolation

of the islands of the Aegaean (anthol. Pal. IX 408. 421. 550. Ross gr. Inselreisen. cf. the admirable statement of the causes of the decay of Greece at the end of Thirlwall's history) fitted them specially for the purpose. Gyaros *Jura* (Ov. m. VII 470. Mela; acc. Cic. Att. V 12 § 1 *Gyarum*) pl. Gyara (Philo, Epictet., cf. Ismara, Maenala, Taenara etc. in Neue Formenl. I 500), a rocky islet (X 170 Gyari *clausus* scopulis) 12 m. p. in circumference, N.W. of Syros, 62 m. p. from Andros Plin. IV § 69, not far from Delos Petron. in anthol. 175 6 M. *alta* Gyaro, classed with the Sporades (Plin. l. c. Mela II 7 § 11. Steph. Byz. Suid. in some MSS.); or Cyclades (Plin. VIII § 104. Artemidor. in Strab. 485. Lucian Tox. 17). In the summer of B.C. 29 Strabo 485—6 visited it and found only a small fishing village (the purple fish was taken there Lucian Tox. 18. Hertzberg die Gesch. Griechenlands unter d. Herrschaft d. Römer II 435); a fisherman was taken on board, charged with a petition to Augustus for a reduction of tribute; the islanders were rated at 150 drachmae, and could barely raise 100. Aratus ἐν τοῖς κατὰ λεπτόν cited by Strabo, ranks Gyaros with 'iron Pholegandros.' Plut. de exil. 8 p. 602 the wise man will if banished be content to dwell even in Gyaros or Kynaros σκληρόν, ἄκαρπον καὶ φυτεύεσθαι κακήν, without despondency or lamentation. Sen. ad Helv. 6 § 4 *deserta loca et* asperrimas insulas *Sciathum et* Seriphum, Gyarum *et Corsicam percense: nullum invenies exilium, in quo non aliquis animi causa moretur.* Antoninus Pius said of his dissolute wife Faustina, ep. ad Fronton. 2 p. 164 Naber *I had rather live at Gyara* (Gyaris) *with her, than in the Palatium without her.* Varro Plin. VIII § 104 ascribed its depopulation to mice, which might well be true if the statement of Theophrastus could be received § 222 *cum incolas fugaverint, ferrum quoque rosisse eos.* cf. Antig. Caryst. 21 who adds that no tree but the ἄχερδος grew there. Ael. n. a. V 14. Steph. Byz. Zon. lex. p. 458. [Arist.] mir. ausc. 24. Theophr. fr. 14 § 8 I 854 Schn. Epictetus often names Gyaros I 25 §§ 19, 20 as contrasted with Nikopolis (his own place of exile), Athens, Rome. II 6 § 22 'But I am in danger of banishment.' *What is banishment? To be away from Rome?* 'Yes. Supposing I were sent to Gyara?' *If it be for your good, you will go. If not, you have a place to which you may go instead of to Gyara, whither he too shall come, will he, nill he, who sends you to Gyara.* II 24 § 100 Athens, Thebes or Gyara. § 109. § 113 Iuppiter sends me to Gyara, claps me *into prison;* not from hatred, μὴ γένοιτο, . . nor yet from neglect, seeing he neglects not even the smallest thing, but proving me and using me as a witness before others. IV 4 § 34 Would you have me go to Rome? To Rome I will go. To Gyara? To Gyara. To Athens? To Athens. To prison? To prison. Tiberius A.D. 22 sent C. Silanus, found guilty of extortion in Asia, to Cythnus rather than to Gyaros Tac. an. III 66—69. IV 15. III 69 *addidit insulam* Gyarum inmitem *et sine cultu hominum esse.* So A.D. 24 Tiberius interposed to send Vibius Serenus Tac. IV 30 to Amorgos rather than to G. or Donusa, *egenam aquae utramque insulam referens, dandosque vitae usus cui vita concederetur.* Musonius Rufus, the tutor of Epictetus, was banished by Nero A.D. 65 Tac. XV 71, to Gyaros Philostr. Ap. VII 16 § 2 where he discovered a fountain; while he was there, pilgrims streamed from all sides to see him, afterwards to see the fountain, which became no less celebrated than Helikon. As Suid. says that Cornutus, the tutor of Persius and Lucan, author of the extant treatise on the nature of the gods, was banished with Musonius, it is probable that his island also was Gyaros. Dio LXII 29 § 3 Nero consulting his friends how many books he should write, some thought 400: 'Too many' says Cor-

nutus 'no one will read them.' *But your idol Chrysippus wrote many more.* 'Yes, but they were of some use for the life of man.' See Jahn proleg. Pers. VIII—XXVI. Suet. Cal. 28 an exile, whom he had recalled, telling him that he had always prayed for the death of Tiberius and his accession, *opinans sibi quoque exules suos mortem imprecari, misit circum* insulas, *qui universos contrucidarent:* an example which Nero Suet. 43 in his despair thought of imitating. Suet. Cal. 29 relegatis *sororibus non solum* insulas *habere se, sed etiam gladios minabatur.* In Domitian's reign Tac. h. I 2 *plenum exiliis mare, infecti caedibus scopuli;* Philostr. Ap. VIII 5 § 4 cities were ruined, the islands full of exiles, the camps of fear, the senate of suspicion. Titus Suet. 8 ordered informers to be scourged and cudgelled and exposed to the populace in the amphitheatre and then sold for slaves or conveyed *in asperrimas insularum.* Tert. apol. 12 in insulas relegamur. Amm. XV 7 § 2 insulari *poena.* XIV 5 § 3 insulari solitudine *damnabatur.* XXVI 10 § 7. Among the islands so employed were a i Corsica, to which Seneca was banished, as he complains in his 9 epigrams 'super exilio' 1 7, 8 *parce* relegatis, *hoc est, iam parce sepultis:* | vivorum cineri *sit tua terra levis.* 2 1 *barbara praeruptis inclusa est Corsica saxis.* 8 *hic sola haec duo sunt,* exul et exilium. ii Sardinia where the Christian exiles were relieved by Marcia the mistress of Commodus Hippol. refut. haer. IX 12. Böckh inscr. III 5757. Dio LVII 27 § 2. iii Planasia Tac. an. I 3. iv Pandataria Tac. I 53. XIV 63. Suet. Tib. 53. Dio LV 10 § 14. LXVII 14 § 2. v Pontia Suet. Cal. 16; to this the Christian confessor Flavia Domitilla was banished Eus. h. e. III 18. chr. l. II olymp. 218; her cell was reverenced in Jerome's time ep. 108 = 27 ad Eustoch. § 7. vi Trimetus Tac. an. IV 71. b i Seriphos X 170 n. ii Donusa Tac. an. IV 30. iii Patmos apoc. I 9, where 'the school of the apocalypse' is still held in a cell said to have been the scene of St. John's visions. De Wette Einleitung 108 *b* n. *a.* Hertzberg II 517. iv Andros whither Avillius Flaccus, the persecutor of the Jews, was banished by Caligula, Lepidus having interceded to save him from banishment (Philo in Flacc. 18 II 539 M.) εἰς τὴν λυπροτάτην τῶν ἐν Αἰγαίῳ, called Gyara. ib. 19—21 is an account of his assassination. P. Glitius Gallus and his wife Egnatia Maximilla were exiled to Andros after Piso's plot A.D. 65 Tac. XV 71, where they won the affection of the people, and were honoured with inscriptions and statues Böckh 2349 i. 6763. III 1028, 1271. Ross II 16—19. v Kythnos Tac. an. III 69. IV 15. vi Amorgos ib. IV 13, 30. vii Naxos ib. XIV 9. vii, viii Pholegandros and Sikinos Plut. praec. reip. ger. 17 § 6 p. 813. ix Lesbos Tac. an. VI 3. Dio LVI 27 § 2. LVIII 18 § 4. x, xi Rhodes and Cos Dio LVI 27 § 2. xii Crete Tac. an. IV 21. c Cercina ib. I 53. IV 13. d in later times i Zakynthos Apul. m. VII 6. ii Boa and other Dalmatian islands Amm. XXII 3 § 6. XXVIII 1 § 23. cod. Theod. XVI 5 53. Philostorg. IV 1. iii Lipara ib. XII 5. iv Gypsus, quarries in Egypt ranked with islands for this purpose cod. Iust. IX 47 26 § 2. novell. XXII 8. CXLII 1. v Sylina Sulp. Sev. h. s. II 64 § 10. The *deportatio in insulam* was at first engrafted on, and finally superseded the *aquae et ignis interdictio;* it involved loss of *civitas,* of the rights of agnation, *patria potestas,* and of succession, making the exile a *peregrinus,* entitled to the *ius gentium* only; deportation was generally accompanied by confiscation. The *relegatus* retained his *civitas,* and in general his estate. The grades were dig. XLVIII 19 28 *in insulam dep., dep., in ins. rel., in perpetuum rel., in tempus rel.* See Rein in Pauly, Forc., Brisson, Dirksen under *aq. et ign. int., dep., rel.* The *rel.* was suggested

by Livia to Augustus Dio LV 18 § 3; Augustus ib. LVI 27 §§ 2, 3 learning that many exiles lived out of their appointed place of banishment, while others [like Marius Iuv. 49] lived luxuriously there, imposed various restraints upon them, e. g. they were not to have more than 20 slaves or freedmen. Ov. tr. II 129, 130, 135—7 *accedunt, te non adimente, paternae| —tamquam vita parum muneris esset—opes | .... edictum, quamvis immite minaxque, | attamen in poenae nomine lene fuit: | quippe* relegatus, *non* exul, *dicor in illo.* V 11 9, 10, 15, 18, 20, 21 *fallitur iste tamen, quo iudice nominor* exul: | *mollior est culpam poena secuta meam | .... nec vitam, nec* opes, *nec* ius *mihi* civis *ademit.* | .... *nil nisi me patriis iussit abire focis.* | .... *ipse* relegati, *non* exulis *utitur in me | nomine.* Tac. XV 71 after naming citizens banished after Piso's plot, one for his friendship for Seneca, Verginius as a master of eloquence, Musonius of philosophy, adds five lesser names, to whom, *velut in agmen et numerum, Aegaei maris insulae permittuntur.* Plin. ep. IV 11 Valerius Licinianus, an exiled senator, professor of rhetoric in Sicily, lecturing in a Greek pallium, having lost the *ius togae*, looking on the foreign costume, began bitterly, *Latine declamaturus sum.* ib. III 9 § 34. VI 22 § 5. Plut. de exil. 8—12 speaks of relegation to islands, esp. to the Cyclades; 11 no one comes to an island to disturb, to beg, to borrow, to make you go bail for him; only the best of your friends and relations makė the voyage from good will, and because they miss you, *ὁ δ' ἄλλος βίος ἄσυλος καὶ ἱερὸς ἀνεῖται τῷ βουλομένῳ καὶ μεμαθηκότι σχολάζειν.* See dig. XLVIII 22. Hertzberg I 489. II 23 seq. 96 seq. 142. **74** ALIQUID III 230. Freund. Bos *μέγα* p. 266 Schäfer. Haase on Reisig 342. comment. on Acts V 36. viii 9. Ramsh. p. 574. Cic. in Caecil. § 48 *ut tu tum* aliquid esse *videare.* Plin. ep. I 23 § 2 *cum tribunus essem, erraverim fortasse qui me* esse aliquid *putavi.* Plat. apol. ad fin. *ἐὰν δοκῶσί τι εἶναι μηδὲν ὄντες.* ['Burm. Ov. her. 12 31. misc. obs. v 265. Upton ad Arr. p. 268'. JOHN TAYLOR.] Jahn with the inferior MSS. reads *aliquis*, which is also common Pers. I 129 Jahn. Viger 152, 730 H⁴. Cf. *somebody, something, a nobody, das will* etwas *sagen.*

PROBITAS LAUDATUR ET ALGET Soph. fr. Aethiop. *τὰ μὲν | δίκαι' ἐπαινεῖ, τοῦ δὲ κερδαίνειν ἔχου.* Iuv. VII 31, 32 *tantum admirari, tantum* laudare *disertos, | ut pueri Iunonis avem.* XI 58 *si* laudem *siliquas occultus ganeo.* II 20. Theodor. in Ath. 122 b *τὸ κελεύειν μὲν πλέον ἔχειν, ἐπαινεῖν δὲ τὸ ἴσον.* Hes. op. 643. **75** CRIMINIBUS DEBENT HORTOS XIII 24, 25, 105. Tac. h. I 72 cited on 155. an. XII 67 of the physician who helped Agrippina to poison Claudius, *haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum praemio.* XV 55 *praemia perfidiae.* IV 30 *actum de praemiis accusatorum abolendis.... delatores ... per praemia eliciebantur.* h. IV 42 Regulus had overthrown the Crassi and Orfitus *in spem potentiae; ... hiatu praemiorum ignotum adhuc ingenium et nullis defensionibus expertum caede nobili inbuisti, cum ex funere reipublicae raptis consularibus spoliis, septuagiens sertertio saginatus et sacerdotio fulgens innoxios pueros, inlustres senes, conspicuas feminas eadem ruina prosterneres.* Plin. ep. VI 27 § 3 *recordabar ... plurimos honores pessimo cuique delatos.* DEBENT VIII 70 *quibus omnia* debes. HORTOS VI 488. VII 79. X 16, 334. Plin. XIX §§ 50, 51 *iam quidem* hortorum *nomine in ipsa urbe delicias agros villasque possident. primus hoc instituit Athenis Epicurus* [Iuv. XIV 319 n.] *oti magister. usque ad eum moris non fuerat in oppidis habitari rura.* Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 5 if any one questions the happiness of Diogenes, let him question that of the gods themselves, *quod illis nec*

praedia nec horti *sint nec alieno colono rura pretiosa nec grande in foro fenus.* Tac. hist. III 13 *domos hortos opes principi abstulerint.* In Sulla's proscription Plut. 31 § 9 one victim owed his death to his mansion (*οἰκία μεγάλη* i. e. *praetorium*), another to his gardens, another to his *thermae.* Like Naboth's vineyard they were coveted by the Jezebel of Rome. Tac. XI 1 and 59 [Messalina] hortis *eius inhians.* Sallust the historian owed his gardens in the valley between the Quirinal and Pincius (Tac. XIII 47 h. III 82. dig. XXX 39 § 8 Becker I 583—6), which afterwards became the property of the emperors, to the spoils of Numidia. The *horti* of great families were important landmarks in the topography of Rome, *e. g.* i *Luculliani* on mt. Pincius, which continued even in Plutarch's time 39 § 2 to rank with the costliest of the imperial parks Becker I 591. Tac. XI 1, 32, 37; ii *Maecenatiani* Iuv. 12 n. on the Esquiline, with their lofty buildings and wide prospect Becker I 540—1. Hor. s. I 8 7—16. Tac. XV 39. Suet. Tib. 15. Ner. 38. Philo leg. ad Gaium 44 II 597 M.; near them iii *Lamiani* Becker I 542. Suet. Cal. 59. Philo l. c.; iv *Serviliani* Tac. XV 55. h. III 38. Suet. Ner. 47; v the gardens of Agrippina, with a porticus and a xystus, where Caligula Sen. de ira III 18 § 4 beheaded *ad lucernam* senators, knights and matrons, where he first received Philo and the rest of the Jewish embassy P. leg. 28 II 572 M. Becker I 660; where he built the circus in which he and afterwards Nero exhibited their skill as charioteers Becker I 671; while the Christians burning in pitched shirts lit up Nero's spectacle Tac. an. XV 44; in his gardens also Nero gave his first concerts ib. 33, in a *theatrum peculiare* Plin. XXXVII § 19; vi the gardens of Domitia, afterwards Nero's, where Hadrian built the mausoleum, in which he was buried and also the succeeding emperors certainly down to Commodus Becker I 660—1; vii two *horti* of Pompeius, one afterwards owned by Antonius, who there entertained Octavianus Cic. Phil. II §§ 68 n., 109. XIII § 34. Vell. II 60 § 3. Becker I 616–7; viii the *horti Caesaris* on the right bank of the Tiber were a park, opened to the people by Caesar when alive and bequeathed to them by his will Cic. Phil. II § 109. Hor. s. I 9 § 18. VM. IX 15 § 1. Tac. an. II 41. Suet. Caes. 83. Plut. Brut. 20 § 2. App. II 143. Dio XLIV 35 § 3. XLVII 40 § 2. Becker I 479, 657. Agrippa also Dio LIV 4 bequeathed his gardens and bath to the public. See more in Pitiscus *horti.* The gardens fringing the river bank (Stat. s. IV 4 7 *suburbanisque vadum praetexitur* hortis) were a prominent feature in that panorama of Rome which filled Strabo 236 with admiration *τῶν λόφων στέφαναι τῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ ῥεύματος σκηνογραφικὴν ὄψιν ἐπιδεικνύμεναι δυσαπάλλακτον παρέχουσι τὴν θέαν. Hortus* is generally a kitchen garden or orchard (*olitorius*, which brings in profit, *ad reditum spectat*); *horti*, so named as comprising many beds or plots (of a vineyard Col. IV 18 § 1), a pleasure garden dig. VII 1 13 § 4 *voluptarium . . praedium, viridaria vel gestationes vel deambulationes arboribus infructuosis opacas atque amoenas habens.* So L 16 198 *horti urbani*)(*in reditu olitorii.* C. Matius, a friend of Augustus Plin. XII § 13 introduced into Rome *nemora tonsilia.* Adorned by the art of the *topiarius*, the Roman *horti* resembled the stiff French and Italian gardens of the 17th and 18th centuries. Cic. ad Qu. fr. III 1 § 5 his *topiarius* clothed the villa and walks and statues with ivy; in Pliny's Tuscan gardens ep. V 6 § 32 the planes which surrounded the hippodrome were clad with ivy and festoons of it ran from tree to tree. So also periwinkle and acanthus were *herbae topiariae* Plin. XXI § 68. XXII § 76. The cypress Plin. XVI § 140 was used *in picturas operis topiarii*, being clipt into hunting scenes, fleets, etc. Box also was cut into figures of animals Plin. ep. V 6

§ 16, of pyramids, or of letters §§ 35, 36, forming the name of the owner or of the artist; or it served, as did rosemary, for a border for the flower beds §§ 16, 34. II 17 § 14. Hares, sometimes even boars and deer, were kept in the woods of the *horti* Varro r. r. III 13; and Hortensius trained them to congregate at the winding of a horn, blown by a new Orpheus. The *gestatio* a broad, soft but firm, alley Plin. ep. I 3 § 1, in which the owner took an airing in a sedan or palanquin, sometimes II 17 § 14 encompassed the whole garden, sometimes resembled a circus V 6 § 17, sometimes ran straight as an avenue IX 7 § 4. The *hippodromus*, drive, was surrounded by a shrubbery of plane, box, bay, rose, cypress V 6 §§ 32, 33, and watered by trickling streams § 40. Mart. XII 50. 57 23 *intraque limen clausus essedo cursus. Xysti*=παραδρόμιδες were uncovered walks Vitruv. VI 10=8, or terraces, fragrant with violets Plin. ep. II 17 § 17, gay with flower beds edged with box V 6 § 16. Phaedr. II 5 14 *perambulante laeta domino viridia* cl. 18 *praecurrit alium in xystum.* The water for the garden was laid on in pipes of wood, pottery or lead Plin. XVI § 224. XIX § 60. XXXI § 57; and formed jets and waterfalls Plin. ep. II 17 § 25. V 6 § 24, 37, 39; pools and canals, *Nili, Euripi*, Cic. de legg. II § 2. Plin. ep. I 8 § 1. Baths with ball-courts II 17 § 11, V 6 §§ 25—28; porches II 17 §§ 16—20. V 6 §§ 28—31; and towers commanding extensive views (II 17 §§ 12—13. Hor. c. III 29 10) also belonged to well appointed *horti*. The 'soft' acanthus, the favorite plant of artists Verg. ecl. III 45, formed a 'liquid' lawn Plin. ep. V 6 §§ 16—36, and with its long, broad leaves clothed banks of streams or slopes Plin. XXII § 76 *crepidines marginum adsurgentiumque pulvinorum toros.* The favorite trees were planes Iuv. 12 n., bays, myrtles Plin. ep. V 6 §§ 4, 20, 22, 27, 30; vines, figs and mulberries II 17 § 15. V 6 §§ 29—39; pines and poplars Hor. c. II 3 9. 11 13; Verg. ecl. 7 65; and yews. Among flowers the rose and violet are most often named; then the lily, crocus, narcissus, iris, hyacinth, amaranth, poppy. Greenhouses, hothouses and the art of forcing were known to the Romans Mart. IV 22 5, 6. 29 4 (winter roses). VI 80. VIII 14, 68. XIII 127. Col. XI 3 § 52. Plin. XIX § 64. See Becker Gallus I 99—101. III 42—57. Friedländer II³ 146. Pauly *hortus*. ind. Plin. *topiarius*. Verg. g. IV 118—146. In their gardens the rich entertained their friends Cic. off. III § 58. de am. § 7. Phil. II § 15. Vell. II 60 § 3. Tac. XVI 34. Mart. XI 34 Aper bought a house, too old and gloomy for an owl to roost in; *vicinos illi nitidus Maro possidet* hortos. | *cenabit belle, non habitabit Aper.* Often the guests reclined on the lawn Spartian. Sept. Sev. 4 *humi iacens epularetur.* Mart. XII 50 you have plantations of bay and of plane, lofty cypresses, baths, plantations, a porch on a hundred pillars, onyx pavements, a race course and running rills; *sed nec* cenantibus *usquam,* | *nec somno locus est; quam bene non habitas.* Pliny entertained his guests on a marble couch under a vine supported by 4 marble pillars; water flowed from beneath the couch into a fountain, on the margin of which the larger dishes were set, the smaller on figures of plants and birds in the water itself V 6 §§ 36, 37. Cic. off. III § 158 hortulos . . . ., *quo invitare amicos, et ubi se delectare sine interpellatoribus posset.* Tac. XIV 3 *otium* there. h. III 36 of Vitellius umbraculis hortorum *abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, iacent torpentque.* Suet. Tib. 15. Claud. 5 *abiecta spe dignitatis ad otium concessit, modo in* hortis *et suburbano modo in Campaniae secessu delitescens.* Cic. p. Rabir. Post. § 26 *deliciarum causa et voluptatis . . . . in* hortis *aut suburbanis suis.* As the seat of pleasure they were under the patronage of Venus Plaut. in

Plin. XIX § 50. Varr. l. l. VI § 20. Fest. *rustica*. Cicero, who was taunted by Clodius with his extravagance in building, regarded *horti* as beyond his means in Sept. B.C. 54 ad Qu. fr. III 1 § 14 *de* hortis *quod me admones, nec fui umquam valde cupidus et nunc domus suppeditat mihi* hortorum amoenitatem; but after the death of his daughter Tullia in Febr. or March 45, he resolved, in spite of his debts, to buy gardens, if possible on the other side of the Tiber, where, on a frequented site, he might perpetuate her memory by a *fanum* ad Att. XII 19 and often (Drumann VI 705—7). Tombs occur elsewhere in gardens e.g. Galba's Tac. h. I 49. Suet. 20; Caligula's Suet. 59. cf. Mart. I 114=115. Or. inscr. cited on VII 208. Nero Tac. XVI 37 rebuked the senators for neglecting public affairs, *cum . . .* hortorum *potius* amoenitati *inservirent*. Caesar bequeathed to the people with his gardens sculptures and paintings Cic. Phil. II § 109. III § 30 *ornamenta*. The plunder of the Greek temples and squares adorned the *horti* of Roman grandees p. dom. §§ 111, 112. Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 11 Domitius Tullus was so rich *ut amplissimos* hortos *eodem quo emerat die instruxerit plurimis et antiquissimis statuis;* hence Juv. VII 80 *marmorei*. Mart. V 62 8 *emi hortos; plus est: instrue tu; minus est*. Statues for a *xystus* Cic. Att. I 8 § 2. Plin. ep. IV 2 § 5 cited on 140. Curiosities were also preserved in gardens, e. g. the skeletons of giants in those of Sallust Plin. VII § 75.

PRAETORIA X 161 here country mansions=*villae* XIV 86 n. Lightfoot on ep. Phil. 97—99. Nep. Attic. XIV § 3 *nullos habuit* hortos, *nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam* villam. Suet. Aug. 72 he so disliked *ampla et operosa praetoria*, that he demolished that of his granddaughter Iulia: his own he adorned not with statues and pictures, but with walks and shrubberies, and with curiosities, e. g. a geological museum. The *villa* in the wider sense, country seat, was divided Col. I. 6 into i *urbana*, hall or residence; ii *rustica*, farm, containing kitchen, cells for the unbound, an underground barracoon, *ergastulum*, for the chained slaves, stables; iii *fructuaria*, the store, containing barns, granaries, cellars, wine and oil presses, etc. The *urbana*, as head quarters of the peaceful camp, was named *praetorium* Pallad. I 8 § 2, 11 § 1, 24 § 1, 33 § 1. Suet. Tib. 39. dig. L 16 198, where *urbana praedia* include *praetoria voluptati tantum deservientia*, though in the country, *quia urbanum praedium non locus facit, sed materia*. Suet. Cal. 37 C. in building *praetoria* loved above all things the impossible; to fill up seas and valleys, to level rocks and mountains; Philo leg. 45 II 598—9 M. gives a lively picture of his caprice in the matter. *Praetoria* of Torquatus 4 m. p. from Rome Mart. X 79 with marble *thermae* and a *daphnon* or plantation of bays. See for the Tiburtine villa of Manilius Vopiscus Stat. S. I 3; for the Surrentine of Pollius Felix II 2. MENSAS 137 n.

76 ARGENTUM VETUS 138. III 218. VIII 104 n. XII 47 n. Sen. ad Helv. 11 §§ 5, 6 *omnia ista, quae imperita ingenia et nimis corporibus suis addicta suspiciunt, lapides, aurum,* argentum *et magni levatique* mensarum *orbes terrena sunt pondera*. Plin. XXXIII § 157 *habuit et Teucer crustarius famam, subitoque ars haec ita exolevit ut* sola iam vetustate censeatur *usuque attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, auctoritas constet*. Plin. ep. III 6 § 3 *aes ipsum, quantum verus color indicat,* vetus *et* antiquum. III 1 § 9 *adponitur cena non minus nitida quam frugi in* argento *puro* [Iuv. X 19 n.] *et* antiquo. Mart. VIII 6 3—16 argenti *furiosa sui cum* stemmata *narrat* | *garrulus et verbis mucida vina facit.* | *Laomedonteae fuerant haec pocula mensae; ferret ut haec, muros struxit Apollo lyra.* | *hoc cratere ferox commisit* [Iuv. V 29] *proelia Rhoecus* | *cum Lapi-*

this: pugna debile cernis opus. | *hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi:* | *pollice de Pylio trita columba nitet.* | *hic scyphus est, in quo misceri iussit amicis* | *largius Aeacides vividiusque merum.* | *hac propinavit Bitiae pulcherrima Dido* | *in patera, Phrygio cum data cena viro est.* | *miratus fueris cum prisca toreumata multum,* | *in Priami calathis Astyanacta bibes.* XI 70 7, 8 *si te delectat numerata pecunia, vende* | argentum, mensas, *murrina, vende domum.* IV 39 1—5 argenti *genus omne comparasti,* | *et solus* veteres *Myronis artes,* | *solus Praxitelis manus Scopaeque,* | *solus Phidiaci toreuma caeli,* | *solus Mentoreos habes labores.* XIV 98 *archetypa.* Marquardt V (2) 211, 271—2. STANTEM EXTRA POCULA CAPRUM V 31 n. *crustas.* IX 145 *caelator.* Mart. VIII 51, speaking (so Probus in schol., Weber, Becker) of this very bowl, 9—12 stat caper *Aeolio Thebani vellere Phrixi* | *cultus: ab hac mallet vecta fuisse soror.* | *hunc nec Cinyphius tonsor violaverit, et tu* | *ipse tua pasci vite, Lyaee, velis.* Ov. m. V 80—82 *altis* | extantem signis . . | . . *cratera.* XII 235—6 signis extantibus asper *antiquus crater.* Beakers carved in wood Verg. ecl. 3 36—46. Sen. ep. 5 § 3 *argentum in quod solidi auri caelatura descenderit.* Mart. III 41 *inserta phialae Mentoris manu ducta* | *lacerta vivit et timetur argentum.* Salm. in Solin. 1045—9. Becker Gallus II^3 320—2. Marquardt V (2) 274—5. 286. The goat was sacrificed to Bacchus anthol. Pal. IX 75. Varr. r. r. I 2 § 19. Ov. f. I 354—361. Verg. g. II 380—4. Mart. III 24 1, 2. Preller gr. Myth. I 561. K. F. Hermann gottesd. Alt. § 26 4; so the satyrs and Pan have the form of goats. On the goat as a prize and the name tragedy, see Bentl. Phalaris ind. τράγος. Dionysos appears with a panther and goat on coins of Tralles. On *extra* cf. Hand II 679.

77 DORMIRE Hor. s. II 1 5—7 '*quiescas.*' *ne faciam, inquis,* | *omnino versus?* '*aio.*' *peream male, si non* | *optimum erat: verum nequeo* dormire. Aug. locut. de exod. 34 25 QUARE OBDORMIS, DOMINE? . . . *intelligitur, quare cessas? id est, non vindicas?* Auson. epigr. 34 5—12 *ast ego damnosae nolo otia perdere musae,* | *iacturam* somni *quae parit atque olei* [Iuv. 51 n.] '*utilius* dormire *fuit, quam perdere* somnum | *atque oleum.*' *bene ais. . . . irascor Proculo. . . . hunc studeo ulcisci* [Iuv. 1 n.] *et prompta est haec ultio vati.* | *qui sua non edit carmina, nostra legat.* Iohan. Sarisb. polycr. III 13. NURUS CORRUPTOR AVARAE a parallel case of a mother-in-law tempting her son-in-law in Cic. Cluent. §§ 12—16 e. g. *filia, quae . . . nefarium matris paelicatum ferre non posset.* § 179 *filiam suam, illam quam ex genero conceperat.* 188. 199 *uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae paelex.* M. Sen. exc. contr. VI 6 § 1 p. 406 23 *generi adultera, filiae paelex.* CORRUPTOR connotes both seduction and bribery dig. XLVIII 19 38 § 3 *qui nondum viripotentes virgines* [such as the *sponsae* of ver. 78] corrumpunt are condemned to the mines if of low rank, if of a higher class are relegated to an island or sent into exile. Plin. XXII § 3 corruptor *insidietur nuptae.* Dirksen. ind. Suet.

78 SPONSAE TURPES III 110, 111. dig. XLVIII 5 13 § 8 *si minor duodecim annis in domum deducta* adulterium commiserit, *mox apud eum aetatem excesserit coeperitque esse uxor, non poterit iure viri accusari ex eo adulterio quod ante aetatem nupta commisit, sed vel quasi* sponsa *poterit accusari.* § 3 *divi Severus et Antoninus rescripserunt, etiam* in sponsa *hoc idem vindicandum, quia neque matrimonium qualecumque, nec* spem matrimonii violare *permittitur.* Iustin XXI 2 § 2 *virgines* ante nuptias *abducebat, stupratasque procis reddebat.* The legal age for the marriage of women was 12, the average age 14 Epict. man. 40. Friedländer I^3 467—475 from

inscriptions. cf. the age of Quintilian's wife. PRAETEXTATUS ADULTER II 140. XI 155 n. Suet. Calig. 24 *Drusillam vitiasse virginem* praetextatus *adhuc creditur.* Aug. 44 *maritis e plebe proprios ordines assignavit,* praetextatis *cuneum suum, et proximum paedagogis.* Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3 *venit ad me salutandum municipis mei filius* praetextatus. *huic ego 'studes?' inquam. respondet 'etiam.'* Cic. Phil. II § 44 *tenesne memoria* praetextatum *te decoxisse?* Sen. brev. vit. 6 § 1 pupillus *adhuc et* praetextatus. Cicero in Suet. rhet. 1 and Sen. contr. praef. p. 50 l. 11 called the consuls Hirtius and Pansa who practised declamation under him his disciples and *grandes* praetextatos.

79 NATURA NEGAT anthol. 800 M. 4 *quod* natura negat, *nec recipit ratio.* Boileau *la colère suffit, et vaut un Apollon.* cf. *poeta* nascitur, *non fit.* Calvin in the verses to Christ, his only poem quod natura negat, *studii pius efficit ardor.*

80 CLUVIENUS so Schneidewin philol. 1848 III 131 reads for *Calvinus* in Mart. VII 90 2, 3 *aequales scribit libros* Cluvienus *et Umber.* | *aequalis liber est, Cretice, qui malus est.* Ennod. ep. V 8 in Gron. obs. II 22. id. cited on 18. cf. the irony of Hor. s. I 1 120—1 *ne me Crispini scrinia lippi* | *compilasse putes.*

81—146 Human life from the flood, with all its passions and interests, is my theme (81—86). The gambler stakes his fortune, leaving his page the while in tatters (87—93); the great add palace to palace, luxury to luxury, but for themselves alone; poor retainers may not pass the threshold, where, after a jealous scrutiny, the fixed pittance is doled out; praetors and tribunes themselves attend the levée, and are served in the order of their rank; but a wealthy freedman claims precedence (94—109); for Mammon is the god we worship (109—116). The dole is an item in a consul's revenue; can the poor man scorn it, who has nothing else? Great ladies in their palanquins follow their husbands for a second dole; sometimes the empty palanquin deceives the steward (117—126). After a long day's attendance clients disperse to their dinner of herbs; while the 'king' and patron devours an estate at a solitary board. Excess will cut short his days; and he will die unwept (127—146). 81—86 From the day when Deucalion, 'climbing' the peak of Parnassus in a boat, sought counsel of Themis how earth might be replenished, when stones kindled into man, and mother Pyrrha presented her daughters, newborn as they were, to a suitor's choice,—from that day forward all acts of man, all passions, the whole giddy whirl of life, form the medley mixture of my satire. 81 EX QUO VI 294. X 77. XIV 261. Cic. off. II § 15. Hand II 649. EX QUO DEUCALION SO XV 30, 31 *nam scelus,* a Pyrrha *quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,* | *nullus apud tragicos populus facit.* Varro de gente populi Romani began the mythical period with the earlier deluge of Ogygius Censorin. 21. Aug. civ. D. XVIII 8. XXI 8; and placed Deucalion's deluge in the reign of Kranaos son of Kekrops ib. XVIII 10. So Apollod. III 14 5 § 1. Clem. Al. str. I 145 S. places it four generations after Moses B. C. 1533 Müller fr. hist. Gr. III 503. Theophil. ad Autol. II 30 identifies D. with Noah, and derives the name III 18,19 from Δεῦτε, καλεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ θεὸς εἰς μετάνοιαν. Prop. II=III 32 53—55 uses the flood of D. as Iuv. does here; vice, he says, prevailed in Saturn's reign, *et cum Deucalionis aquae fluxere per orbem,* | *et post antiquas Deucalionis aquas.* See on D. Grote pt. I c. 5. Preller gr. Mythol. I 65, 66. Welcker gr. Götterl. I. 770—777. The Chaldean and other traditions of a deluge are collected by Winer Realwörterb. *Noach;* v. Bohlen, Tuch, Knobel on Gen. 6—8; the original authorities are given by Heideg-

ger hist. patriarch. I 571 seq. DEUCALION Hellanikos wrote a Deukalionea fr. 15—27 Müller. The Greeks distinguished a Pelasgian race, sprung from Phoroneus, and a Hellenic, from D. Apul. de mag. 41 cites the fossil fish in the inland mountains of Gaetulia as a relic of the flood of D. NIMBIS The flood of D. is an *ἐκομβρία* Paus. I 18 §§ 7, 8 the Athenians shewed in the precinct of Ge Olympia the cleft through which the waters ran off; cf. I 40 § 1. V 8 § 1. Apollod. I 7 2 § 3. Clem. Al. str. I p. 145 S. a yearly *ὑδροφορία* commemorated the victims of the flood Hesych. etym. m. s. v. *ὐδροφ.* Plut. Sull. 14. Ov. m. I 260—1 because of the wickedness of the iron age, it is resolved *ex omni* nimbos *demittere caelo*, cf. 266, 269. Lucan I 648 Deucalioneos.., imbres. 82 NAVIGIO MONTEM ASCENDIT satirical X 174 seq. In Paus. X 6 § 2 the local legend knows of many who escaped to the top of Parnasus. NAVIGIO. Apollod. I 7 2 § 2 *λάρνακα*. So Plut. de sol. anim. 13 § 1 p. 968f where he mentions the dove whose return was a sign of storm, her departure, of fine weather. So Lucian de salt. 39. de dea Syr. 12, D. took into the ark pairs of animals miraculously tamed; ib. 13 at Hierapolis he saw the cleft through which the waters retired, and into which 'all Syria and Arabia and many from beyond Euphrates' twice a year poured sea-water (a *ὑδροφορία*). In Lucian Timon 8 we read *κιβώτιον*. the LXX and N. T. call Noah's ark *κιβωτός*, an epithet of Apamea (Strab. 576. Plin. V § 106) a town whose coins bear an ark, with 2 birds above, one holding a twig, a man and a woman standing in it, and NΩ upon it, Eckhel III 132, 133. The word *ark* has descended through the Latin fathers into modern languages. As in the time of Josephus ant. I 3 § 5. XX 2 § 2 fragments of the ark were shewn in Armenia, so in the time of Berosus, fr. 7 II 501 Müller, fragments of the ship of Xisuthrus were there shewn, and pieces of bitumen from it sold as amulets. So Abydenus fr. 1 IV 280 M. Nicolaus Damasc. fr. 26 III 415 M. who names mt. Baris. MONTEM Hellan. fr. 16 M. names Othrys; Hygin. 153 Aetna; Serv. Aen. VI 41 Athos; Arrian fr. 26 in etym. m. *ἀφέσιος* Nemea; Lucian Tim. 3 Lycoreus, i. e. Parnasus. Andron Halic. fr. 2 in etym. m. and in schol. Apoll. Rh. II 705 derives Parnasus (originally Larnasus) from *λάρναξ*. Ov. m. I 316—9 mons *ibi*... | *nomine* Parnasus .... | *hic ubi Deucalion*... | *cum consorte tori* parva rate *vectus adhaesit*. In the Mahâ-Bhârata it is to the highest peak of the Himalayas that Manus (*Mensch*, man) moors the ship, in which by Brahmâ's orders he had collected all manner of seeds. Bopp die Sündflut, Berl. 1829. SORTES VI 583. Thrasybulos and Akestodoros in Müller fr. hist. gr. II 464 make D. consult the oak of Dodona; so Hygin. 153 al. ap. Muncker make Iuppiter give the oracle. Ov. m. I 320—1 D. and P. adore the Corycian nymphs and deities of the mountain *fatidicamque Themin, quae tunc oracla tenebat.* 367—8 *placuit caeleste precari* | *numen, et auxilium per sacras quaerere* sortis. They ask how they may restore mankind (a common inquiry, cf. Laios) 381—3 *mota dea est*, sortem *que dedit*, '*discedite templo* | *et velate caput* ....| *ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis*'. D. reads the riddle 393—4 *magna parens terra est, lapides in corpore terrae* | *ossa reor dici.* So Arnob. V 5. Divination by lot was specially Italian; local *sortes* were famous, as the Praenestinae XIV 90 n. *Sortes* are properly little strips of wood, shuffled and drawn Marquardt IV 103—112; but the name was applied to any oracle or omen Enn. Alex. in Cic. de div. I § 42 praying Apollo to explain *quo sese vertant tantae* sortes *somnium.* ['Lucr. IV 1239 *nequiquam divom numen* sortisque *fatigant.*' H. A. J. M.]. Cic. de

divin. II § 70 sortes *eae, quae ducuntur, non illae, quae vaticinatione funduntur, quae oracla verius dicimus.* ib. §§ 85—87 Cic. speaks of them with contempt. Apul. IV 32 *Apollo...sic Latina* sorte *respondit,* after which follow elegiac verses. A favorite form of divination, by verses of poets Aug. conf. IV § 5, or of the gospels, is condemned by Aug. ad Ianuar. II ep. 55 § 37 'though *qui de paginis evangelicis* sortes *ducunt,* do better than if they consulted demons, still I disapprove the practice of seeking to employ for worldly business the divine oracles which speak on account of another life'. This form of sortilege was practised among the methodists Lackington's autobiogr. 53. T. Gataker of the nature and use of lots, Lond. 1619, 4to. Hofmann and Pitiscus *sortes.* Drak. on Liv. V 16 § 8. Preller röm. Mythol. 561. K. F. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 39 15, 16. Pauly II 1154. VI 1328. Suet. Vesp. 5. POPOSCIT Verg. Aen. III 456 *oracula.* Sil. I 121 *responsa.*

83 MOLLIA Ov. m. I 400—2, 407—8 saxa... | *ponere duritiem coepere suumque rigorem* | mollirique *mora* mollitaque *ducere formam* | .... *quae tamen ex illis aliquo pars umida suco* | *et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum.* SAXA Pind. O. IX 65—71 = 42—46 (Cary) *descending from Parnassus' head,* | *Pyrrha with Deucalion rear'd* | *a mansion first; and straight appear'd,* | *without the bed, the race* of stone; | *hence by like name through Grecia known,* δμόδαμον | κτησάσθαν λίθινον γόνον· | λαοὶ δ' ὀνόμασθεν. Epicharm. in schol. ib. gives the same derivation; an unknown poet ibid. ἐκ δὲ λίθων ἐγένοντο βροτοί, λαοὶ δὲ καλεῦντο. Verg. ecl. 6 41 lapides *Pyrrhae iactos.* g. I 62 what time first *Deucalion vacuum* lapides *iactavit in orbem,* | *unde homines nati durum genus.* Apollod. I 7 2 § 6 gives the explanation λαοὶ μεταφορικῶς ὠνομάσθησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ λᾶας, ὁ λίθος. Colum. X 65—67. Ov. m. I 411—4 saxa | *missa viri manibus faciem traxere virorum,* | *et de femineo reparata est femina iactu.* | *inde genus durum sumus experiensque laborum.* Iustin II 6 § 11 has a rationalistic version; the deluge drowned the bulk of the Greeks, some escaped to the mountains, others on rafts to Deucalion king of Thessaly, *a quo propterea genus hominum conditum dicitur.* Alcimus IV 3—7 *fabula mendax* | *victuros* lapides *mundum sparsisse per amplum* | *Deucalionea refert, durum genus unde resumpti* | *descendant homines, cunctisque laboribus apti* | saxea *per duram monstrent primordia mentem;* the whole book is on the deluge. A. Humboldt zu Schomburghs Reise 35 seq. (cited by J. G. Müller) reports a Carib legend from the Orinoco: in the flood a man and a woman who escaped to the peak of mt. Tamanacu, threw over their heads fruits of the Mauritia palm, which became men and women and repeopled the earth. Stesimbr. in Etym. m. Ἰδαῖοι Zeus commanded his nurses to take dust and throw it behind them, whence sprung the Idaean Dactyli.

84 cf. for the scoff 10, 11, II 149 seq. III 12. IV 36. NUDAS XI 170. Rigalt *de P. loquitur, ut de lena quadam.* Suet. Aug. 69 Cas. *condiciones quaesitas per amicos, qui matres familias et adultas aetate virgines denudarent atque perspicerent, tamquam Thoranio mangone vendente.*

85 VOTUM TIMOR IRA VOLUPTAS Aen. VI 733 *hinc* metuont cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque. Varro in Serv. there, upon the four cardinal passions.

86 DISCURSUS Sen. ad Ser. de ot. 6 § 5 discursus *et sudor.* brev. vit. 3 § 2 *officiosa per urbem discursatio.* 14 § 3 *isti qui per officia* discursant, *qui se aliosque inquietant, cum bene insanierint, cum omnium limina cotidie perambulaverint nec ullas apertas fores praeterierint, cum per diversissimas domos meritoriam salutationem circumtulerint, quotum quemque ex tam immensa et variis cupiditatibus districta urbe poterunt*

videre? Tac. a. IV 74 *Romae sueti* discursus, *et magnitudine urbis incertum quo quisque ad negotium pergat.* Plin. ep. I 9 § 7 *strepitum istum inanemque* discursum *et multum ineptos labores.* VIII 23 § 5. Mart. VII 39 1 discursus *varios vagumque mane.* Tert. de idol. 11. Macr. I 10 § 24 discursum *publicum* of the Saturnalia. Cf. ind. Apul. and Quintil. In this sense the word belongs to the silver age, which also coined the word *ardelio* 'busybody' Phaedr. II 5. Friedländer 1^3 323. EXX. of διαδρομή from Plut. in Wytt. on Eunap. 278—9. FARRAGO a medley, hotch-potch; properly mixed fodder given to cattle Paul. Fest. 91 M.; of barley, vetch, spelt Varr. r. r. I 31 § 5. Plin. XVIII § 142. cf. *satura* in Forc. EST follows the number of the predicate, as it commonly does when the predicate is a substantive, and *est* follows immediately upon it Madvig § 216. Zumpt § 869. Ramshorn § 97 n. 4. Curt. III 3 § 15 Mützell *Doryphori* vocabantur *proximum his agmen.* Ov. a. a. III 222 *quas geritis vestis, sordida lana* fuit.

87—93 When was vice more rampant? avarice more greedy? the spirit of gaming so fierce? for our gamesters stake no longer a single purse, but their all upon the cast; their stewards act the squires in the battle of the dice and coin: 'tis madness on madness to lose 100 *sestertia*, and cheat your shivering lackey of his livery.

87 ET QUANDO on *et* in indignant questions see Mühlmann col. 838. Hand II 492. Cic. Phil. II § 39 n. VITIORUM 147 seq. VI 292 seq. [Sen.] Oct. 429 seq. = 441 seq. *collecta vitia tot per aetates diu | in nos redundant. saeculo premimur gravi | quo scelera regnant.*

88 AVARITIAE PATUIT SINUS *avaritia*, like *alea* here and *gula* 140 n., is personified; she opens wide the folds of her *toga* to receive. Sen. ben. VII 19 § 3 *si* nummos, *quos accipit, in* sinum *suum discinctus fundet, dabo.* II 16 § 2 of Alexander's friend, who refused the offer of a city, *est tamen aliquis minor, quam ut in* sinu *eius condenda sit civitas.* VI 43 § 1 they greatly err, who think it a proof of generosity *proferre, donare, plurium* sinum *ac domum* implere. cf. II 31 § 5. ep. 20 § 10 *non licet* divitias *in* sinu *positas contemnere?* 74 § 6 the man who thinks that there is any good other than virtue, *ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur,* sinum expandit, and anxiously awaits her favours *missilia eius.* ep. 119 § 1 do you ask, what I have found? sinum laxa, *merum lucrum est.* de const. 6 § 7 *qui hostem* onerato sinu *fugiunt.* Stat. s. I 6 79, 80 *desunt qui rapiant,* sinusque pleni | *gaudent, dum nova lucra comparantur.* Ov. amor. I 10 18. Prop. III = II 16 12. Apul. VIII 28 *stipes aereas, immo vero et argenteas,* sinu *recepere* patulo.

ALEA XI 176 n. XIV 4 n.

89 HOS ANIMOS habuit? Lucan VIII 541—3 *o superi, Nilusne et barbara Memphis | et Pelusiaci tam mollis turba Canopi |* hos animos? Sen. Troad. 339 = 348 AGAM. hos *Scyrus* animos? *i. e.* the ruler of so small an isle shew such a spirit? PYRRH. *scelere quae fratrum caret.* On the omission of the verb cf. VII 207 n. Hom. K 43 χρεὼ βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ. ANIMOS Verg. VII 383 of a whipping top *dant* animos *plagae.* Stat. T. III 671—2 *ut rapidus torrens,* animos *cui verna ministrant | flamina.* In such senses as 'ardour,' 'zest,' 'force,' 'spirit,' 'courage,' the pl. is usual VI 285. NEQUE rare in the post-Augustan poets; 7 times only in Iuv., whereas *nec* occurs more than 160 times L. Müller de re metrica 396. NEQUE ENIM VII 59. XI 30. In XV 107 *nec enim.* LOCULIS ranked with *masculina semper pluralia;* a cabinet, casket or case with compartments (Varr. r. r. III 17 § 4 *loculatas arculas* of paint-boxes) in which were kept

money (x 46. XI 38. HOR. S. I 3 17. II 3 146. ep. II 1 175. Mart. V 39 ? *excussi* loculos*que sacculumque*. Sen. de rem. fort. 10 § 3 '*Magnam pecuniam habet.*' *hominem illum iudicas?* arca *est: quis aerario, quis plenis invidet* loculis? *et iste, quem dominum pecuniae existimas,* loculus *est.* n. q. II 31 § 1. 52 § 1. Suet. Galb. 12. Apul. m. IV 16. dig. XXXIII 8 23 § 1), jewels (Iuv. XIII 139), keys (Plin. XIV § 89), rings (VM. VII 8 § 9) and the like, as in our desks. It was locked dig. XXXII 52 § 9, and sometimes sealed Plin. l. c. Caes. ap. Charis. I 79 K. loc*ellum tibi signatum remisi*, where obs. the sing. It was made of ivory (Ov. f. VI 749. Mart. XIV 12) or wood (ib. 13. one of ebony Apul. de mag. 61, 62).

COMITANTIBUS often used, as *comites* VI 107, of lifeless companions. See Scheller.

90 CASUM throw, τῶσις κύβων, and thence chance, which is of the same root, *cadentia*.

TABULAE Paulus 8 1 *alveolum*, tabula *aleatoria*. A board 3 or 4 ft. × 3 ft. Plin. XXXVII § 13, with a raised margin; some still exist Marquardt V (2) 427. Salm. in a learned note on Vopisc. Proc. 13 pp. 735—761 cites τάβλης τύχαι, ταβλίζειν, *tablista*, and understands the *ludus duodecim scriptorum;* but all the terms here used are general, including every game in which dice are used.

POSITA SED LUDITUR ARCA they stake the strong box on the game Plaut. Curc. 354—6 talos *poscit sibi in manum,* | *provocat me in* aleam, *ut ego ludam.* pono *pallium:* | *ille suum anulum opposivit.* Verg. ecl. III 36.

ARCA here)(*loculis.* XI 26 n.)(*sacculus*.

91 PROELIA anthol. 915 7—9 M. *composita est* tabulae *nunc talis formula* belli, | *cuius missa facit tessera principium.* | *ludentes vario exercent* proelia *talo.* Suet. Aug. 70 epigram on A. during the war in Sicily, *postquam bis classe victus navis perdidit,* | *aliquando ut* vincat, ludit *adsidue* aleam.

DISPENSATORE cashier, paymaster, VII 219, *qui dispensat.* Macrob. II 4 § 31 a *Graeculus* used to offer Augustus a Greek epigram as he came down from the Palatium. One day A. seeing him, scribbled a Greek epigram himself and tossed it to him. The Greek *legendo laudare, mirari tam voce quam vultu;* drawing out a few denarii he gave them to the emperor, saying, 'By thy fortune, Augustus, εἰ πλέον εἶχον, πλέον ἐδίδουν,' *secuto omnium risu* dispensatorem *Caesar vocavit et* sestertia centum *numerare Graeculo iussit.* Petron. 30. Quintil. decl. 345 *ad summum in re publica nostra honorem non animus, non virtus, non manus mittit, sed* arca *et* dispensator. dig. XI 3 16. Friedländer I³ 113. Becker Gallus II³ 118. The word like *dispendium, pensio,* pound, *stipendium* recalls the time when money was weighed for every payment Varr. l. l. V § 183. Plin. XXXIII § 43. Gaius I 122.

VIDEBIS V 25 n.

92 ARMIGERO here the coins are the weapons; in XIV 5 the dice.

SIMPLEXNE FUROR XIV 284 non unus *mentes agitat* furor. Plin. II § 200 of an earthquake *nec vero* simplex *malum aut in ipso tantum motu periculum est, sed par aut maius ostento.* The frenzy of the churlish spendthrift, cf. V 115 *dives tibi, pauper amicis,* is manifold. Hor. S. II 7 70 *o* totiens *servus.*

FUROR II 18. VIII 97 n. XIV 136. Very frequent, as also *morbus, insanus, insania* etc. of moral disorders. See ind. Luc. Plin. Mühlmann, *furor lucri* etc.

SESTERTIA CENTUM Suet. Aug. 17 A. to Tiberius, 'we have spent the Quinquatrus pleasantly enough; *lusimus enim per omnes dies forumque aleatorium calfecimus.* Your brother made a great clamour, but finally perdidit *non multum,* and gradually retrieved his heavy losses beyond his hopes. *Ego* perdidi viginti milia *nummum*

meo nomine, after having been lavishly generous in playing, as I usually am. For if I had enforced the throws, *manus*, which I allowed to be revoked, or had kept all that I gave away, I should have won, *vicissem*, even 50,000.'

93 ET . . . NON II 140—1. Mühlmann I 834—*5*. HORRENTI TUNICAM NON REDDERE SERVO Pers. I 54 *scis comitem* horridulum *trita donare lacerna.* Iuv. IX 68 *quid dicam scapulis puerorum aquilone Decembri?*

TUNICAM VI 477. Plaut. Amph. 368. Hor. s. II 8 70 *praecincti recte pueri.* Sen. de brev. vit. 12 § 5. Free labourers also wore the tunic alone Hor. ep. I 7 65 tunicato . . . *popello.* Rich, companion. Cato r. r. 59 (60) recommends an allowance of one tunic of 3½ ft. and 1 sagum to each slave every two years; the old ones to be returned, in order to be made up into *centones.* REDDERE often does not imply giving *back;* in Lucr. to assign as a property Munro on II 96, add II 512. Hor. a. p. 9. Here, as with *epistulas, mandata, legata* the word, like its derivative 'render,' means to give as in duty bound Oud. on Suet. Tib. 16.

94—126 Our forefathers built fewer mansions, nor dined in solitary state on 7 courses; [their board was at once hospitable and frugal]; now a scanty dole is set out to be scrambled for by the crowd of retainers in full Roman costume [costly and cumbrous] at the utmost threshold [for they may not venture further]; yet [sorry as the largess is] the patron scans your face with a jealous eye, fearing imposture; satisfy him of your identity, and you will receive. He bids the crier invite the very flower of Rome's nobility, who date from Troy itself, for they too throng the threshold with us poor. 'Each in the order of his rank; praetor first, next tribune.' But a freedman cries: 'First come, first served; why should I fear to hold my ground, though a Syrian born, as the tell-tale windows in my ears would prove, if I cared to deny it? But five shops' rents bring up my estate to the knight's *four hundred;* what is Corvinus the better for his laticlave, if he is fain to keep a grazier's flocks at Laurentum, while I am wealthier than Pallas and Licinus?' Let tribunes wait, let not him make way for their sacred persons, who but late had come to Rome with pipe-clayed feet [a slave for sale in the market], for wealth is the one god we worship, though Money may not yet dwell in temples, nor altars smoke to Cash, as Peace Faith Victory Virtue are adored, and Concord [whose stork] after greeting her nest hovers over it clattering. But when a consul at the year's end casts up the proceeds of the dole, when the dole has a column to itself among a consul's receipts, what are poor clients to do, to whom the dole alone brings firing, food and clothing? a crowd of litters [of the great and noble] claims the 'hundred mites,' and the wife bedrid or pregnant is borne after her husband. One, a master of the craft, shews an empty chair, with curtains closed: ''Tis my wife Galla; keep a lady waiting! Galla, shew yourself; nay, don't rouse her, she will be asleep.'

94 QUIS AVUS. TOTIDEM EREXIT VILLAS X 225. XIV 86—95n. 275 *centum* villas. Mart. VII 73 asks one who had houses on the Esquiline and Aventine, in the vicus patricius, near Cybele's temple and near Vesta's, near the old and the new Iuppiter, *dic, ubi conveniam: dic, qua te parte requiram? | quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.* Plin. XVIII § 32 the estate of Lucullus could not contain his villa. Sen. ep. 90 § 25 *capacia populorum tecta.* § 43 the ancients *non habebant domos instar urbium.*

FERCULA V 80—83. VII 184. XI 64. Prop. V=IV 4 76. Hor. s. II 6 104. See the order of courses ib. 8 10,42,85. Philo vit. contempl. 6 II 479 M. 'seven tables and more are brought in, charged with all products of land

and sea and rivers and air.' Augustus Suet. 74 gave 3 fercula, or at the utmost 6. Pertinax Capitol. 12, before he was emperor, never exceeded 3. Sen. ep. 95 § 18 *multos morbos* multa fercula *fecerunt.* ib. § 27 of a made dish *multorum* ferculorum *ornamenta coeant et cohaereant.* 122 § 3 *licet epulis et quidem in* multa fercula *discretis totum perversae vigiliae tempus educant.* n. q. IV 13 § 6 *distentos* copia ferculorum *ac varietate comessatio altius mersit.* ib. III 18 § 2 cited on IV 59. Petron. 21 *excepti*...pluribus ferculis *cum laberemur in somnum.* Calpurn. 4 167. The courses were served up in succession Petron. 35 seq. Plin. XXXIII § 136. Lamprid. Elag. 25. Elagabalus ib. 30 once gave a dinner of 22 courses, the guests bathing after each; at another time the several courses were served at the houses of several friends, the guests passing from one to the other (here *missus* and *fercula* are used as equivalent). *Ferculum* (*fericulum* from *fero*) is a *waiter;* one in Petron. 35, 36 contained 12 several dishes of meat, fish, fowl, fruit and vegetables, arranged on the signs of the zodiac; the company seeming disappointed, the upper part of the *ferculum* was removed, and rarer dainties (capons, hares, sow's paunch, fish with rich sauce) appeared beneath. Marquardt V (1) 335—6. Becker Gallus III[3] 232—3. On the ancient simplicity see XI 77—89. Cato ap. Serv. Aen. I 726 cl. 637 *et in atrio* [i.e. not *secreto*] *et* duobus ferculis *epulabantur antiqui.* On the various laws which from the *lex Orchia* B.C. 181 (?) downwards endeavoured to restrain the amount spent in feasting, the number of guests, the kinds of provision, see Rein in Pauly VI 1507—11. VM. II 9 § 5. Gell. II 24. Plin. X § 139. Macr. II 13. Tert. apol. 6. Paulin. vit. Ambros. 1 barley bread is sweet even to those, *qui* centenis vicibus ferculorum *quotidiani convivii copias ructare consuerunt.* 95 SECRETO 135—141. VM. II 5 § 5 the simplicity of the ancient diet, *maximis viris* prandere in propatulo *verecundiae non erat. nec sane ullas epulas habebant, quas populi oculis subicere erubescerent.* Suet. Aug. 70 *cena quoque eius* secretior *in fabulis fuit,* at which the guests wore the habit of the 12 gods and goddesses. Epicurus in Sen. ep. 19 § 10 'choose your company first, and then your provision. For it is a lion's life or a wolf's to gorge without a friend,' *sine amico visceratio.* Lucian epist. Sat. 34 has the same comparison. Plut. qu. conv. VIII 6 5 § 2 p. 726 derives *cena* from *κοινός, prandium* being a solitary, *cena* a social meal; *mensa* too § 5 *ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως.* VII pr. § 1 p. 697 a Roman who dined alone said, 'he had eaten that day, but had not dined.' Ameipsias in Athen. 8 e *ἔρρ' ἐς κόρακας μονοφάγε καὶ τοιχώρυχε.* St. Chrysostom was accused Phot. cod. 59 p. 19 a 1 B. *ὅτι τὴν φιλοξενίαν ἀθετεῖ, μονοσιτίαν ἐπιτηδεύων.* For the thought cf. Hor. c. II 15 13,14 *privatus illis census erat brevis,* | *commune magnum.* FERCULA CENAVIT Hor. ep. I 15 34 *patinas.*

SPORTULA 118, 128. originally = *σπυρίς,* a wicker basket in which the poor carried away their portion of meat from a *visceratio* or public entertainment with sacrifice. By Nero Suet. 16 *publicae cenae ad sportulas redactae;* i. e. he substituted for a seat at the feast a portion of meat, which was soon commuted for a sum of money, Suet. Claud. 21 *extraordinarium et breve dierumque paucorum* [*munus*], *quodque appellare coepit* sportulam, *quia primum daturus edixerat, velut ad subitam condictamque cenulam invitare se populum;* where *sp.* is used (as in Mart. VIII 50 10 *promissa est nobis* sportula, *recta data est*) of a slight, hasty meal. Domitian Suet. 7 sportulas *publicas sustulit, revocata rectarum cenarum consuetudine;* i. e. in large, public entertainments he forbad the distribution of money. Private patrons complied with this rule; but it is

only in Mart. III, written 84—88 A.D. that we find mention of the actual entertainment of clients instead of the distribution of 25 *asses;* the change being inconvenient to the patrons and ruinous to the clients, who had no other means of providing rent and clothing, was soon abandoned. Friedländer I³ 349—356. Becker Gallus II² 164—170. Marquardt V (1) 216—220. PRIMO LIMINE 100 n. 132 n. III 124. VII 91. Suet. Tib. 32 *hunc Romae salutandi causa pro foribus adstantem.* The expression *primo limine* Aen. II 469. VI 427. Stat. Th. III 579. S. V 3 72.

96 PARVA Mart. III 7 1—2 centum miselli *iam valete* quadrantes,| *anteambulonis congiarium lassi.* X 75 11 sportula *nos iunxit* [M. and Galla, another instance of women receiving the *sportula*] *quadrantibus* arida *centum.* SEDET II 120 *cena* sedet. IV 74. Ov. tr. II 481 parva sedet *ternis instructa tabella lapillis.*

TURBAE .. TOGATAE Prop. V=IV 2 56. Mart. VI 48 *quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi* turba togata, | *non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.* TOGATAE III 127 n. 172 n.

97 ILLE the patron. INSPICIT pries into Mart. VI 82 1—4 *quidam me modo, Rufe, diligenter* | inspectum, *velut emptor aut lanista,* | *cum vultu digitoque subnotasset,* | '*tune es, tune*' *ait* '*ille Martialis?*' Used of the augur's scrutiny Iuv. III 45 n., the physician's Plaut. Pers. II 5 15 *morbum;* the buyer's Sen. ep. 47 § 16 *qui equum empturus non ipsum* inspicit. M. Sen. contr. IX 28 § 11 p. 279 4 *cum diceret se nepotem suum non videre velle, sed* inspicere. Mühlmann *inspectio, inspecto, inspector, inspicio.* 98 SUPPOSITUS the *nomenclatores* took bribes from such intruders Amm. XIV 6 § 16 *mercede accepta lucris quosdam et prandiis inserunt ignobiles et obscuros.* FALSO NOMINE POSCAS dig. XLVII 2 52 (53) § 11 if any one has given a baker orders to supply fine flour to any one who should call for it in his name, and a bystander, hearing the order, *petiit eius nomine,* the baker may bring an action for theft.

99 AGNITUS the *nomenclator* kept a 'visitors' book' Sen. ben. VI 33 § 4 *istos tu libros, quos vix nomenclatorum complectitur aut memoria aut manus, amicorum existimas esse?* Plin. XXIX § 19 *alienis pedibus ambulamus,* alienis oculis agnoscimus, *aliena memoria salutamus.* Amm. XIV 6 §§ 12, 13 'a stranger to Rome, going for the first time to wait upon the great, is received as if he had been long desired, and is enchanted to receive such attentions from men of their rank. Let him next day repeat his visit; he will find that he is not known, but again asked who he is and whence he comes. Recognised at last, *agnitus vero tandem,* if he is received into favour, and pays assiduous court to his patron for three years, and then after three years' absence returns, he must resume the same process from the beginning.' 100 IPSOS ... IPSI 15 n. TROIUGENAS VIII 181. XI 95. VIII 56 *Teucrorum proles.* cf. III 239 n. Pers. I 4 *Troiades.* Varro (Serv. Aen. V 704) and Hyginus ib. 389 wrote *de familiis Troianis,* the Roman families which traced their pedigree to Troy. Among them were the Iulii VIII 42 n. To Schwegler's list I 16, 283, 334—6 add the Quinctilii Philostr. soph. II 1 § 25, where Herodes Atticus, observing the deference which M. Aurelius paid to them, said, 'I blame Homer's Zeus also for loving the Trojans.' The wife of Herodes traced her descent to Aeneas Böckh 6280 B 3. Klausen Aeneas and G. C. Lewis credibility c. 9 have collected the authorities on the Trojan origin of Rome. Dionys. I 85 states that about 50 'Trojan families' existed in his days; certainly an exaggeration. See Friedländer I³ 201—3. Mommsen on the patrician *gentes* in Rhein. Mus. 3 Folge XVI 356 and röm. Gesch. I³ 101. B. C. 239 Acarnanian envoys, seeking the friendship of Rome

(Thirlwall) 'dexterously employed the fable of Rome's Trojan origin, to flatter the vanity of the great families, and to recommend their suit, on the ground that the Acarnanians alone among the Greeks had kept aloof from the expedition against Troy Iust. XXVIII 1 § 6. Strab. 462. It was probably the first time they had ever boasted of the omission of their name in the Homeric catalogue.' Liv. XXV 12 § 5 a prophecy of Marcius before B. C. 212 styled the Romans Tr. *amnem*, Troiugena, *fuge Cannam.* Claudius Suet. 25 *Iliensibus, quasi Romanae gentis auctoribus, tributa in perpetuum remisit*, citing a letter in which Rome offered Seleucus [Philopator B. C. 187—175] friendship, on condition that he would free their kinsmen of Ilium from every burden. Ilium, which was identified with Troy, was visited by Lucan and other pilgrims Friedländer II³ 70—72. By Lucr. I 1 the Roman people are called *Aeneadae;* by Sil. XIV 117. XVI 658 *Troiugenae;* cf. for the form *Graiugena.*

VEXANT Hor. S. I 8 18. Suet. Aug. 53 *officia cum multis mutuo exercuit, nec prius dies cuiusque sollemnes frequentare desiit, quam grandi iam natu et in turba quondam sponsaliorum die* vexatus.

VEXANT LIMEN ET IPSI 117—126. III 128—130, 239—242. Stat. S. I 2 233—5 *omnis* honos [Iuv. 117], *cuncti veniunt* ad limina *fasces,* | *omnis plebeio teritur praetexta tumultu;* | *hinc eques, hinc iuvenum coetu stola mixta laborat.* Sen. ad Marc. 10 § 1 *ampla atria et exclusorum clientium* turba *referta* vestibula. ben. VI 34 e. g. § 1 *magno aestimare introitum ac tactum sui* liminis; in the house *multa ostia, quae receptos quoque excludant.* § 2 Gracchus and Livius Drusus first sorted their friends into classes. *habuerunt itaque isti amicos primos, habuerunt secundos, numquam veros.* § 3 *amicum vocas, cuius disponitur salutatio?* [Iuv. 101] . . . *cuius volgare et publicum verbum et promiscuum ignotis* have *non nisi suo ordine emittitur?* § 4 *ad quemcunque itaque istorum veneris, quorum salutatio urbem concutit, scito, etiamsi animadverteris obsessos ingenti frequentia vicos et commeantium in utramque partem catervis itinera compressa, tamen venire te in locum hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum.* § 5 *in pectore amicus, non in* atrio *quaeritur.* ep. 84 § 12 *intueris illas potentium domos, illa tumultuosa rixa salutantium* limina? *multum habent contumeliarum, ut intres, plus, cum intraveris.*

ET IPSI Mart. II 18 *capto tuam, pudet heu, sed capto, Maxime, cenam:* | *tu captas aliam; iam sumus ergo pares.* | *mane salutatum venio: tu diceris isse* | *ante salutatum; iam sumus ergo pares.* | *sum comes ipse tuus tumidique anteambulo regis:* | *tu comes alterius; iam sumus ergo pares.* | *esse sat est servum: iam nolo vicarius esse;* | *qui rex est, regem, Maxime, non habeat.* XII 26. Martial does not however speak of these senators as receiving the *sportula.* Many illustrious families fell into great poverty e. g. that of Hortensius Tac. an. II 37, 38. Cic. Tusc. III § 48 the famous Piso Frugi had always opposed the corn law of C. Gracchus; but when it was passed, *consularis ad frumentum accipiundum venerat.* Gracchus charged him with inconsistency; he replied *Nolim mea bona, Gracche, tibi viritim dividere libeat, sed si facias, partem petam.*

101 NOBISCUM Iuv., according to the lives, was *libertini locupletis incertum filius an alumnus.* cf. IV 98 *unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.* DA says the master to the *dispensator.* PRAETORI III 128.

102 LIBERTINUS III 58—125, 131. XIV 329—331 n. The officers of the court, secretaries, treasurers etc. were slaves or freedmen, who attained to great power and wealth; by this avenue the provincials might surpass the native Romans Friedländer I³ 64—114. Wallon hist. de l'esclavage

II 394—446, 478—492. Becker II (1) 78—89. Rein in Pauly. Trimalchio in Petron. 76 inherits from his master *patrimonium laticlavium*. DHal. IV 24 speaks of the glory of the Roman franchise as sullied by many who purchased their freedom by poisonings, brigandage, burglary, etc. Claudius, on the other hand, on a wide survey of Roman history, Tac. XI 24, found precedents for the most liberal hospitality, *libertinorum filiis magistratus mandari non, ut plerique falluntur, repens, sed priori populo factitatum est.* The same Claudius Suet. 25 *libertinos, qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, publicavit.* We see from Hor. S. I 6 6, 38—41, 45—50, 89—131, the jealousy with which the 'new blood' was regarded. Lateranus, when Nero's freedman Epaphroditus took him to task for some offence that he had given, replied Epictet. I 1 § 20 *ἂν τι θέλω, ἐρῶ σου τῷ κυρίῳ.* PRIOR see on the struggle for the first place III 243–8. EGO ADSUM elision in this place II 23, 159. XIV 202. XV 155, 161.

104 NATUS AD EUPHRATEM III 62—66, 83. Sidon. ep. VII 17 5 natus ad Euphratem, *pro Christo ergastula passus.* Cic. de prov. cons. § 10 *Iudaeis et Syris, nationibus natis servituti.* Liv. XXXV 49 § 8. XXXVI 17 § 5. Eunus, the able leader in the first servile war, B.C. 141 or 134—132, was a Syrian, and called himself Antiochus and his troops Syrians Liv. epit. 56. DS. XXXIV 2 §§ 5, 24. In Palestine it was not unusual for parents to sell their children exod. 21 7; or for a man to give himself up to slavery Levit. 25 39. Syrian slaves gen. 15 2. 1 chron. 7 14. On the trade see Joel 3 3, 8. Amos 1 6, 9. 1 Macc. 3 41. 2 Macc. 8 11, 25. Hebrew slaves Deut. 28 68. Is. 11 11. Neh. 5 8. Esth. 7. 4. In the days of the Maccabees and after the wars of Pompeius the Phoenicians drove a brisk trade in Syrian slaves; the great mart was Delos, where myriads were sold in a day Strab. 668—9; the profits of the sale formed the chief attraction of piracy to the Cilicians. In the Jewish war Ios. VI 9 § 3 97,000 Jews were taken prisoners. The Jews of the 'diaspora' were mostly freedmen; in Rome there was a Jewish quarter beyond the Tiber (Philo leg. ad G. 23 II 568 M. Tac. an. II 85). The countries beyond the Euphrates teemed with Jews Philo ib. 31 II 578 M. Movers Phöniz. II (3) 70—86. Winer Realwörterb. *Libertiner, Rom, Sklaven.* Credner Einl. I 380. comment. on Acts 6 9. Syrians served in Greece and Italy as bakers, cooks, hairdressers, singers, dancers; *Syrus, Syriscus, Syra, Syrisca,* are standing slave characters in Greek and Roman comedy. Iuv. VI 351. Cic. de or. II § 265 *Syri venales.* in Pis. § 1. The author Publilius Syrus retained in his name the memory of his bondage. Cappadocian (VII 15 n.) and Armenian slaves (Liban. ep. 725) were also numerous.

MOLLES Tert. pall. 4 *aurem foratu effeminatus.* IN AURE FENESTRAE earrings of the Hebrew boys exod. 32 2. cf. gen. 35 4; of the Midianites judges 8 24. Xen. anab. III 1 § 31 'he has no concern with Boeotia or any part of Greece, for I saw him, like a Lydian' *ἀμφότερα τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένον.* DChr. 32 p. 654 R. ascribes the practice to Phrygians and Lydians. Plaut. Poen. V 2 20, 21 Milphio says of Carthaginian slaves that they have no fingers in their hands, *quia incedunt cum* anulatis auribus. So the kings of Babylon (Nicol. Dam. fr. 3 III 360 Müller) and of Syria (Suid. *ἀλλόβια*), the Africans (Plut. Cic. 26 § 3. apophth. Cic. 9 p. 206 b. qu. conv. II 1 4 § 4 p. 631. Macr. VII 3 § 7 Octavius, reputed of African descent, complained that he could not hear Cicero, who replied *certe solebas bene foratas habere aures*), the Mauri (Dio LXXVIII 11 § 1), Arabs (Petron. 102 *pertunde aures, ut imitemur Arabes*), Indians (Curt. VIII 9 § 21. IX 1 § 30. Strab. 712. Arr. Ind. 16 § 3 says the rings were of

ivory, and worn by the rich alone), Parthians (Tert. cult. fem. II 10), Medes and Persians (DS. VI 45 § 5. Agath. III 28. Procop. b. P. I 4), the Syrians of noble birth (Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 203), the orientals in general (Plin. XI § 136), and Asiatic Greeks (Anacr. fr. 21 4, 12. Isid. XIX 31 10). Apul. dogm. Plat. I 4 of Plato *auri tantum quantum puer nobilitatis insigne in auricula gestavit.* DL. III § 42. A Hebrew slave, who refused to accept the deliverance of the year of Jubilee, had his ears bored and became a slave for life exod. 21 6. deut. 15 17. The same practice prevailed among the Polish Jews in the 18th century, among the Mohammedan Persians and the Hindoos Rosenmüller d. alte u. neue Morgenl. II 70, 71. Winer Realwörterb. *Ohrringe.* Movers I 511. II (3) 77, 78. O. Jahn in Berichte d. sächs. Ak. 1855 216 n. 4. In the monuments of Nineveh men are seen with earrings.

105 LICET IPSE NEGEM Sen. ben. VII 8 § 2 *virum exactae*, licet neget ipse, *sapientiae.* Herc. Oet. 707, 8 licet ipsa neges, | *vultus loquitur quodcumque tegis.* Lucian Nigrin. 24 'imagine my feelings, when I see one of the professed philosophers, especially of such as are in years, mingled with the *crowd* of flatterers, and a man in high office following in the train and conversing familiarly with the slaves who convey the invitation *τῶν ἐπ' ἀξίας τινὰ δορυφορούντα καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰ δεῖπνα παραγγέλλουσι κοινολογούμενον*, being more marked and conspicuous than the rest from his habit; what frets me most is, that they do not change dresses too, as they act all the other parts of the character of slaves.' QUINQUE TABERNAE trade in Rome was very much in the hands of freedmen, being regarded as degrading Cic. off. I §§ 150, 151; so also in Athens Demosth. p. 953 § 30. Becker I 297 justly denies that there is any allusion to the *quinque tabernae* of Liv. XXVI 27.

106 QUADRINGENTA the estate of an *eques* III 155 n. contrasted with *purpura maior.* cf. Mart. V 35 while Euclides boasts of the 200 *sertertia* which his estate at Patrae brings in, and the still larger rental from his suburban farm at Corinth; while he traces his pedigree from Leda, and struggles with the beadle Lectius [who would turn him out of the knights' seats]; *equiti superbo, nobili, locupleti,* | *cecidit repente magna de sinu clavis;* which betrayed that he was a slave (a porter). PARANT produce; probably as yearly income cf. Mart. l. c. *redire.* QUID CONFERT VIII 94. X 265, 302. PURPURA MAIOR Mart. VII 8 4 purpura *te* felix, *te colat omnis honos.* Stat. S. III 2 124 *notus adhuc tantum* maioris *munere* clavi.)(V 2 17—20 *non sanguine cretus* | *turmali trabeaque Remi, nec* paupere clavo | *augustam sedem et Latii penetrale* senatus | *advena pulsasti.* II 7 47 *purpureum . . . sertatum.* IV 5 42. Caesar's introduction of provincials into the senate provoked the lampoon Suet. 80 *Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducit, idem in* curiam. | *Galli bracas deposuerunt,* latum clavum *sumpserunt.* Cf. Tac. dial. 7. Plin. ep. II 9 § 2. Suet. ind. *clavus.* Demonax Lucian D. 41 to one who plumed himself on the breadth of his *clavus*, 'a sheep wore it before you, and was still a sheep'. The *clavus* [or 2 *clavi*, acc. to Marquardt] was a broad, vertical purple stripe, extending down the front of the tunic from the neck Hor. S. I 6 28 latum *demisit pectore* clavum. 5 36. It was woven into the fabric (Plin. VIII § 193. Paulus p. 56 9 M.) or sewn upon it (dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 5. 23 § 1); and formed the badge of distinction between senators and knights Plin. XXXIII § 29, who says that the practice was of recent origin. Epict. I 24 § 12 Does he say to you, *θὲς τὴν πλατύσημον* [i. e. *tunicam lato clavo*]? *ἰδοὺ στενόσημος. θὲς καὶ ταύτην; ἰδοὺ ἱμάτιον μόνον.* Tullius

Hostilius was the first of the kings to use Plin. IX § 136 *toga praetexta et latiore clavo*. The laticlave was worn by the priests of Saturn at Carthage (Tert. pall. 4 ad fin. *latioris purpurae ambitio*), by those of Hercules at Gades (Sil. III 27), and by the Phoenician priests (Herodian V 5 § 9). Augustus granted the honour to sons of senators (Suet. 38), and of equites (Ovid and his brother tr. IV 10 29, 35); so also Caligula Dio LIX 9 § 4. Sallengre thes. ant. Rom. III 1346—72. Forc. *clavus. laticlavius*. Becker II (1) 277—280. Marquardt V (2) 155—7, Becker Gallus I 167. III 153—4. Pitiscus *clavus. c. latus. purpura.*

107 LAURENTI Laurentum lay near the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, 16 m. p. from Rome. It is called the capital of Latinus (Aen. VII 171), and was named in the commercial treaty B. C. 509 between Rome and Carthage Polyb. III 22 § 11. It sank into insignificance under the republic. In Pliny's Laurentine estate ep. II 17 § 3 multi greges ovium, *multa ibi equorum boum armenta, quae montibus hiems depulsa herbis et tepore verno nitescunt.* CUSTODIT CONDUCTAS keeps for hire a stranger's flocks. dig. XIX 2 9 § 4 a flock, *quem quis* conduxerat, having been driven off, if it can be proved that the keeper was not guilty of collusion with the robbers, he is not bound to make good the loss. § 5 *si quis vitulos pascendos . . .* conduxit. Murat. inscr. p. 606 conductores *gregum oviaricorum.*

108 CORVINUS VIII 7 of that family of the illustrious Valeria gens (Cic. p. Flacc. § 25), which claimed descent from M. Valerius surnamed Corvus (Liv. VII 26) from the miraculous aid which he received from a raven B. C. 349, to whom Augustus erected a statue in his forum, bearing a raven upon the head Gell. IX 11 § 10. Like many other noble families (Friedländer I³ 319, 320) it was now so reduced, that Nero granted M. Valerius Messala Corvinus cons. A.D. 58 (Clinton) a yearly pension of 500 sestertia Tac. XIII 34, *quibus M. paupertatem innoxiam sustentaret.* Long afterwards Avienus cons. A.D. 450 claimed descent from Messala Corvinus (Sidon. ep. I 9. Macr. I 6 § 26).

109 PALLANTE Pallas, brother of Felix the procurator of Iudaea, was a freedman of Claudius, who refused on his behalf a proposed grant of 15,000 *sestertia;* on which a sen. cons., engraved on brass, was affixed to Caesar's statue Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 13, in which this, Tac. XII 53, libertinus *sestertii ter milies* possessor *antiquae parsimoniae laudibus cumulabatur.* Cornelius Scipio, Tac. ib., moved a vote of thanks to him for waiving his dignity as a descendant of the kings of Arcadia. Pliny ep. VII 29, passing by the tomb of Pallas, remarked an inscription commemorating the sen. cons. above mentioned; he afterwards examined the record itself VIII 6, and wrote an indignant comment upon it e. g. § 4 *Pallanti servo praetoria ornamenta offeruntur; quippe offeruntur a servis.* Pallas was omnipotent with Claudius Tac. XIII 14 *velut arbitrium regni agebat;* he amassed his wealth as imperial treasurer Suet. Claud. 28 *a rationibus.* Plin. l. c. § 7 *custos principalium opum.* Friedländer I³ 162. Once when Claudius needed money, he was told Suet. l. c., *he would have enough and to spare, if his two freedmen* [P. and Narcissus] *would take him into partnership.* Plin. XXXIII § 134 we have known many *servitute liberatos* wealthier than Crassus or Sulla, three under Claudius, Callistus, P., Narcissus. His arrogance was so great that he gave orders to his slaves only by a gesture or by writing, never by word of mouth Tac. XIII 23. Dio LXII 14 § 3. cf. LXI 3 § 2. On his gardens see Becker I 550. Vitellius Suet. 2 worshipped among his Lares golden images of P. and Narcissus. A.D. 63 Nero, as was generally believed, Tac. XIV 65 poisoned P.

quod inmensam pecuniam longa senecta detineret. Dio LXII 14 § 3. Haakh in Pauly. Ios. ant. XVIII, 6 § 6. XX 7 § 1. 8 § 9. b. I. II 12 § 8.

LICINIS on the generic plur. cf. II 3. VIII 4 *Curios.* II 35. VI 604. XI 91 *Scauros et Fabricios.* X 108 *Crassos.* Aug. cons. ev. III § 53 *quia et pagani solent calumniari evangelio, videant quemadmodum locuti sint auctores eorum Phaedras Medeas et Clytaemnestras, cum singulae fuerint.* Licinus XIV 305—6. X 226 n. Pers. II 36 *nunc* Licini *in campos, nunc Crassi mittit in aedis.* Sen. ep. 119 § 9 *quorum nomina cum Crasso* Licino*que numerantur.* 120 § 19 cited on 66. Sidon. ep. V 7 cited on 35. He was a Gaul, prisoner of Caesar, who made him his dispensator and emancipated him, schol. h. l. Dio LIV 21 § 3, perhaps by his will, which was executed by Augustus; hence L. is called freedman of Augustus Suet. 67 *multos libertorum in honore et usu maximo habuit, ut* Licinum. schol. Pers. Macr. II 4 § 24 he used to contribute largely to the public works of Augustus, once he sent him a note of hand for 100 *sestertia*, leaving a blank space after the amount, which A. filled in with 100 more, imitating the hand of L., who paid the double amount, but next time wrote *confero tibi, domine, ad novi operis impensam quod videbitur.* As procurator of Gaul under Augustus B.C. 16 and 15 he amassed great wealth, exacting 14 months' tribute in the year, charging, as December was only the 10th month, for an 11th and 12th after it, Dio §§ 3—8. Sen. de morte Cl. 6 § 1 *Lugduni . . . multis annis regnavit.* He endeavoured to overcome popular indignation by building the basilica Iulia, and died under Tiberius, schol. h. l. His marble monument stood on the via Salaria at the 2nd milestone schol. Pers. Mart. VIII 3 6 *altaque cum* Licini *marmora pulvis erunt,* anthol. 77 M. *marmoreo* Licinus *tumulo iacet, at Cato parvo,* | *Pompeius nullo. quis putet esse deos?* | [*saxa premunt* Licinum, *levat altum fama Catonem,* | *Pompeium tituli. credimus esse deos.*] The first distich is in schol. Pers. and schol. Cruq. Hor. a. p. 201; the answer is late, published under the name of Petron. by Cl. Binet (1579) and thence by Grangaeus (1614). See Madvig opusc. II 202—4. In Gruter 979 9 is an inscription to a libertus and a liberta of C. Iulius Licinus, probably the same. For other wealthy freedmen see XIV 91, 329. EXSPECTENT with the irony cf. 42. III 38—40. VII 219—236.

110 VINCANT DIVITIAE Hor. S. II 3 94—7. SACRO HONORI i. e. tribuno 109. Liv. II 33 § 1 *ut plebi sui magistratus essent* sacrosancti. Plin. ep. I 23 § 1 *plurimum refert quid esse tribunatum putes, inanem umbram et sine* honore *nomen an potestatem sacrosanctam . . .* § 2 *cui adsurgere, cui* loco cedere *omnis oporteret.* Tac. XIII 44 a tribune guilty of assassination, not condemned till the expiration of his year of office.

HONORI 117 n. Mart. VIII 8 4 cited on 106. 66 10 sacros honores. Sil. VIII 43. cf. the use of *potestas* for a magistrate X 100 n. so *imperia.*

111 NUPER so rapid is his rise Pers. V 75–9.

IN HANC URBEM PEDIBUS QUI VENERAT ALBIS VII 16, 17 *equites Bithyni,* | *altera quos* nudo *traducit Gallia* talo. cf. III 83. Pers. VI 77 Jahn. Prop. V=IV 5 52 reading *cretati.* Ov. am. I 8 63—4 *nec tu, siquis erit* capitis mercede redemptus, | *despice.* gypsati *crimen inane* pedis. Tibull. II 3 59—60 *regnum iste tenet, quem saepe coegit* | *barbara* gypsatos *ferre catasta* pedes. Plin. XXXV §§ 199—201 the cheapest kind of *creta* is that wherewith pedes . . venalium trans mare advectorum *denotare instituerunt maiores . . . .* so were seen on the *catasta* Sulla's Chrysogonus, Q. Catulus, Amphion, . . . and others enriched by the blood of citizens and the licence of proscriptions. *hoc est insigne venalicius*

gregibus opprobriumque insolentis fortunae, quod et nos adeo potiri rerum vidimus ut praetoria quoque ornamenta decerni a senatu iubente Agrippina Claudi Caesaris videremus, tantumque non cum laureatis fascibus remitti illo unde cretatis pedibus *advenissent.* In the last words he is alluding to Pallas Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 14 *praetoria ornamenta Pallantis.*

113 MAIESTAS Hor. ep. I 6 37 Obb. *regina* pecunia.

PECUNIA Seneca is only speaking of the riches of temples prov. 5 § 2 *non sunt divitiae bonum; itaque habeat illas et Elius leno, ut homines* pecuniam, cum in templis consecraverint, *videant et in fornice.* Arnob. IV 9 *quis ad extremum* deam Pecuniam *esse credat, quam velut maximum numen vestrae indicant litterae donare anulos aureos, loca in ludis atque in spectaculis priora?* So Aug. civ. D. IV 21 (where among abstract divinities occur Victoria and Virtus; also Aesculanus and Argentinus). 24 (also Virtus, Concordia, Victoria). VII 3 § 2 *cur celebrata est dea Minerva, et obscurata est dea* Pecunia? 11 and 12 Iuppiter Pecunia. On the worship of wealth under the empire see Petron. 137. Friedländer I³ 325. Menand. in Stob. 91 29 makes Gold and Silver the only serviceable gods.

114 HABITAS this intrans. use, with the abl. or *in* or *apud*, is more usual XIV 92, 268; the trans. use (XV 152) is confined in the act. to the poets and to later prose Mühlmann, who gives exx. of the word as applied to gods. NUMMORUM 48. III 143. V 136. The choice of the word marks the poet's scorn; the gen. or dat. are alike admissible *ἱστάναι βωμὸν τῷ θεῷ* or *τοῦ θεοῦ.*

115 On these abstract divinities see Marquardt IV 22. Preller röm. Myth. 550—631. Döllinger Heidenth. u. Judenth. 469. Iuv. VI 1, 307 *Pudicitia.* Cic. n. d. II § 61 *res ipsa, in qua vis inest maior aliqua, sic appellatur, ut ea ipsa nominetur deus, ut* Fides, *ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus proxime a M. Aemilio Scauro, ante autem ab Atilio Calatino erat* Fides *consecrata. Vides* Virtutis *templum, vides Honoris a M. Marcello renovatum, quod multis ante annis erat bello Ligustico a Q. Maximo dedicatum. quid Opis? quid Salutis? quid* Concordiae, *Libertatis,* Victoriae? III § 47. de leg. II § 19 in an ideal code *olla, propter quae datur homini adscensus in caelum, Mentem* Virtutem *Pietatem* Fidem, *earumque laudum delubra sunto, neve ulla vitiorum.* Plin. II §§ 14, 15 sees human feebleness in the inquiry after the shape and form of God. Whoever God is, if there be any other, and wherever, he is all feeling, all sight, all hearing. *Innumeros quidem credere atque etiam ex vitiis hominum ut Pudicitiam* Concordiam *Mentem Spem Honorem Clementiam* Fidem, . . . *maiorem ad socordiam accedit.* Momos in Lucian deor. conc. 13 derides the unsubstantial names *οὔτε ὄντων τινῶν παρ' ἡμῖν οὔτε συστῆναι ὅλως δυναμένων.* 'Where is *ἡ πολυθρύλητος Ἀρετή*, Nature, Fate, Fortune, hollow names of things invented by those dullards the philosophers? . . . I should like to ask you, Zeus, whether you ever saw *Virtue*, Nature or Fate?' Arnob. IV 1 *interrogare vos libet ipsosque ante omnia Romanos dominos rerum ac principes, verumne existimetis Pietatem* Concordiam *Salutem Honorem* Virtutem *Felicitatem ceteraque huiusmodi nomina, quibus* aras *videmus a vobis cum magnificis exaedificatas delubris, vim habere divinam caelique in regionibus degere? . . . .* Victoria Pax *Aequitas quanam ratione qua via intelligi possunt dei esse atque ad superorum concilium pertinere?* Aug. civ. D. IV 14—24. PAX a goddess *Εἰρήνη* in Hes.; she had an altar at Athens since B.C. 449 Plut. Cim. 13. See Pape-Benseler Wörterb. d. gr. Eigennamen. HSt. Pauly *Irene.* Augustus dedicated an altar to Pax in the Campus Martius Preller

röm. Myth. 614—5; and Vespasian dedicated to her near the forum a gorgeous temple after his triumph over the Jews Suet. 9. Ios. b. l. VII 5 § 7. Plin. XXXIV § 84. XXXVI § 102 etc. Dio LXVI 15 § 1. Herodian I 14. Paus. VI 9 § 3. Becker I 437—442. The name is frequent on coins and inscriptions Rasche lex num. Henzen inscr. ind. FIDES a goddess Πίστις in Theogn. 1137; with a temple at Athens Diogenian. II 80; see Pape-Benseler. The worship of Fides was said to have been introduced by Numa, who founded the temple of *Fides publica* or *populi Romani* Varr. l. l. V § 74. Becker I 403. Schwegler I 547. Preller 224—7. Rasche. Henzen ind. VICTORIA Νίκη as an epithet of Athene or as an independent goddess is very frequently named from Hes. and Pind. downwards HSt. Pape-Benseler. In Rome the name continually recurs in temples, on triumphal arches, on inscriptions and coins. Becker I 346. Rasche. Henzen. Freund. The forces of expiring heathenism gathered about the altar of Victory placed in the curia by Octavianus after the battle of Actium B.C. 29, but Symmachus proved himself no match for St. Ambrose who defended its removal A.D. 382—4 Ambr. ep. 17, 18. Symm. ep. X 61. Prudent. c. Symm. II 23—30. Becker I 353. Marquardt IV 138. Lasaulx d. Untergang d. Hellenismus, 1854, 89—98. Preller 208, 360—1, 609, 610. Aug. civ. D. IV 14, 17. VIRTUS Ἀρετή and Ὁμόνοια were daughters of Soter and Praxidike Mnaseas fr. 17 III 152 Müller; Ἀρετή had a temple at Smyrna Philostr. s. I 25 § 26, and is addressed in a hymn of Aristotle's DL. V §§ 7, 8. See also [Demosth.] p. 1407 § 21. Ath. 201 d. 211 b. Anth. Pal. IX 653 and app. 53 1. Virtus with Honor had two temples at Rome, and Virtus alone a third, all dedicated by victorious generals; Virtus had a college of priests, and a day, 29 May, consecrated to her worship Becker I 405—7. 509—511. Preller röm. Myth. 613—4. Pauly. ind. Plin. Freund. Virtus occurs very often in coins and inscriptions Rasche lex. num. Henzen ind. Varr. l. l. V § 73. Sil. V 126. XV 22—128. Lact. I 20 criticism of the religion of Rome virtus *colenda est, non imago* virtutis: *et colenda non sacrificio aliquo, aut ture aut precatione sollemni, sed voluntate sola atque proposito.* Aug. civ. D. IV 20, 21, 24. V 12 § 3. VII 3. doctr. Chr. II § 28 *neque enim quia Iustitiae* Virtuti*que templa dedicarunt, et quae corde gestanda sunt in lapidibus adorare maluerunt, propterea nobis iustitia virtusque fugienda est.* Martian. Cap. § 7.

116 SALUTATO CREPITAT CONCORDIA NIDO *salutato* that is *ab ipsa Concordia;* so in Quintil. decl. 9 § 11 *vix salutatis Laribus* [i.e. when *I* have scarce greeted my Lares] *expellor.* So Stat. T. VII 708. Storks had their nest in the temple of Concord schol. Io. Sarisb. polycr. I 13 *ciconia quoniam avis concordiae est, concordiam invenit aut concordiam facit* was misled by this passage; the stork is, Petron. 55 Burm., *pietaticultrix* the symbol of Pietas not of Concordia. It is not more harsh to ascribe the cry of the stork to Concord, than to ascribe the answers of the Pythia to Phoebus; or the begging of the Jews to the wood which they infest III 16 *mendicat silva.* Nic. Mohr spicil. annot. ad Iuv. Dorp. 1845 28—30 states from his own knowledge that the stork often builds on the roof of inhabited houses, and first greets its young, and then utters its cry: *numquam . . volans crepitat, sed semper in nido suo stans, idque plerumque, ubi paulo ante cum pabulo ad pullos rediit, ergo cibo allato pullos iam optime salutavit.* Schol. *saturice* SALVTATO NIDO *non templo.* The goddess hails her—nest and clatters. The goddess is identified with the stork, the temple with her nest. Cf. III 231 *unius...lacertae.* CREPITAT Ov. m. VI 97 *ipsa sibi*

plaudat crepitante ciconia *rostro.* CONCORDIA Ὁμόνοια occurs in Apollon. Rh. II 718 and schol. Appian Mithr. 23 her temple in Tralles; Chariton III 2 another in Miletus; Paus. V 14 § 9 an altar in Elis. See Pape-Benseler. HSt. The principal temple of Concordia in Rome was at the entrance to the Capitol, overhanging the Forum, built by Camillus, Plut. 42 §§ 4, 7; here in Cicero's time (Phil. II § 19. III § 30. Sall. C. 46 § 5), and afterwards the senate often met. It was restored by Tiberius Ov. f. I 637—648. Suet. Tib. 20. Dio LV 8 § 2. LVI 25 § 1. Becker I 311—6. Bunsen III 1 53 seq. 263 seq. For other temples see Becker I 309, 409, 542. Concordia occurs often on coins and inscriptions Henzen. Rasche. Aug. civ. D. III 25. Preller 623—5.

117 SUMMUS HONOR the consul 100 n. Senators attended the levées of Seianus Tac. VI 8 *libertis quoque ac ianitoribus eius notescere pro magnifico accipiebatur;* even consuls Dio LVI 21 § 4. So the provincial senators used to receive one or two *denarii* at weddings and on other festive occasions Plin. et Trai. ep. 116=117. For *honor* see 110 and cf. the ceremonial use of *grace, honour, majesty, reverence, excellency.*

118 SPORTŬLA 95. Iuv. is alone in representing the rich and noble of both sexes as actually receiving the dole. Mart. speaks only (XII 26) of their going the round of morning visits Friedländer I³ 354—5. 119 QUID FACIENT II 65—66 *sed* quid | *non* facient alii, cum tu *multicia* sumas? Mart. X 10 1—4 *Cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras,* | *mane salutator* limina *mille teras;* | *hic ego* quid faciam? *quid nobis, Paulle, relinquis,* | *qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?* | .....11, 12 quid faciet pauper, *cui non licet esse clienti?* | *dimisit nostras* purpura *vestra* togas.

COMITES 46. III 284 n. VII 44, 142. VIII 127.

HINC from the *sportula.* Mart. III 30 1—4 sportula *nulla datur; gratis conviva recumbis:* | *dic mihi,* quid *Romae, Gargiliane,* facis? | unde tibi togula *est et* fuscae *pensio cellae?* | *unde datur quadrans* (for a bath)?

TOGA . . CALCEUS III 149 n. worn together by the Romans when in full dress. Cic. Verr. V § 86. Phil. II § 76, contrasting himself with Antonius, 'you asked how I returned; in the first place in broad daylight, not in the dark; *deinde cum* calceis *et* toga. *nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna',* p. Cael. § 62 *togatis hominibus . . . calceati et vestiti,* where the inconvenience of both is spoken of. Plin. ep. VII 3 cited on III 172. Suet. Aug. 72. Artemid. IV 72. So in Hadrian's time Gell. XIII 22. Tertull. de pall. 5 calceos . . *proprium* togae *tormentum.* Cf. *ἀμπεχόνη* and *ὑπόδεσις* Heind. on Plat. Hipp. mai. § 25 p. 291 a.

120 FUMUS 134 *ignis emendus.* III 249. Diphilus in Ath. 236 makes a parasite observe not the architecture of the house to which he is invited, but *τοῦ μαγείρου τὸν καπνόν.* if that rises vertically in a thick column, then he is transported with joy. The ancients had no chimneys VIII 8. Verg. ecl. VII 50. g. II 242; Beckmann hist. invent. I 295—312 Bohn; and the smoke would fill the garret of the poor III 201 n. App. b. c. IV 13 *καπνώδεις ὑπωροφίας.* Apul. m. I 21 of a miser *in cuius hospitio nec* fumi *nec nidoris nebulam vererer.* Clients could not aspire to *acapna* (Mart. XIV 15) or *cocta ligna* dig. XXXII 55 § 7.

DENSISSIMA LECTICA XIV 144 *densa . . oliva.* So the poets use the sing. with *multus* (IV 47. VIII 7) and *plurimus* (III 232. VIII 58). cf. 64 n. *sexta cervice.* Lucan VII 486 *innumerum . . missile.* Mühlmann *innumerus* quotes Ov. (bis), Tibull., Plin. h. n., Mart.

CENTUM QUADRANTES=25 *asses*=6¼ sesterces. 95 n. Mart. I 59=60 1 *dat Baiana mihi* quadrantes sportula centum. III 7 1 cited on 96. IV 68.

VI 88 chancing to salute Caecilianus by his name, and not with *domine*, my freedom cost me *c. q.* VIII 42. X 70 13. 74 cited on 96. 75 11; sometimes we read of a *sportula maior* VIII 42. IX 101 three *denarii*=12 sesterces. X 27 thirty sesterces as a birthday largess. XII 26 14 twenty sesterces. Lucian de merc. cond. 11 5 obols. The sesterce was worth at this time a little more than 2½d.

121 QUADRANTES VI 447. VII 8. Matt. 5 26. Mark 12 42. The smallest copper coin, not coined after Trajan's time. Mommsen Gesch. d. röm. Münzwesens 761—2. Gaius I 122. LECTICA 64 n.

123 PETIT ABSENTI UXORI sportulam.

NOTA IAM CALLIDUS ARTE by this time an adept in the profession which he has mastered. See the lexicons *callidus*. 124

CLAUSAM 65 n. IV 21 n. SELLAM VI 353. VII 142. properly a chair or sedan, from *sedeo*, while *lectica* is a couch. Mart. X 98 11, 12 lectica *nec te tuta pelle veloque,* | *nec vindicabit* sella *saepius* clausa. X 10 7 lecticam sellamve *sequar?* Suet. Claud. 25. Dom. 2. Sen. brev. vit. 12 §§ 6, 7. const. sap. 14 § 1 *quid refert quam habeant* [*mulierem*], *quot lecticarios habentem, quam oneratas aures, quam laxam* sellam? Nero Suet. 26 before he became reckless, used to be conveyed secretly, *olam gestatoria sella delatus*, into the theatre, and there to instigate riots. Otho Suet. 6 abditus *propere* muliebri sella *in castra contendit.* Vitellius in his fall Suet. 16 *abstrusus gestatoria sella* betook himself to his family house. Tac. a. XIV 4, h. I 35. *Sella* seems however to be used loosely for *lectica* Suet. Aug. 53. Claudius, says Dio LX 2 § 3, was the first Roman to use a *sella δίφρῳ καταστέγῳ*)(σκιμποδίῳ. Yet Dio himself mentions it earlier XLVII 23 § 3 'conveyed him away privately, *ὡς καὶ νοσοῦντά τινα ἐς δίφρον κατάστεγον ἐμβαλών.*' LVI 43 § 2 'like a woman.' LVII 15 § 4 Reimar. Tiberius brought L. Scribonius Libo, in a mortal sickness, into the senate-house, in a *lectica*, such as *senators' wives* use. 17 §§ 6, 7 (Archelaos carried into the *curia* in a *lectica*). The elder Pliny, Plin. ep. III 5 §§ 15, 16, always went about Rome in a *sella*, accompanied by a clerk to whom he dictated; and rebuked his nephew for wasting time in walking. Tert. pall. 4 I 941—2 Oehler *nunc in semetipsas lenocinando, quo planius adeantur, . . . ipsas quoque iam* lecticas *et* sellas, *quis in publico quoque domestice ac secrete habebantur, eieravere.* On the materials of *sellae* see Lampr. Elagab. 4 *senatus consulta ridicula de legibus matronalibus, ... quae* sella *veheretur et utrum pellicia an ossea an eborata an argentata.*

Marquardt V (2) 329. Becker Gallus III[3] 5, 6. Friedländer I[3] 399. Lips. elect. I 19. 126 PROFER GALLA CAPUT schol. *qui erogat, dicit*, and so most; but the husband's effrontery is brought out more forcibly by assigning the words to him, with Jahn, Teuffel etc. Ov. rem. am. 663—6 *forte aderam iuveni. dominam lectica tenebat.* | he stormed and threatened divorce. | *iamque vadaturus* 'lectica prodeat' *inquit.* | *prodierat. visa coniuge mutus erat.* Jerome ep. 22 ad Eustoch. § 32 tells a tale of less successful imposture: in St Peter's at Rome a very noble lady preceded by a crowd of eunuchs, used with her own hand, *quo religiosior putaretur*, to distribute money to the poor. A ragged old woman ran forward to receive a second dole: *ad quam cum ordine pervenisset, pugnus porrigitur pro denario et tanti criminis reus sanguis effunditur.* The moral is *radix omnium malorum est avaritia.*

QUIESCET III 241—2. for the fut., which is also an Engl. idiom, K. Fr. Hermann compares Ter. Phorm. 801—2 CH. *cognatam comperi esse nobis.* DE. *quid? deliras.* CH. *sic* erit [you will find it

is so]: | *non temere dico.* Plaut. Pers. IV 4 93. Add Faern., Bentl., Ruhnk. on Ter. eun. IV 5 6.

127—146 The very day is chequered from hour to hour by engagement after engagement in fairest order. First the *salutatio* for the dole at the great man's door; then *deductio in forum*, attendance upon him to and in the courts, where stands Apollo grown lawyer and the statues of Rome's warriors, among whom there has dared to thrust his lying titles some Egyptian or other and Arabarch, whose image provokes insult, the grosser the more appropriate to his deserts. The lord's public labours ended, clients, after long years of service and a weary day, are turned adrift at the gate, and quit their prayers, though the one thing on earth, to which men cling with stubborn hope, is their dinner; poor souls, for a morsel of greens and fuel to boil it they must draw upon the dole. Meanwhile their king will devour the choicest that seas and forests yield, lolling alone on empty couches: for all his goodly, broad, antique tables are for show; on one alone he swallows entire estates. Soon no parasite will be left; their trade is gone: but who can brook this churlish luxury? what gulf of a throat is that for which boars, creatures born to furnish a crowded feast, are but a single dish? But be sure, glutton, vengeance tarries not, when surfeited you carry to the bath the undigested peacock. Hence apoplexy and intestate age; the news, no unwelcome news, is table-talk for all the town; the funeral procession marches out, to be clapped by disappointed friends. 127 DISTINGUITUR the various *officia* are so many land-marks, so to say, so many prominent, salient, features, which relieve the day's uniformity. To *dot*, *spangle*, *stud*, is the primary signification. ORDINE VI 474 seq. Plin. ep. IX 36 § 1 *quaeris quemadmodum in Tuscis* diem *aestate* disponam. Suet. Tib. 11. Vesp. 21 Cas. Marcil. ordinem *vitae fere hunc tenuit.* 128 SPORTULA 95 n. III 127—130 n. Plin. ep. III 12 § 2 *officia antelucana.* Mart. IV 8 1—6 gives the routine more in detail prima salutantes *atque altera detinet hora;* | *exercet raucos* tertia causidicos. | *in quintam varios extendit Roma labores;* | *sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit.* | *sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris;* | *imperat exstructos* frangere nona toros. I 55 = 56 6 *et* matutinum *portat ineptus* AVE. Galen meth. med. I 1 X 2, 3 K. after saying that all the world is devoted to avarice, ambition or pleasure, and counts the votaries of truth mad: 'I too have been often reproved by some who appear to have an especial affection for me, as being immoderately in earnest about truth, and likely to be useless all my life long alike to myself and to them, if I should not slacken my excessive devotion to truth, προσαγορεύουμι δὲ περιερχόμενος ἕωθεν, εἰς ἑσπέραν τε συνδειπνοῦμι τοῖς δυναμένοις· for these, they say, are the means, and not any special training, whereby artists win popularity and custom and confidence; for as regards special training, there does not exist a public capable of judging that, as they are all busy all day long, *in the morning* in *salutations* which are common to all, after which they disperse, some, and no small crowds, *to the forum* and to suits, other crowds more numerous still to the dancers and charioteers, while not a few others are occupied with gambling or amours or bathing or drinking and revelry, till in the evening they all meet again at feasts'; he then describes the excesses of the feasts, contests not of music or of song or of argument, but of the measure which each man can drink; the diseases ensuing, and the quack doctors who flatter their patient, ordering whatever he fancies. At the end of bk. I p. 76 Galen returns to the charge 'as most even of philo-

sophers expect to be believed, without proof, how should we be astonished at physicians? who indeed have not even leisure to search for truth, being employed in the morning in salutations as they call them *οὓς αὐτοὶ καλοῦσιν ἀσπασμούς* and in the evening glutting themselves and drinking themselves drunk.' The true physicians of the schools of Kos and Knidos and the old Italian school c. 1 ad fin. p. 6 were of another type *οὐδεὶς τούτων οὔτε ἔωθεν ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν πλουσίων ἐφοίτα θύρας προσαγορεύσων αὐτοὺς οὔτε εἰς ἑσπέραν δειπνησόμενος.* See more from Galen in Hemst. on Luc. Nigrin. 22. In Auson. ephem. after his prayer, in the *egressio* 5 the first business is *dicendum amicis est* AVE. In Iuv. here the dole is received in the morning; in Mart. x 70 13, 14 *balnea post decimam lasso centumque petuntur | quadrantes · fiet quando, Potite, liber?* in the afternoon (the whole ep. is on the *ordo rerum* of a client). Cf. Iuv. III 249 seq.

FORVM XIII 158. Sen. de ir. II 7 § 3 *haec tot milia* ad forum prima luce *properantia.* Mart. VIII 44 3—8 *at tu, miser Titulle, nec senex vivis: | sed omne limen conteris* salutator *| et* mane *sudas urbis osculis udus, |* foroque *triplici sparsus ante equos omnes |* aedemque Martis *et colosson Augusti | curris.* 67 3 *cum modo distulerint raucae vadimonia quartae.* The forum is that of Augustus, who says in the monum. Ancyr. PRIVATO SOLO . . . . . MARTIS VLTORIS TEMPLVM FORVMQVE AVGVSTVM (feci). He had vowed the temple in the war against Brutus and Cassius, undertaken to avenge Caesar Ov. f. v 549—578; but it was not dedicated till 12 May B.C. 2 Dio LV 10 §§ 2—4. Vell. II 100 § 2. The long delay gave Augustus occasion for a pun Macrob. II 4 § 9 *vellem Cassius et meum forum accuset;* many whom Severus C. accused were acquitted (*absolvebantur*); if he accused the forum, there might be some chance of its being completed (*absolutum iri*). cf. Suet. Aug. 56. The forum was built because the f. Romanum and f. Iulium were insufficient, and was therefore completed before the temple; it was specially devoted, Suet. Aug. 29 to *publica iudicia et sortitiones iudicum.* Mart. VII 51 4, 5 of Pompeius Auctus Ultoris *prima* Martis *in aede sedet, | iure madens variaeque togae limatus in usu.* He would be engaged in the courts till the 10th hour 11. Claudius Suet. 33 was sitting on the bench in this forum when he was suddenly called away by the savoury steam, *ictus nidore,* of a feast of the Salii. Trajan also often gave judgement here Dio LXVIII 10 § 2. Becker I 370—3 and on the existing remains Niebuhr Beschreibung III 275—282. Bunsen III (2) 149—152. Coins with the temple of Mars in Rasche III (1) 317.

IURISQUE PERITUS APOLLO Plin. VII § 183 Apollinem *eboreum, qui est* in foro Augusti. Apollo, from his long attendance on the courts, is learned in the law. Mart. II 64 7, 8 of the statue of Marsyas (Hor. s. I 6 120) *fora litibus omnia fervent; | ipse potest fieri* Marsya causidicus.

129 TRIUMPHALES VIII 143—4 statuamque *parentis | ante* triumphalem. X 38 n. The forum formed two semicircles one on each side of the temple, and in these two *porticus* Aug. set up statues of all the great Roman conquerors Suet. 31 statuas *omnium* triumphali effigie *in utraque fori sui porticu dedicavit,* declaring that he designed them as standards whereby the citizens might try him and his successors. Dio LV 10 §§ 3, 4. Gell. IX 11 § 10 cited on 108. Dio says they were of bronze, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 of marble *summorum virorum statuas in foro suo e marmore collocavit* additis gestis cf. Plin. XXXIII § 131. Tac. an. IV 23 *laureatae statuae.* Agric. 43 *inlustris statuae honorem.* Nero Tac. XV 72 granted to Tigellinus and Nerva *triumphales in foro imagines.* Plin. ep. II 7 § 1 yesterday on the motion of the emperor the senate

decreed to Vestricius Spurinna a triumphal statue, *non ita ut multis qui numquam in acie steterunt, numquam castra viderunt, numquam denique tubarum sonum nisi in spectaculis audierunt.* Trebell. Poll. XXX tyr. 21 statuam inter triumphales. Becker I 372. Marquardt III (2) 452—4. Eckhel VI 113.

130 NESCIO QUIS contemptuous. Prop. I 11 7. Grang. *sic nos Galli:* '*un je ne sçay qui.*'

TITULOS Ov. f. V 563—6 *hinc videt Aenean oneratum pondere caro | et tot Iuleae nobilitatis avos: | hinc videt Iliaden umeris ducis arma ferentem |* clara*que dispositis* acta subesse *viris.* Plin. XXII § 13 inscription on the statue of Scipio Aemilianus; Vell. II 39 § 2 that of Aug. himself *Hispaniasque aliasque gentes quarum* titulis forum *eius praenitet.* Plin. XXXVI § 102 ranks the forum Aug. among *pulcherrima operum quae umquam vidit orbis.*

AEGYPTIUS an upstart like Crispinus 25—6 n. See Philo's vivid picture of the Egyptians, πονηρὰ σπέρματα, charged with the poison of their native crocodiles and serpents; Helikon in particular, leg. ad Gaium 26, 30 II 570—6 M., who with Apelles of Ascalon counselled Caligula to set up a colossal statue of himself in the temple at Jerusalem.

ARABARCHES cf. 'nabob,' 'great mogul,' one of Cicero's nicknames for Pompeius ad Att. II 17 § 3 *velim e Theophane expiscere quonam in me animo sit* Arabarches. Egypt was divided into three presidencies, ἐπιστρατηγίαι, Upper (Thebais), Middle (Heptanomis) and Lower Egypt (Delta); the ἐπιστράτηγοι united in themselves all civil and military authority. As Egypt from the Nile to the Red Sea bore the name of Arabia, the governor of Thebais was also called Ἀραβάρχης on the analogy of Asiarch. An inscr. on Memnon's statue names Claudius Aemilius Arabarch and ἐπιστράτηγος of Thebais Marquardt III (1) 212—3. Em. Kuhn Verfassung d. röm. Reichs II 484. HSt. ἀλαβάρχης. Ἀραβάρχης. Pauly *Arabarches.* Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 3. 8 § 1. XIX 5 § 1. XX 5 § 2 uniformly gives the title of Philo's brother [according to Ewald VI³ 259 nephew] Alexander Lysimachus as *alabarch.* The Egyptian here meant is Tiberius Alexander, son of the above Alex. Lys., who became a pagan, was made procurator of Iudaea cir. 46 A.D., prefect of Egypt 66 or 67 A.D., was the first to proclaim Vespasian 1 July 69, and was general in chief under Titus at the siege of Jerusalem. See Tillemont I ind. *Alexandre.* Haakh in Pauly VI 1943—4 who has collected the evidence of Suet., Dio, and esp. Tac. and Ios., and supposes that Iuv. had transferred the title ἀλαβάρχης (?) from the father to the son (?). Ewald VI³ 548—9, 661, 756, 763. That so important an adherent of the Flavian family, as this renegade, should be honoured with a triumphal statue, is not surprising; Josephus also, a man of very inferior military and civil claims, Eus. h. e. III 9 had a statue in Rome, and his works were deposited in a public library, so that his history of the war, as Lehmann has shewn, was read by both Suet. and Tac.

131 NON TANTUM Liv. X 14 § 18 non *vero* tantum *metu terruere Samnitium animos,* but also with imaginary terrors. Sen. de tranq. 11 § 8 cited on VIII 186. Plin. ep. III 14 § 1 *rem atrocem* nec tantum *epistula dignum,* where supply *sed etiam tragoedia.* VII 24 § 2. Quintil. I 1 § 6 *Hortensiae . . oratio . . legitur . .* non tantum *in sexus honorem,* but also for its intrinsic merits. IV 2 § 43 *sunt enim haec vitia* non tantum *brevitatis gratia refugienda.* VI 3 § 19. Macr. II 2 § 5. From Heinr. cf. Burm. on Phaedr. I pr. 6 ed. 4to. The clause suppressed in Iuv. may be supplied from the imprecation of Priapus Hor. S. I 8 38—9 Kirchner *in me veniat mictum atque cacatum | Iulius.* Petron. 71. MEIERE VI 309, 310. anthol. 1312 M.

Pers. I 112—4 '*hic*' *inquis* '*veto quisquam faxit oletum.*' | *pinge duos anguis: pueri, sacer est locus, extra* | *meite*, where Jahn has collected inscriptions, monuments, and texts of authors.

FAS EST whereas if an emperor's statue were so outraged, it would be treason Spartian. Caracall. 5 *damnati sunt eo tempore qui urinam in eo loco fecerunt, in quo statuae aut imagines erant principis.* cf. Suet. Tib. 58; if the image of a god, sacrilege cf. Chrysipp. in Plut. stoic. repugn. 22 § 2 p. 1045. Suet. Ner. 56. The corpse of Elagabalus, Lampr. 17, 33, was thrown into the cloaca. Jehu's desecration 1 k. 10 27 of Baal's temple. Ezra 6 11. Dan. 2 5. 3 29. the destiny of the statue of Seianus Iuv. X 64.

132 VESTIBULIS 96 n. *limine.* Cic. p. Caecin. § 35 *non modo limine tectoque aedium tuarum, sed primo aditu* vestibulo*que prohibuerint.* Sen. cons. ad Marc. 10 § 1 *ampla atria et* exclusorum clientium turba referta vestibula. Gell. IV 1 § 1 *in* vestibulo *aedium Palatinarum omnium fere ordinum multitudo opperientes salutationem Caesaris constiterant.* Some supposed that the word=*atrium*, but C. Aelius Gallus Gell. XVI 5 § 3 defined it as 'an empty space before the door of the house, through which there is an approach from the street to the house.' § 9 *in eo loco, qui dominum eius domus salutatum venerant consistebant.* So Non, s. v. p. 53 derives the word *quod in his locis, ad salutandos dominos domorum quicunque venissent, stare soleant, dum introeundi daretur copia.* Claud. laud. Stil. II 114—5 *ambitio, quae* vestibulis *foribusque potentum* | *excubat.* Aristid. or. Plat. 2 prope fin. II 308 J.=513 C. of mock philosophers: 'the salutes of others they will not even return with courtesy, but the cooks and bakers and other servants of the rich they salute from a distance, before they are well in sight, as though it were for this that they rose from bed. *κἂν τοῖς προθύροις καλινδοῦνται, πλείω τοῖς θυρωροῖς συνόντες ἢ τοῖς δεσπόταις αὐτῶν.*' Diod. V 40 § 1 ascribes the invention to the Tyrrhenians *ἔν τε ταῖς οἰκίαις τὰ περίστωα πρὸς τὰς τῶν θεραπευόντων ὄχλων ταραχὰς ἐξεῦρον εὐχρηστίαν.*

VETERES CLIENTES V 64 who have been long clients. III 1. VI 346 *amici.* IV 52 *dominum.* VII 170 *caecos.* IX 16 *aegri.* XV 33 n. Quintil. decl. IX § 18 *aemulus.*

133 VOTAQUE DEPONUNT V 15—23. M. Sen. suas. 5 § 1 *quae male expertus est* vota deponit.

CENAE SPES V 166 spes *bene* cenandi *vos decipit.* Lucian de merc. cond. 7 dwells upon the thought that parasites live on hope *ἡδονῆς ἕνεκα καὶ τῶν πολλῶν καὶ ἀθρόων ἐλπίδων ἐσπηδᾶν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὰς οἰκίας*, amazed at the abundance of gold and silver, *εὐδαιμονήσαντας δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς δείπνοις καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ τρυφῇ ἐλπίσαντας δὲ ὅσον αὐτίκα χανδὸν οὐδενὸς ἐπιστομίζοντος πίεσθαι τοῦ χρυσίου . . .* In their whole life they effect nothing *πέρα τῆς ἐλπίδος.* 8 'if they secured any pleasure by their slavery, there might be some excuse for them; but for the bare *hope* of pleasure to endure many indignities, is I think ridiculous and senseless, and the more as they see that the labours are certain and manifest and necessary, *τὸ δὲ ἐλπιζόμενον ἐκεῖνο ὁτιδήποτέ ἐστι τὸ ἡδύ*, has neither ever yet in all this time befallen them, nor seems ever likely to befall . . The companions of Odysseus had at least the sweetness of the lotus to compensate their loss of glory . . But that one who is famine's bedfellow should submit to wait upon another who is fattening upon the lotus, in the mere *hope* that he may himself one day have a taste, this is a folly *πλημμυρῶν τινων Ὁμηρικῶν ὡς ἀληθῶς δεόμενον.*' CAULIS MISERIS ATQUE IGNIS EMENDUS III 250 n. XI 78—81. L. Pompon. Bon. Maialis fr. 3 in Non. 'revortit' *cenam quaeritat:* | *si eum nemo vocat, revortit maestus ad maenam* miser. Lucian Hermotim. 71 after speaking

of the goddess Εὐχή, who denies her votaries no favour, granting them even mountains of gold; in the midst of these day-dreams if the servant asks any necessary question, e. g. *ὅθεν ἄρτους ὠνητέον*, or what he must answer the landlord who has often called for the rent, they are ready to bite off the boy's nose, as though he had robbed them of all those treasures. epist. Sat. 21 this is what most afflicts us, that so and so should keep a perpetual feast, on a purple couch, envied by all his acquaintance; and that we, his equals, should be always musing whence to procure 4 obols, that we may at least before we go to bed, have our fill of bread or porridge, with a seasoning of cress, thyme or onions.

IGNIS 120 *fumus.* 135 IV 140—3. V 92—6 n.

OPTIMA SILVARUM PELAGIQUE Lucan IV 373—6 *o prodiga rerum | luxuries numquam parvo contenta paratu | et quaesitorum* terra pelagoque *ciborum | ambitiosa fames et lautae gloria mensae!* Philo cited on 94. Musa on 144. On the use of the neut. *optima* cf. Heind. on Hor. s. II 2 25. Haase on Reisig 636. 136 REX V 161 n.

VACUIS TORIS V 17 *vacuo...lecto.* TANTUM IPSE 95 n. Cic. in Pis. § 67 *Graeci stipati, quini in lectis, saepe plures;* ipse solus. Plin. pan. 49 § 6 *non tibi semper in medio cibus semperque mensa communis?* Plut. Lucull. 41 some Greek visitors having been entertained several days by Lucullus, declined an invitation; 'they were unwilling to put him to such a daily expense.' He answered; 'it is true, some little of this is done for you; but most for Lucullus.' When he was dining alone and a *single table* with a slight repast was set before him, he rebuked his cook; to the slave's plea that 'he thought there was no need of a sumptuous feast as there was no company,' L. rejoined: 'did you not know *ὅτι σήμερον παρὰ Λουκούλλῳ δειπνεῖ Λούκουλλος*;' The story getting wind, Cicero and Pompeius one day told L. that they would dine with him, and take pot luck. He tried to put them off, but they prevented him from even giving any orders, except as to the room; they were to dine in 'the Apollo'; but each dining room had its own bill of fare; that of the Apollo amounted to 200 *sestertia.* IACEBIT II 120.

137 TOT...ORBIBUS 75. XI 117—129. Seneca, Dio LXI 10 § 3, who blamed others' prodigality, had 500 tables of citrus wood with ivory feet all alike, and feasted upon them. Annius, Mart. VII 48, had 200 tables and yet *pro mensis habet Annius ministros,* the waiters carry round the dishes and do not set them down on the tables; (originally the tables were changed with each course, whence *mensa prima, secunda* etc. Serv. Aen. I 216, 723. VIII 283); *transcurrunt gabatae* [dishes] *volantque lances. | has vobis epulas habete, lauti: | nos offendimur ambulante cena.*

PULCHRIS the wood of the *citrus* was preferred to all others. Cato in Festus 242 21 *aedes...expolitae maximo opere* citro *atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis.* Vell. II 56 § 2 the furniture of Caesar's Gallic triumph was of *citrus.* Strab. 202 the Ligurians have great store of forest trees, many of them *τῇ ποικιλίᾳ* 'in vein' not inferior to the citrus for making tables. 826 it is Maurusia that supplies the Romans with the most variegated and largest tables of one piece *μονοξύλους.* cf. Plin. XIII § 91. Petron. 119 27—31 *ecce Afris eruta terris | ponitur ac maculis imitatur vilibus aurum | citrea mensa... | hoc sterile ac male nobile lignum | turba sepulta mero circum venit.* Lucan IX 425—9 *tantum* Maurusia *genti |* robora *divitiae, quarum non noverat usum, | sed* citri *contenta comis vivebat et umbra. | in nemus ignotum nostrae venere secures | extremoque epulas* mensas*que petivimus orbe.* Plin. XIII §§ 91—102 speaks of the citrus at length; the veining so much admired was in a kind

of wen upon the tree or its root XVI § 185 *quibus sunt tubera sicut in carne glandia,...quodam callo carnis in se convoluto. hoc pretiosissimum in* citro *et acere.* XIII § 95 *quod tanti emitur arborum vitium est;* in leaf, scent, trunk the citrus resembled the wild cypress: the most approved grew on mt. Ancorarius in Mauretania, then exhausted. § 96 the favorite slabs were striped like tigers, spotted like panthers, or had a wavelike curl resembling the eyes of a peacock's tail [cf. Mart. XIV 85 *lectus pavoninus*]; next came *apiatae,* speckled as with parsley seeds. The most important point was the colour, that of mead, *mulsum,* being preferred. The citrus was much used in veneering Mart. XIV 89, 138. Sen. de ir. III 35 § 5 these eyes which cannot endure *mensam nisi crebris distinctam venis.* The word *citrus* is a corruption from *κέδρος.* the tree, *Thuja articulata* Vahl, *Callitris quadrivalvis* Ventenat, still grows in forests in Barbary and on mt. Atlas, as in Pliny's days V § 12. It exudes the sandarac of commerce. Lenz Botanik d. Gr. u. Römer 362—4. Voss on Verg. g. II 127. There was a brisk trade in these tables. Mamurra in Mart. IX 60 7—10 who spent his days in the shops, inspecting the costliest slaves, plate, jewels, etc. and after all bought for a single *as* two cups, *mensas et opertos exuit* orbes, | *expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur.* | *et testudineum mensus quater hexaclinon* | *ingemuit* citro *non satis esse suo.* So Eros X 80 2 sighs from the bottom of his heart, because he cannot buy up all murrine vases, all handsome slaves in the market, *nobiliusve citrum.* Many laugh at the tears of Eros, but weep themselves inwardly, *lumine sicco.* They were counterfeited dig. XIX 1 21 § 2 *si* mensas *quasi* citreas, *quae non sunt.* Another esteemed material was maple Hor. S. II 8 10. Ov. m. XII 245. Plin. XVI § 66 *acer ... operum elegantia ac subtilitate citro secundum;* one kind *crispo macularum discursu* was called 'peacock's tail.' § 68 an excrescence on the maple, *molluscum,...si magnitudinem mensarum caperet, haud dubie praeferretur citro;* of another excrescence, *bruscum,* tables of a dark tint *nigrescentes* were made; maple was used in veneering XXXIII § 146 *aut acere operta aut citro.* Mart. XIV 90. Lenz Botanik der Gr. u. Römer 649. We even read of tables of silver Petron. 73. dig. XXXIII 10 3 § 3. 9 § 1; of gold Mart. III 31 4; jewelled dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 14. Claud. Prob. et Ol. cons. 265. LATIS XI 122—3 latos *nisi sustinet* orbes | *grande ebur.* Cic. Verr. IV § 87 maximam *et* pulcherrimam *mensam citream.* The largest known to Plin. XIII §§ 93, 94 were a that of Ptolemy king of Mauretania 4½ ft. in diameter, 3 in. thick, of two halves cunningly joined; b a solid one of Nomius, freedman to Tiberius, 3 ft. 11¼ in. in diameter, 5¼ in. thick; c one of Tiberius, veneered, 4 ft. 2½ in. in diameter, 1½ in. thick. § 97 after the veins and colour of the wood the size was chiefly regarded. ORBIBUS XI 122 n. Varr. l. l. V § 118 'the dining-table was called *cilliba;* it was square, as it still is in camp; ... afterwards it was made round.' [Ov.] her. 16 = 17 87 orbe *quoque in* mensae. Mart. IX 23 5 *ut* Mauri *Libycis* centum *stent dentibus* orbes. Massive horizontal sections of the tree, or of its roots. The taste for these luxuries came in B.C. 187 after the war with Antiochus Liv. XXXIX 6 § 7 *monopodia.* Teuffel in Pauly *mensa.* Marquardt V (2) 37, 313—4. Becker Gallus II 302—6. When these circular tables came into vogue, the rectangular triclinia were exchanged for semicircular couches called *sigmata* from the Gr. C. These were adapted for six guests (*hexaclinon*), or Mart. X 48 6 for seven guests. XIV 87 'stibadia' *accipe* lunata *scriptum testudine* sigma: | *octo capit;* on such a sigma Elagabalus Lampr. 29 entertained his 8 bald, 8 one-eyed, 8 gouty, 8 deaf,

8 black, 8 tall, and 8 fat guests; the last company could not squeeze into the space. Apul. v 3 uses *semirotundum* as a subst. = *sigma*. Marquardt v (1) 315. Becker Gallus III 269, 270.

138 ANTIQUIS 76 n. Sen. tranq. an. 1 § 7 *mensa non varietate maculanum conspicua nec* per multas dominorum elegantium successiones *civitati nota, sed in usum posita, quae nullius convivae oculos nec voluptate moretur nec accendat invidia.* Theophrastus h. p. v 3 § 7 who speaks of the durability beauty and costliness of the *θύα*, and of its employment in the roofs of temples, makes no mention of tables Plin. XIII §§ 100—102 *et alias nullius ante Ciceronianam vetustior memoria est, quo noviciae adparent.* But as Quintil., Tac., Plin., call the writers of the Ciceronian and Augustan ages *veteres*, furniture of those ages might well be called *antique*. DS. v 46 § 6, after Euhemeros, describes the gates of the temple of Panchaea as of gold and silver, ivory and *θύα*. cf. Hor. c. IV 1. 20. Plin. XIII § 92 names several tables of antiquarian renown, one of Cicero's bought *in illa paupertate, et quod magis mirum est, illo aevo* for 500 sestertia; some of Asinius Gallus were sold for 1000 sestertia; two *ab Iuba rege pendentes* sold, the one for 1200 sestertia, the other for a little less; *interiit nuper a Cethegis descendens* one sold for 1400 sestertia, *latifundi taxatione, si quis praedia tanti mercari malit.* Tert. pall. 5 1 953 Oehl. *adigo cauterem ambitioni, qua M. Tullius quingentis milibus nummum* orbem citri *emit, quā bis tantum Asinius Gallus pro mensa eiusdem Mauretaniae numerat. hem, quantis facultatibus aestimavere ligneas maculas!* Indeed the male passion for tables was pleaded in excuse for the female passion for pearls Plin. § 91 mensarum insania, *quas feminae viris contra margaritas regerunt.* Sen. ad Helv. 11 § 6 *lapides aurum argentum et magni levatique* mensarum orbes *terrena sunt pondera.* ben. VII 9 § 2 mensas *et aestimatum lignum senatorio censu, eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit.* Varr. r. r. III 2 § 4 *citrum aut aurum.*

COMEDUNT PATRIMONIA 84 n. Novius fr. agric. 1 ap. Non. 'comest' *edepol, paternam qui* comest pecuniam. Titin. fr. fullon. 1 ibid. *meam* dotem comest. Afran. fr. aequal. ibid. *tua* bona *hic* comest. Cic. p. Sest. § 110 *usque eo non fuit popularis, ut* bona solus comesset. § 111 *utrum ego tibi* patrimonium *eripui, Gelli, an tu* comedisti? ad fam. IX 20 § 3 *bona.* XI 21 § 2 *rem* (also *devoravit*). Petron. 44 cited on VIII 95. Menand. *ὀργή* ap. Ath. 166 b *κατέδομαι καὶ τοὺς λίθους | ἀπαξάπαντας, οὐ γὰρ οὖν τὴν γῆν μόνην.* id. *παύκληρος* ib. *εἴ τις πατρῴαν παραλαβών | γῆν καταφάγοι.* Hom. *ν* 419. So Cic. p. Quinct. § 40 adesa.... pecunia. Tac. XIII 21 *fortunis.* (chiefly from Victor. v. l. IV 6 and Heinr. cf. Torr. and Lamb. on Hor. ep. I 15 40). Sen. ben. I 10 § 2 *foedissimum patrimoniorum exitium culina.* Mart. cited on 140.

139 PARASITUS described in sat. v.

140 LUXURIAE SORDES Plin. ep. II 6 dined with a host § 1 *ut sibi videbatur, lautum et diligentem, ut mihi,* sordidum simul et sumptuosum. § 2 *nam* sibi *et paucis* opima *quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta* ponebat. § 6 *quorsus haec?* ne tibi .. *quorundam in mensa* luxuria specie frugalitatis inponat .. § 7 *igitur memento nihil magis esse vitandum quam istam* luxuriae et sordium novam societatem: *quae cum sint turpissima discreta ac separata,* turpius iunguntur. IV 2 § 5 of Regulus *in summa* avaritia sumptuosus. Sen. ep. 20 § 3 *numquid in te liberalis sis, in tuos* sordidus, *numquid cenes frugaliter,* aedifices luxuriose. Iuv. loves such antitheses. 49, 50 *fruitur dis | iratis.* 145—6 *iratis plaudendum.* II 9 *tristibus obscenis.* 10 *Socraticos .. cinaedos.* III 182—3 *ambitiosa |*

paupertate. IV 31 *purpureus . . scurra.* VIII 107 *plures de pace triumphos.* X 82 *magna est fornacula.* QUANTA EST GULA Mart. V 70 5 *o* quanta est gula *centies comesse.*

GULA V 94 n. 158. XI 39. XIV 10. cf. II 114 *gutturis.* The word generally connotes gluttony or epicurism; many exx. in Mühlmann.

QUAE SIBI TOTOS PONIT APROS Tiberius Suet. 34, to set an example of frugality, *sollemnibus ipse cenis pridiana saepe ac semesa obsonia apposuit* dimidiatumque aprum, *affirmans 'omnia eadem habere, quae* totum'. Hor. S. II 2 89—92 *rancidum* aprum *antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus* | *illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes* | *tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius quam* | *integrum edax dominus consumeret.* 3 234. 4 40—42. 8 6,7. Mart. I 20 cited on V 104. Mart. I 43=44 1, 2, 9—14 *bis tibi triceni fuimus, Mancine, vocati* | *et* positum *est nobis nil here praeter* aprum. | . . . *nudus* aper, *sed et hic minimus qualisque necari* | *a non armato pumilione potest.* | et nihil inde datum est; *tantum spectavimus omnes:* | ponere aprum *nobis sic et harena solet.* | ponatur *tibi nullus* aper *post talia facta:* | *sed tu* ponaris *cui Charidemus* apro. VII 59 *non cenat sine* apro *noster, Tite, Caecilianus:* | *bellum* convivam *Caecilianus habet.* 141 PONIT V 51, 85, 135, 146. XI 84, 108. Heins. on Ov. a. a. I 231. Mart. I 44=45. Ruhnk. on Ov. her. 16 215. Heind. on Hor. S. II 2 23. APROS V 116 n.

ANIMAL PROPTER CONVIVIA NATUM Plat. resp. 373 c. Chrysippos in Porph. de abst. III 20 the gods made mankind for their own sakes and for one another . . but the hog *οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι πλὴν θύεσθαι ἐγεγόνει καὶ τῇ σαρκὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὁ θεὸς οἷον ἅλας ἐνέμιξεν εὐοψίαν ἡμῖν μηχανώμενος.* I 14 'swine are good for nothing but to be eaten.' So Varr. r. r. II 4 §§ 9, 10 who derives *ὗς* (originally as he says, *σῦς*) from *θύειν.* Cic. d. n. II § 160. So Clem. Al. str. II § 105 p. 484 P. Galen alim. fac. III 19 VI p. 700 K. says that it is the most nutritious of meats. Plin. VIII § 207. Plut. Anton. 28 § 2 Philotas, then a medical student at Alexandria, saw the kitchen of Antonius; among other provisions 8 boars were roasting; he was amazed at the number of guests. 'Nay,' said the cook, 'the guests are not many, about 12; but Antonius must have his meat done to a turn. He may call for his dinner at once, or presently, or he may defer it. Hence it is necessary to prepare not one dinner, but several.' Cleopatra (Plin. IX §§ 119, 120. Macr. III 17 [=II 13] §§ 15—18) challenged him to spend 100 million sesterces on one meal; she won the wager by drinking a large pearl dissolved in vinegar. The prodigality of the actor Aesopus Plin. X §§ 141, 142; of Caligula Suet. 37; of Vitellius Suet. 13 *homo non profundae modo sed intempestivae quoque ac* sordidae gulae.

CONVIVIA Cic. Cat. mai. § 45 *bene . . maiores accubitionem epularem* amicorum, quia vitae coniunctionem haberet, convivium *nominaverunt.* NATUM Ov. m. XV 116—7 *oves, placidum pecus* inque tuendos | natum homines. Hor. c. I 27 1 and Lucil. in schol. ib. Plin. XIV § 139 *tamquam* ad perdenda vina geniti. XIX § 93 *scilla . . .* medicamini nata. XIII § 99 of citrus tables *nec vinis laeduntur ut his genitae.* Macr. III 17 (=II 13) § 15 *Antonius quidquid mari aut terra aut etiam caelo gigneretur* ad satiandam ingluviem suam natum *existimans.* Chrysippos Plut. stoic. rep. 21 p. 1044 the peacock *ἕνεκα τῆς οὐρᾶς γέγονε, διὰ τὸ κάλλος αὐτῆς.*

142 POENA TAMEN PRAESENS Plin. XIV § 142 hence (from drunkenness) paleness, hanging cheeks, bloodshot eyes, quaking hands . . . . and *quae sit* poena praesens, *furiales somni et inquies nocturna.* Cic. divin. II § 122 *ne si navigare quidem velim, ita gubernem, ut somniaverim;* prae-

sens *enim* poena. Cf. *pr. pecunia*, ready money; *periculum*, imminent jeopardy; *venenum*, quick poison. Sen. ep. 95 §§ 15—18 draws a ghastly picture of this punishment § 18 *innumerabiles morbos*, supplicia luxuriae. Heinr. reads *Poena* as in Hor. c. III 2 32. Tibull. I 9 4; *praesens* is often used of a god who reveals himself, makes his power felt, see Forc. Grang. sees an allusion to Hor. c. IV 5 24 *culpam poena premit comes.* TU 73 n. DEPONIS AMICTUS in the *apodyterium* or *spoliarium*. Petron. 73 *proiectisque vestimentis. . . .* balneum *intravimus.* Marquardt V (1) 286.

143—146 an imitation of Pers. III 98—106 turgidus *hic epulis atque albo ventre* lavatur, | *gutture sulphureas lente exhalante mefites;* | *sed tremor inter vina subit calidumque trientem* | *excutit e manibus, dentes crepuere retecti,* | *uncta cadunt laxis tunc pulmentaria labris.* | *hinc tuba, candelae, tandemque beatulus alto* | *compositus lecto crassisque lutatus amomis* | *in portam rigidas calces extendit: at illum* | *hesterni capite induto subiere Quirites.* 143 TURGIDUS ET CRUDUM PAVONEM IN BALNEA PORTAS Cic. p. Deiot. § 21 a passage which shews that such excess was a matter of course *cum, inquit, vomere* post cenam *te velle dixisses, in* balneum *te ducere coeperunt.* ad fam. IX 18 § 3 *plures iam* pavones *confeci quam tu pullos columbinos.* § 4 *satius est hic* cruditate [mori] *quam istic fame.* fin. II § 23 *asotos, . . . qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur* crudique *postridie se rursus ingurgitent.* fat. § 34 *causa est . . .* cruditas morbi. Cat. mai. § 44 *caret* [senectus] *epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et* cruditate *et insomniis.* Hor. ep. I 6 61 crudi tumidique lavemur. Colum. pr. § 16 *ut apti veniamus ad ganeas, quotidianam* cruditatem Laconicis excoquimus. Sen. ep. 86 § 10 of old baths had *utilem ac salubrem temperaturam, non hanc quae nuper inventa est similis incendio, adeo quidem ut convictum in aliquo scelere servum vivum lavari oporteat. nihil mihi videtur iam interesse, ardeat balneum an caleat.* 15 § 3. Petron. 72 after a luxurious feast Trimalchio asks *quare non vivamus? . . . . coniciamus nos in balneum . . . . sic calet tamquam* furnus. Habinnas replies *de una die duas facere, nihil malo.* After the bath *ebrietate discussa* the party adjourn to another dining room. Sen. ep. 86 § 11 *quantae nunc aliquis rusticitatis damnat Scipionem, quod non in caldarium suum latis specularibus diem admiserit? quod non in multa luce decoquebatur et exspectabat, ut in balneo concoqueret?* Plin. XIV § 139 after speaking of gourmands who take poison to enlarge their capacity of drinking wine, *cautissimos ex eis* balneis coqui *videmus exanimisque efferri.* XXIX § 26 *illa perdidere imperii mores, illa quae sani patimur, . . .* balineae ardentes quibus persuadere in corporibus cibos coqui *ut nemo non minus validus exiret, oboedientissimi vero efferrentur.* Quintil. V 9 § 11 *tumores* a symptom common both to poisoning and indigestion *et veneficii et* cruditatis. This excess was habitual with Caligula Phil. leg. ad G. 2 II 548 M. *ὀψοφαγία καὶ ἐπὶ πλήρεσι τοῖς ὄγκοις ἀπλήρωτοι ἐπιθυμίαι θερμολουσίαι τε ἄκαιροι καὶ ἔμετοι καὶ εὐθὺς πάλιν οἰνοφλυγίαι καὶ ἔφεδροι γαστριμαργίαι,* and with Nero Suet. 27 *epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat, refotus saepe* calidis piscinis *ac tempore aestivo nivatis.* Plut. de sanit. 4, 5 speaks of the many occasions in which excess was almost compulsory; 11 p. 127—8 many neglect the indigestions which are heralds of disease; from love of pleasure or from shame they 'plunge into baths' and strive to drive out *οἶνῳ δὴ τὸν οἶνον, κραιπάλῃ δὲ τὴν κραιπάλην.* 17. Galen VII 702—3 K. to bathe immediately after eating *ὠμῶν καὶ ἀπέπτων χυμῶν ἐμπλησα*

τὸ σῶμα. The best time XIX 692—3 is when yesterday's meal is thoroughly digested, and we are ready for another; we ought not to bathe after eating, ἵνα μὴ ἐμφραξις κατὰ νεφρούς καὶ ἧπαρ γένηται. Becker Gallus III[3] 68—114. Marquardt V (1) 277—304. Herzog in Pauly 1[2] 2252—7. On the time of bathing see XI 204 n. CRUDUM III 233. Galen alim. fac. III 19 VI 701 K. pronounces the peacock hard, indigestible and sinewy; similarly Simeon Seth alim. fac. ΤΑΩΣ p. 106 Langkavel. Bochart cites Avicenna and other Arabian physicians to the same purpose. Hor. s. II 2 23—30 derides the preference of peacock to chicken, simply because of its rarity and cost and outward beauty.

PAVONEM VII 32 n. Solomon's ships, 1 k. 10 22. 2 chr. 9 21, brought peacocks from Tarshish (Tartessus). India produced the largest peacocks Ael. n. a. XVI 2; they were kept in the royal parks XIII 18; a miraculous story of an Indian peacock presented to an Egyptian king, who would not keep it either as a pet or for the table XI 33 ὡς οἰκίας ἄθυρμα ἢ γαστρὸς χάριν, but dedicated it to Zeus; a young epicure bribed a priest to procure it for him; but an asp appeared in its stead; the priest was punished for sacrilege; the epicure was shortly after choked by the bone of a bird; the peacock lived for 100 years, but appeared no more to men. In Lucian navig. 23 a peacock from India is one of the delicacies to which the poor man aspires in his day-dream. Auson. epist. 20 10 calls it a royal bird. Media (Suid. Μηδικὸς ὄρνις. ταῶς εὐπήλης. Clem. Al. paed. II 1 § 3 p. 164 P. III 4 § 30 p. 271), Babylonia (DS. II 53 § 2), Persia (schol. Aristoph. Ach. 63. av. 707) are named as its home. Peacocks were introduced into Greece from 'the barbarians' Ael. V 21; Theophrastus, Plin. X § 79, said that in Asia also they were *advecticii*. To Rome they were brought from Samos VII 32 n. Varr. ap. Gell. VI=VII 16 § 5. In the time of Perikles they were so rare in Greece, that visitors came to Athens from Sparta and Thessaly, to see the birds and buy eggs; there was a show on the new moon, and this continued for 30 years (Antiphon in his speech on the peacock in Ath. 397 c—e); a pair of birds then cost 10,000 drachmae (id. in Ael. n. a. V 21). Alexander so admired those which he saw in India, that he punished the slaughter of them by a fine ibid. cf. Curt. IX 1 § 13. In Rome Hortensius Varr. r. r. III 6 § 6 was said to have first served them up at his inaugural dinner as augur; *quod potius factum tum luxuriosi, quam severi boni viri laudabant.* Macr. III 13 [=II 9] § 1. Plin. X § 45. Ael. n. a. V 21. Tert. de pall. 5 ad fin. *praecidam gulam, qua Hortensius orator primus* pavum *cibi causa potuit occidere.* M. Aufidius Lurco was the first to fatten them, and made a profit of 60,000 HS. upon them Varr. ib. § 1. Plin. ib. Tert. de anima 33 *Lurconiana condimenta.* An egg in Varro's time § 6 sold for 5 denarii, a bird for 50. Macr. ib. *ecce res non admiranda solum sed etiam pudenda, ut ova pavonum quinis denariis veneant, quae hodie non dicam vilius, sed omnino non veneunt.* In B.C. 46 a peacock was a standing dish Cic. fam. IX 20 § 2 *sed vide audaciam. etiam Hirtio cenam dedi* sine pavone. Hor. s. I 2 116 peacock ranked with turbot. Publilius Syrus in Petron. 55 2 *tuo palato clausus* pavo *nascitur | plumato amictus aureo Babylonico.* Mart. XIII 70 cited on VII 31. Among the delicacies with which Vitellius, Suet. 13, 'dedicated' the huge dish which he called *clipeus Minervae* πολιούχου, were pheasants' and peacocks' brains: peacock was an ingredient in the pentapharmacum of Aelius Verus Spartian. 5. The Roman aviaries, with their partridges, peafowl, guineafowl, pheasants, pigeons, flamingoes, Mart. III 58 12—19, made a gay show. A double house, guards and keepers, Ael. V 21, were

necessary for peacocks. Cato was not acquainted with them, but Varro III 6. 9 § 10. Colum. VIII 11. Pallad. I 28 give rules for breeding and keeping them; both Col. § 1 and Pallad. § 1 mention the danger of theft; Tiberius, Suet. 60 *militem praetorianum ob subreptum e viridiario pavonem capite punuit.* Varro's gorgeous aviary, III 5—7, has been often delineated Witzschel in Pauly VI 2608—9. Dureau de la Malle écon. pol. des Rom. II 179—199. Ath. 654 d—655 b the multitude of peacocks in Rome is now so great, that Antiphanes might seem to have said prophetically πλείους εἰσὶ νῦν τῶν ὀρτύγων. Ath. also cites comic poets to shew that they were kept as house pets in Athens. Peacocks, as a costly gift, were offered in sacrifice Arnob. VII 8; e. g. to Caligula Suet. 22. Bochart hieroz. I c. 20. II c. 16. Movers Phönic. II (3) 94, 95. Marquardt V (2) 42. Becker Gallus I³ 104.

144 SUBITAE MORTES Celsus I pr. p. 1, 2 Daremb. we learn from Homer that diseases were then ascribed to the wrath of the immortal gods, and aid was sought from them: it is probable that though there were then no remedies for bad health, most men nevertheless enjoyed good, because of the virtuous manners, which neither sloth nor luxury had corrupted: *siquidem haec duo corpora, prius in Graecia, deinde apud nos afflixerunt. ideoque multiplex ista medicina, neque olim neque apud alias gentes necessaria,* vix aliquos ex nobis ad senectutis principia perducit. M. Sen. contr. X pr. p. 294 l. 14 cites as a *portentum* of Musa, for which *debuit de corio eius nobis satisfieri*, the following rant *quidquid avium volitat, quidquid piscium natat, quidquid ferarum discurrit, nostris sepelitur ventribus. quaere nunc cur* subito moriamur. *mortibus vivimus.*

INTESTATA SENECTUS the friends would receive no legacies; but the estate would go (1) to the *sui heredes*, (2) to the *agnati proximi*, (3) to the *gentiles*, (4) as *bona vacantia* to the *aerarium* or later to the *fiscus* Rein Privatr.² 817—9. Gaius III §§ 1—7.

145 NEC TRISTIS Cic. ad fam. XV 17 § 2 *nos hic—tamen ad te scribam aliquid—Sullam patrem mortuum habebamus; alii a latronibus, alii* cruditate *dicebant;* populus non curabat: combustum enim esse constabat. FABULA VI 402—412. XI 1—5. Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 11 *habes omnes* fabulas urbis, *nam sunt omnes* fabulae *Tullus.* Domitius Tullus §§ 1—11 had refuted the proverb that men's last will is a mirror of their character; *nam cum se captandum praebuisset,* he made his adopted daughter his heiress, and left legacies to her children and grandchildren. *ergo varii tota civitate sermones: alii* [i. e. the *irati amici* of Iuv.] *fictum ingratum inmemorem loquuntur seque ipsos, dum insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre avo proavo quasi de orbo querantur: alii contra hoc ipsum laudibus ferunt quod sit frustratus improbas spes hominum, quos sic decipere pro moribus temporum prudentia est.* Hor. ep. I 13 9 Obbar. Mühlmann *fabula.* Friedländer I³ 342—4. M. Sen. contr. 15 § 9 p. 176 24 *unus pudicitiae fructus est pudicam credi et adversus omnes inlecebras atque omnia delenimenta muliebris ingeni est veluti solum firmamentum in nullam incidisse* fabulam. Suet. Dom. 15 *inter ceteras diei* fabulas. Capitolin. Verus 10, 11. Spartian. Pescen. 11. cf. μυθολογεῖν. διαμυθολογεῖν.

146 DUCITUR FUNUS X 240. Many exx. in Mühlmann *funus* 710 *a* pr. *b* pr. Kirchmann de fun. Rom. II 1 p. 101—2. IRATIS Pers. VI 33—4 *sed cenam funeris heres | negleget,* iratus *quod rem curtaveris.* The *captator,* 'a gaping raven' Hor. s. II 5 57, would be as much vexed, as the world was amused, when his prey escaped him. cf. Iuv. III 129 n. In Rome it was an affront to pass over a friend in a will Cic. Phil. II §§ 40 n. 41 n.

Hor. s. II 2 95—7 *grandes rhombi patinaeque | grande ferunt unа cum damno dedecus. adde* | iratum *patruum, vicinos.*
PLAUDENDUM and not PLANGENDUM; they do not even feign sorrow, but like all the world, 'applaud the justice of such fearful ends.'

147—150 Nothing will remain for after times to add to our corruption; posterity will but ape our acts and our desires; all vice has settled at its zenith: poet, hoist sail, shake out every stitch of canvass 87—95. II 162—170. III 21, 29—50. VI 21—37, 50—54, 84, 224—241, 277—285, 292—351, 366—397, 562—8, 627—661. XI 162—178. XIII 5—37, 60—119, 135—160.

147 ULTERIUS IX 38 *quod tamen* ulterius *monstrum, quam mollis avarus?* Ov. f. I 195—6.

148 MINORES II 146. VIII 234. XIV 189.

149 IN PRAECIPITI X 107. Vell. II 3 § 4 *ubi semel recto deerratum est,* in praeceps *pervenitur.* 10 § 1 *adeo mature a rectis in prava, a pravis* in praecipitia *pervenitur.* See Forc.
UTERE VELIS says the poet to himself. Pind. Pyth. I 91. Isthm. II 40. a very frequent metaphor in poets and rhetoricians Forc. Nizol. Bonnell. Ov. f. IV 729, 730. Plin. ep. II 11 § 3. IV 20 § 2 *in quo tu* ingenii *simul* doloris*que* velis *latissime vectus es.* VI 33 § 10 dedimus vela indignationi, *dedimus* irae, *dedimus* dolori, *et in amplissima causa, quasi magno mari, pluribus ventis sumus vecti.* Savaro on Sidon. ep. VIII 1 ad fin. Mark the alternative in Cic. Tusc. IV § 9 *statimne nos* vela facere [*mavis*] *an quasi e portu egredientis paululum* remigare? Liban. ep. 160 to a pleader *πέτασον τὰ ἱστία τῆς νεώς.*

150 TOTOS PANDE SINUS Cic. l. c. panderem vela *orationis,* Plin. ep. VIII 4 § 5 *immitte rudentes,* pande vela, *ac si quando alias, toto ingenio vehere.* Sen. de ira II 31 § 5 *gubernator numquam ita* totos sinus *securus* explicuit, *ut non expedite ad contrahendum armamenta disponeret.*

150—171 Here perhaps you may ask 'whence a genius equal to the theme? whence that bluntness wherewith [*ere* Scandalum Magnatum *was begot*] the ancients wrote off as their blood boiled within them whatever they list, [wherewith Lucilius wrote], *Whose name do I fear to pronounce? What matter, whether Mucius forgive my jests, or no?* Set forth Tigellinus, and you will light up the amphitheatre by night amid those pitch-pine stakes, by which they burn as they stand, who smoke with pierced breast, and [which stakes] plough a broad furrow through the midst of the arena.' What, should he who administered poison to three uncles, ride past slung on his downy pillow, and thence look down with disdain upon *me?* 'When he shall meet you, lay your finger on your lip. *'Tis defamation but to say,* That's he! You may pit Aeneas against Turnus, and safely, you may wound Achilles in epic verse [cf. p. 108 l. ult.], *Hylas may drop his pitcher, none will cry, not if he drown himself for company;* but let Lucilius once in a glow of anger draw his sword and thunder in verse, the hearer, whose soul is chill with guilt, blushes, his heart sweats under his secret sins; hence wrath and tears: count well the cost then before the trumpet sounds to battle; *the plumed combatant repents too late.*' [If it be so hazardous to touch the living], I will try what may be said against those whose ashes lie entombed by the highway side.

151 INGENIUM PAR MATERIAE Ov. amor. III 1 25 materia *premis* ingenium, ex Ponto IV 13 46. Plin. ep. IX 2 § 2 *nec* materia *plura scribendi dabatur, neque enim eadem nostra condicio quae M. Tulli, ad cuius exemplum nos vocas. illi enim et copiosissimum* ingenium *et ingenio qua varietas rerum qua magnitudo largissime suppetebat.* VI 23 § 4.
MATERIAE UNDE

hiatus in this place II 26. V 158. VIII 241. cf. III 70 n.

UNDE ILLA PRIORUM SIMPLICITAS Cic. p. Planc. § 33 *ubi illa antiqua libertas?* PRIORUM SCRIBENDI SIMPLICITAS a double gen. subj. and of the gerund Madvig § 288. Reisig p. 620. Zumpt § 423 1. Ramshorn 107 2. Matthiä § 380 1. Ellendt on Cic. de or. I § 219. Cic. Tusc. II § 35 Kühner *labor est functio quaedam vel* animi *vel* corporis [gen. subj.] gravioris operis et muneris [gen. obj.]. Often one gen. depends upon another Drak. on Liv. XXV 15 § 11, which may mislead where one is a pron. Cic. p. Sull. § 2. Lael. §§ 30, 37. Nep. Att. 2 § 1. Hom. β 206.

152 SCRIBENDI QUODCUMQUE . . . LIBERET Tac. h. I 1 of the times of Nerva and Trajan *rara temporum felicitate, ubi* sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet. Cf. Agr. 3 on the weight of tyranny as crushing intellect. Caesar, whose clemency was proverbial, Suet, 73 *Gaio Calvo post famosa epigrammata de reconciliatione per amicos agenti ultro ac prior scripsit. Valerium Catullum, a quo sibi versiculis de Mamurra* [Catull. 57] *perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satis facientem eadem die adhibuit cenae.* 75 *si qua posthac aut cogitarentur gravius adversus se aut dicerentur, inhibere maluit quam vindicare . . . . acerbe loquentibus satis habuit pro contione denuntiare ne perseverarent, Aulique Caecinae criminosissimo libro et Pitholai carminibus maledicentissimis laceratam existimationem suam civili animo tulit.* He burnt unread the private correspondence of Pompeius Dio XLI 63 §§ 5, 6, and Scipio XLIII 13 § 2; and avenged himself on Cicero's encomium of Cato in no other way than by writing an Anticato § 4. Augustus for many years allowed the utmost licence of speech Suet. 51, 54; according to the advice put into the mouth of Maecenas by Dio LII 31 §§ 5—8; later, Suet. 55, when lampoons were dispersed against him in the senate, *id modo censuit, cognoscendum posthac de eis, qui libellos aut carmina ad iniuriam cuiuspiam sub alieno nomine edant.* Iunius Novatus 51 was fined for publishing a pseudonymous pasquil against Aug. 56 *iocis quoque quorundam invidiosis aut petulantibus lacessitus, contradixit edicto.* Of old Tac. a. I 72 *facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant. primus Augustus cognitionem de famosis libellis specie legis eius* [i. e. *maiestatis*] *tractavit, commotus Cassii Severi libidine,* who had libelled men and women of rank. This was about A.D. 8. Cassius was banished, Tac. IV 21, to Crete and afterwards, as he gave new offence, to Seriphos; his writings were condemned to destruction Suet. Cal. 16. A.D. 23 Aelius Saturninus, Dio LVII 22 § 5, was thrown from the Tarpeian for some 'unseemly' verses against Tiberius. A.D. 35 Cremutius Cordus was accused by creatures of Seianus of calling Cassius 'the last of the Romans;' Cordus starved himself to death, and his books were burnt by the aediles Tac. a. IV 34—5. Dio LVII 24 §§ 3, 4. Suet. Tib. 61, who adds that Mamercus Scaurus was accused and punished and his play destroyed, *quod in tragoedia Agamemnonem probris lacessisset;* cf. Tac. VI 9, 29. Dio LVIII 24 §§ 3, 4, who calls the tragedy Atreus. So far had Tib. departed from his early profession Suet. 28 *in civitate libera linguam mentemque liberas esse debere.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 5 of his uncle *scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, cum omne studiorum genus paulo liberius et erectius periculosum servitus fecisset.* A.D. 62, Tac. XIV 48—49. XVI 21, Antistius Sosianus, then praetor, was accused by the son-in-law of *Tigellinus* of having recited at a feast a lampoon against Nero; the proposed sentence of death was commuted for deportation. Among the victims of Domitian, Suet. 10, Hermogenes of Tarsus was executed and his copying clerks crucified *propter quasdam in historia figuras;* Aelius Lamia *ob sus-*

piciosos quidem, verum et veteres et innoxios iocos; Mettius Pompusianus for having a map of the world, and carrying about with him the speeches of kings and generals out of Livy, and for naming slaves Mago and Hannibal; the younger Helvidius, *quasi scaenico exodio sub persona Paridis et Oenones divortium suum cum uxore taxasset.* Thus even mythology was no safe study. Suet. ib. 12 *bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque quolibet et accusatore et crimine corripiebantur. satis erat obici qualecumque factum* dictumve *adversus maiestatem principis.* The subject is exhausted by W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit im ersten Jahrh. Berl. 1847 esp. pp. 23—108. On the law see Rein in Pauly IV 1454—7. Criminalr. 378—382, 531—3; cases from Aug. to Constantine, 570—590. On the *delatores* cf. IV 48 n.

SIMPLICITAS Sen. ben. III 26 § 1 *sub Tiberio Caesare fuit accusandi frequens et paene publica rabies, quae omni civili bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit: excipiebatur ebriorum sermo,* simplicitas *iocantium.* Plin. ep. I 15 § 4 there are many houses where you may dine more sumptuously, nowhere *hilarius* simplicius *incautius.* VI 12 § 5 *rogo ut mihi semper eadem* simplicitate, *quotiens cessare videbor,...convitium facias.* Tac. dial. 27 since you speak of the ancients, *utere* antiqua libertate, *a qua vel magis degeneravimus quam ab eloquentia.*

CUIUS...NOMEN Stanl. agrees with Douza in ascribing these words to Lucilius. L. Müller de re metr. 336—7 points out that Iuv. must have altered the original *nam illud* audeo *ut dactylice poneretur initio saeculi ab u. c.* VII *nullo modo potuit fieri.* QUID REFERT IV 5. VIII 193. X 213. XI 182. Cf. with the whole verse Catull. 93 *nil nimium studeo, Caesar, tibi velle placere,* | *nec scire utrum sis albus an ater homo.*

DICTIS jests, sarcasms Cic. Phil. II § 42 n. add Plaut. trin. 77 to the exx. of *dicta dicere.* Quintil. X 1 § 94 of Lucilius *eruditio in eo mira et* libertas *atque inde* acerbitas *et abundantia* salis.

MUCIUS Pers. I 114—5 secuit [cf. Iuv. 165 *ense*] *Lucilius urbem,* | *te Lupe, te* Muci, *et genuinum fregit in illis.* P. Mucius Scaevola the great jurist, cons. B.C. 133 in the year of Tib. Gracchus' agitation, was an enemy to Scipio Nasica and Scipio Africanus the younger, the friends of Lucilius. As praetor B.C. 136 M. had punished a stage attack upon L. Accius ad Herenn. II § 19 *C. Caelius iudex absolvit iniuriarum eum, qui Lucilium poëtam in scena nominatim laeserat; P. Mucius eum qui L. Accium poëtam nominaverat, condemnavit.* Hor. S. II 1 62—75 speaks of the friendship of Lucilius and Scipio 62—9 *quid? cum est* Lucilius *ausus* | *primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem* | *detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora* | *cederet, introrsum turpis, num Laelius et qui* | *duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen,* | *ingenio* offensi *aut laeso* doluere *Metello* | *famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus? atqui* | primores populi arripuit *populumque tributim.* See Orelli onomast. Tull. 405. Teuffel in Pauly V 181. The fragm. of L. VI 7 Douza relates to Scaevola. Crassus says to Scaevola Cic. de or. I § 72 *C. Lucilius...homo* tibi subiratus, *mihi propter eam ipsam causam minus, quam volebat, familiaris, sed tamen et doctus et perurbanus.* III § 171. orat. § 149. 155 PONE like τιθέναι, describe, portray. Ov. a. a. III 401 *si Venerem Cous numquam* posuisset *Apelles.* Pers. I 70 Jahn ponere *lucum artifices.*

TIGELLINUM schol. Sophonius T., son of an Agrigentine, who was banished to Scyllaceum, *iuvenis egens, verum admodum pulcher, in concubinatu Ma. Vinicio et Lucio Domitio maritis Agrippinae et Iuliae* [Livillae], *sororum Caesaris* [i. e. of Caligula] *atque in utriusque uxoribus suspectus;* banished for adultery with the princesses

A.D. 39 (ib. Dio LIX 23 § 9); in exile he lived as a fisherman in Achaia, until he inherited a fortune and was recalled (ib. probably with the sisters A.D. 41 Dio LX 4 § 1) on condition that he must not appear before Claudius. He bought *saltus* in Calabria and Apulia, and bred horses for the chariot-races, obtained the friendship of Nero and infected him with a passion for the circus schol. Philostr. Apollon. IV 44 § 3 calls him 'Nero's master in all cruelty and wantonness;' Plut. Galba 17 § 1 'the master and tutor of tyranny.' A.D. 62 his son-in-law Capito accused Antistius of treason for lampooning Nero, the first application of the *lex maiestatis* in the reign Tac. XIV 48. The same year T. was raised from the *praefectura vigilum*, Tac. h. I 72, to the *praefectura praetorii*, vacant by the death of Burrus (Dio LXII 13 § 3 'T. who in wantonness and bloodthirstiness surpassed all the men of his day.' Tac. XIV 51 *veterem impudicitiam atque infamiam in eo secutus; . . . validior T. in animo principis et intimis libidinibus adsumptus*). A.D. 62 T. induced Nero to assassinate Faustus Cornelius Sulla, son-in-law of Claudius Tac. 57, and Rubellius Plautus, who was descended from Augustus *pari ac Nero gradu* (Tac. 57—59. XVI 10. Dio LXII 14 § 1). Tac. XIV 57 *validiorque in dies T. et malas artes, quibus solis pollebat, gratiores ratus, si principem societate scelerum obstringeret, metus eius rimatur.* The tart retort of Pythia, a slave of Octavia's, when T. tortured her, A.D. 62, to make her testify against her mistress, is given by Dio ib. § 4. Tac. 60. cf. [Sen.] Oct. 844 seq. It was T. who A.D. 64 arranged the orgies, in which the noblest ladies, matrons and virgins, were prostituted to gladiators Tac. XV 37. Dio LXII 15. On the second outbreak of the great fire A.D. 64 Tac. XV 40 *plus infamiae id incendium habuit, quia praediis Tigellini Aemilianis proruperat.* A.D. 65 in the examination of the Pisonian conspirators T. and Poppaea formed Nero's privy council, when he ordered the death of Seneca Tac. 61. cf. 58 *Tigellini saevas percontationes.* 59. T. had long desired the destruction of his colleague Faenius Rufus Tac. XIV 57. XV. 50 *quem* [Rufum] *vita famaque laudatum per* saevitiam *inpudentiamque T. in animo principis anteibat,* fatigabatque criminationibus *ac saepe in metum adduxerat quasi adulterum Agrippinae et desiderio eius ultioni intentum.* Rufus was executed XV 66, 68. Again a woman, Epicharis, defied all the tortures of T., and betrayed no single secret, though trusted with every detail of the plot Dio LXII 27 § 3. cf. Tac. XV 57. Some of the conspirators bought their lives from T. with large sums of money Dio 28 § 4. After the slaughter Nero granted to T., Petronius and Nerva the decorations of triumphant generals, to T. and Nerva triumphal statues in the forum and Tac. 72 *apud Palatium quoque effigies eorum sisteret.* A.D. 66 T. urged Anteius, whose death had been resolved on, not to delay his will Tac. XVI 14; Mela, Lucan's father, bequeathed a large sum to T. and his son-in-law Capito, in order to save the rest Tac. 17. Petronius, a scientific voluptuary, Nero's *elegantiae arbiter*, provoked the jealousy of T., Tac. 18 *quasi adversus aemulum et scientia voluptatum potiorem. ergo crudelitatem principis, cui ceterae libidines cedebant, adgreditur, amicitiam Scaevini Petronio obiectans*, bribing a slave to inform against his master, and depriving him of the means of defence by imprisoning most of his household. Petronius Tac. 19 *ne codicillis quidem, quod plerique pereuntium, Neronem aut Tigellinum aut quem alium potentium adulatus est.* 20 Minucius Thermus, an ex-praetor, was abandoned by Nero to the resentment of T., *quia libertus Thermi quaedam de Tigellino criminose detulerat;* Thermus was killed, the slave tortured to death. A.D. 67 T. accompanied Nero in his tour through Greece Dio LXIII 12 § 3, where

they put to death multitudes of the rich, allowing them to make their wills, Dio 11 § 2, 'but if any bequeathed to him and to T. less than they expected,' the will was disregarded. cf. on the wealth of T. Tac. h. I 37. When Sporus was married to Nero with all due forms, T. gave him in marriage, Dio 13 § 1, 'as the law appointed.' A.D. 68 Larcius Lydus offered Nero 1,000,000 HS. as a fee for his performance on the harp; Nero refused the money, 'disdaining to do anything for hire,' but T. exacted it from L. as the price of his life. Ios. b. I. IV 9 § 2 Nero 'committed the government to the worst of men, Nymphidius and T.' Demetrios the cynic was expelled from Rome by T. for having denounced upon the spot the effeminacy and prodigality of Nero's baths and gymnasium; T. also secretly tracked Apollonios of Tyana, Philostr. IV 42 § 2 *ὁπότε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιλήψιμόν τι καὶ παραβεβλημένον εἶποι.* Ap. 43 § 1 quietly continued his philosophical discussions; and one day hearing thunder during an eclipse, exclaimed 'something shall be and shall not be;' which was fulfilled three days after, when a thunderbolt struck a cup in Nero's hand. § 2 on this T. began to fear Ap. as a diviner, and not daring openly to accuse him, watched him speaking and silent, sitting and walking, what he ate and at whose house, whether he sacrificed or no, 'with all the many eyes of government,' *πᾶσιν ὀφθαλμοῖς, ὁπόσοις ἡ ἀρχὴ βλέπει.* When, 44 § 1, the temples were full of suppliants, praying for Nero's recovery from a catarrh, with its swollen throat and thick voice, Ap. contained his own indignation, though 'bursting' with it, and also kept Menippos silent, 'they must pardon the gods, *εἰ μίμοις γελοίων χαίρουσιν.*' T. heard of the words, and charged Ap. with 'impiety' against Nero. § 2 'there stood ready against him an accuser who had already ruined many *καὶ τοιούτων* 'Ολυμπιάδων *μεστός.*' T. held the accusation in his hand, and brandished it like a sword, 'it had been new whetted for him and would slay him.' On opening the roll, T. found no trace of writing; suspecting that a demon must have been at work, he took Ap. aside, and pressed the question, who he was. Ap. told him his father and country; he studied philosophy, that he might know gods and men. § 3 'but how, Ap., do you confute demons and phantoms?' 'In the same way as I confute bloodstained and impious men,' a home thrust for T. 'Will you prophesy to me?' 'How can I, who am no prophet?' 'And yet they say that it was you who said, *something great shall be and shall not be.*' 'True, but set that down not to prophecy, but to wisdom, which God reveals to wise men.' 'Why do you not fear Nero?' 'Because the same God who makes him terrible, makes me fearless.' § 4 'What do you think of Nero?' 'Better than you; for you think him worthy to sing, I, to be silent.' T. in confusion, 'Go your ways, on giving bail.' 'Who will give bail for a body, which no one will bind?' T. *ταῦτα δαιμόνιά τ' εἶναι καὶ πρόσω ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ὥσπερ θεομαχεῖν φυλαττόμενος,* said 'Go where you will; *σὺ γὰρ κρείττων ἢ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἄρχεσθαι.*' v 35 § 4 Ap. boasts that he 'took the field against Nero,' *τὸν ὠμότατον Τιγελλῖνον ἐπικόψας ἀκούοντα.* VII 4 § 1 by encouraging Vindex and dismaying T., Ap. made *σαθροτέραν τὴν τυραννίδα.* When Nero's star waned, T. deserted him Tac. h. I 17. Plut. Galba 17 § 2; after Nero's death he was forced to give up his command (Plut. ib. 8 § 2 yet his *τάγματα* are mentioned ib. 19 § 1) and the people called aloud in circus and theatre for his blood Tac. ib., Plut. ib. 17 §§ 1—3. Suet. Galba 15 *populo R. deposcente supplicium Haloti et Tigellini, solos ex omnibus Neronis emissariis vel maleficentissimos incolumes praestitit atque . . . pro Tigellino etiam saevitiae populum edicto increpuit.* Galba's favorite Vinius however had received heavy bribes from T., who gave his daughter presents to the

value of 1,600,000 HS. Plut. ib. §§ 1, 2, 4. T. persisted in his revels to the last, Plut. Otho 2, while honest men murmured that he should still see the sun's light *μετὰ τοσούτους καὶ τοιούτους δι' αὐτὸν οὐχ ὁρῶντας*. When Otho's executioner reached him at Sinuessa, he asked leave to shave, and so cut his throat. Tac. h. I 72 *par inde exsultatio consecuta . . . inpetrato Tigellini exitio. Sophonius T. obscuris parentibus, foeda pueritia, inpudica senecta, . . . praemia virtutum, quia velocius erat, vitiis adeptus,* crudelitatem *mox, deinde avaritiam et virilia scelera exercuit, corrupto ad omne facinus Nerone, quaedam ignaro ausus, ac postremo eiusdem desertor ac proditor: unde non alium pertinacius ad poenam flagitavere, diverso adfectu, quibus odium Neronis erat et quibus desiderium. apud Galbam Titi Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis servatam ab eo filiam. haud dubie servaverat,* non clementia, *quippe* tot interfectis, *sed effugium in futurum. eo infensior populus, addita ad vetus Tigellini odium recenti Titi Vinii invidia, concurrere e tota urbe in Palatium ac fora, et ubi plurima volgi licentia, in circum ac theatra effusi seditiosis vocibus strepere, donec T. accepto apud Sinuessanas aquas supremae necessitatis nuntio inter stupra concubinarum et oscula et deformes moras sectis novacula faucibus infamem vitam foedavit etiam exitu sero et inhonesto.*

PONE . . . LUCEBIS = si pones, lucebis. In such cases Cic. never inserts *et* before the apodosis; later writers insert or omit it indifferently. VI 57 *vivat Fidenis,* et *agello cedo paterno:* XVI 29—31. Sen. n. q. II 59 § 3 *contemne mortem,* et *omnia quae ad mortem ducunt contempta sunt.* ep. 109 § 6 *detrahe illi vim propriam* et *ille nihil agit.* Quintil. decl. 9 § 13 *obice mihi amicum,* et *habes maledicendi materiam.* cf. VFl. V 666—7 *da vellera, rector,* | et *medio nos cerne mari.* Iuv. VI 261—4. On the constr. in the text cf. Cic. Phil. II §§ 104, 115 n. p. Sull. § 5 Halm. p. dom. § 37 Manut. Hor. ep. I 16 54 Obbar. Madvig opusc. II 162.

TAEDA LUCEBIS IN ILLA Lucr. III 1017 Munro *verbera carnifices robur pix lammina* taedae. Schol. *quem* [Tig.] *si laeseris, vivus ardebis, quemadmodum in munere Neronis vivi arserunt, de quibus ille iusserat cereos fieri, ut* lucerent *spectatoribus, cum fixa illis essent guttura, ne se curvarent.* A.D. 64 Nero accused the Christians of setting fire to Rome, and exhibited races in his gardens during their martyrdom Tac. XV 44 *pereuntibus addita ludibria, ut ferarum tergis contecti laniatu canum interirent, aut crucibus affixi, aut* flammandi *atque ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni luminis urerentur.* Thence Sulp. Sev. II 29. 'When slain,' cries Tertull. apol. 50, 'we have conquered; . . . though now you call us *sarmenticii* and *semaxii,* because we burn, bound to the stake of an axle cleft in two, amidst a pile of faggots, *sarmentorum.* This is the robe of our victory, our *palmata vestis,* our triumphal chariot.' Burning was the customary punishment of magicians Herald. ad loc. cited by Oehler. cf. on *vivi crematio* Paulus sent. V 23 § 17. 24 § 1. dig. XLVIII 19 8 § 2. 28 pr. and §§ 11, 12. 38 § 1. Hildebr. on Apul. III 9 and X 10. Many of the martyrs, as Polycarp and those of Lyon, so perished. Prudent. perist. 3. Gataker advers. post. c. 44. and the tracts of Chr. Kortholt Kilon. 1689 and Casp. Sagittarius Lips. 1696 on the persecutions. Vulcat. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 4 *primus etiam id supplicii genus invenit, ut stipitem grandem poneret pedum octoginta et centum et a summo usque ad imum damnatos ligaret et ab imo focum adponeret incensisque aliis alios fumo cruciatu timore etiam necaret.* On the *tunica molesta* see VIII 235 n.

156 QUA TAEDA STANTES they are fastened to the place and cannot stir. Schol. *Nero maleficos homines taeda et papyro et cera supervestiebat.* PECTORE

80 P. The schol. reads, with many MSS., *gutture.*

157 ET DEDUCIT i.e. et quae taeda deducit. In Gr. and Lat. the relative is often to be supplied from a preceding clause in a different case. Hom. β 54 δολῃ δ' ᾧ κ' ἐθέλοι καί οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι. ib. 114. Cic. Verr. IV § 9 *mancipium . . . , quo et omnes utimur et non praebetur a populo.* § 64 *de quo et vos audistis . . . et . . . . usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est.* Cf. Halm on Cic. in Vatin. § 24. Madvig opusc. II 177 and on Cic. fin. V § 26 p. 650. SULCUM a number of victims, buried to their middle in the sand, are burnt in a long row. So schol. as an alternative explanation *fossam, in qua stipites figebant, in quibus ardebant.* Cato in Gell. III 14 § 19 of the Carthaginians *homines* defoderunt *in terram dimidiatos ignemque circumposuerunt: ita interfecerunt.* Pollio in Cic. ep. fam. X 32 § 3 B.C. 43 at Gades Balbus defodit *in ludo et vivum combussit*, Fadius, a Roman citizen, who refused to become a gladiator. Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 *circumdati* defossis *corporibus ignes.* DEDUCIT HARENA Verg. g. I 114 *umorem bibula* deducit harena. HARENA so Caligula Suet. 27 *Atellanae poetam ob ambigui ioci versiculum* media amphitheatri harena igni cremavit. Cries of the populace respecting the corpse of Tiberius Suet. 75 *in* amphitheatro *semiustilandum.* Plin. pan. 33 § 3 *nemo e spectatore spectaculum factus miseras voluptates unco et* ignibus *expiavit.* cf. Friedländer II[2] 270.

158 DEDIT VI 134. the technical term cf. δόσις, whence *dose;* the correlative is *accipere;* XIII 186 n. Ov. a. a. III 465 *et* dare *mixta viro tritis* aconita *cicutis.* Quintil. VII 2 §§ 17, 18, 25. IX 2 § 105. EXX. on every page of Celsus, see Matthiae lex. Cels. TRIBUS PATRUIS schol. *generaliter dicit carpens eos qui veneno grassantur;* there is no authority for supposing that Tigellinus is meant. ACONITA 70 n. VI 639. VIII 219 n. X. 25. Verg. g. II 152 Serv. Lucan IV 322. Sen. de ira II 9=8 § 2 *lurida terribiles miscent* aconita *novercae.* Aconite is described by Theophr. h. pl. IX 16 §§ 4, 5. Plin. h. n. XXVII §§ 4—10. The poison was extracted from the root; it might be drunk in wine or mead without being detected; and was compounded so as to kill in 2, 3, 6 months, or one or two years, in the last cases by a gradual wasting of the body (Theophr.). Pl. § 4 aconite the quickest of all poisons: *ortum fabulae narravere e spumis Cerberi canis extrahente ab inferis Hercule ideoque ad Heracleam Ponticam, ubi monstratur is ad inferos aditus, gigni.* It was brought from the harbour Acone in the sinus Mariandynus Theopomp. in Ath. 85 b. Plin. VI § 4. Mart. Cap. § 688. O. Schneider on Nicand. alexiph. 41. It is the first poison treated of by Nicander 12—73 with schol., who prescribes many antidotes, as does Plin., see ind.; none however were known to Theophrast. § 5. Hunters of panthers, boars, wolves and other wild beasts laid baits of meat poisoned with aconite Diosc. IV 77. Xen. de venat. 11 § 2. Plin. VIII § 99. The discovery of aconite was ascribed to Hekate DS. IV 45 § 2. The description of Theophr. does not agree with those of Diosc. IV 77, 78 (who distinguishes two kinds, the second the ac. Napellus Linn.) and Plin. See Salm. Plin. exerc. 881—7. Schneider Theophr. III 805—6 and ind. Sprengel on Diosc. II 606—8. HSt. Tert. pall. 2 ad fin. *eradicato omni* aconito *hostilitatis.* VEHATUR Claudius Suet. 28 gave to his freedman Harpocras the right *lectica per urbem vehendi.*

159 PENSILIBUS PLUMIS 32 n. 64 n. VI 88. X 362. Plin. XXVI § 14 of hammocks invented by Asclepiades *suspendendo lectulos quorum iactatu aut morbos extenuaret aut somnos adliceret.* Mart. XII 17 you wonder, Lentinus, that fever never quits you;

you treat it too well; it lives on truffles, oysters, Falernian wine; 8 *dormit et in* pluma *purpureoque toro.* XIV 146 2. Apul. m. X 34 *lectus . . . .* plumea *congerie tumidus*, which is a paraphrase of the text (cf. schol. *lectica plumis strata* PENS. *in altum structis*). Cic. Verr. V § 27 *lectica octophoro ferebatur, in qua pulvinus erat perlucidus Melitensis rosa fartus.* Sen. ad Marc. 16 § 1 the equestrian statue of Cloelia in the via sacra, a most frequented thoroughfare, *exprobrat iuvenibus nostris pulvinum escendentibus, in ea illos urbe sic ingredi, in qua etiam feminas equo donavimus.* DESPICIAT III 239—241. Sen. ep. 80 § 8 *quos* supra capita hominum *supraque turbam* delicatos lectica suspendit: *omnium istorum personata felicitas est.*

160 CUM VENIET CONTRA III 290. Mart. V 4 4, 5 *hanc tu . . . . | quotiens* venire, *Paulle, videris* contra. XIV 62 2 contra *qui* venit DIGITO COMPESCE LABELLUM the index finger Apul. m. I 8 he, moving to his mouth the finger next the thumb *et in stuporem attonitus, 'tace, tace' inquit et circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis 'parce' inquit 'in feminam divinam, ne quam tibi lingua intemperante noxam contrahas.'* The Egyptian god Horos Harpokrates became the Roman god of silence, and his effigy, in this attitude, was a favorite amulet Plin. XXXIII § 41. O. Jahn in Berichte d. sächs. Ak. 1855 47. Varro l. l. V § 67 *digito significat ut taceas.* Ov. m. IX 692 *quique premit vocem* digitoque silentia suadet. Auson. epist. 25 27 *aut tua Sigalion Aegyptius oscula signet.* Aug. civ. D. XVIII 5 *quoniam fere in omnibus templis, ubi colebantur Isis et Serapis, erat etiam simulacrum, quod* digito labiis impresso admonere videretur ut silentium fieret, *hoc significare idem Varro existimat, ut homines fuisse eos taceretur.* Creuzer Symb. II² 64, 317. Cuper in Poleni thes. II art. 8 who gives many plates. Martian. Cap. §§ 90, 729 Kopp. Heraïskos, a philosopher of mysterious power, was said to have been born, like the Egyptian Oros and Helios (Damaskios in Phot. bibl. cod. 249 p. 343 a 34 and thence Suid. *διαγνώμων*, *Ἡραΐσκος*) *ἐπὶ τοῖς χείλεσιν ἔχων τὸν κατασιγάζοντα δάκτυλον.* cf. Pauly III 1511. Angerona, a Roman goddess of whom very little is known, also, Macr. III 9 § 4 digito *ad os admoto* silentium denuntiat. cf. Plin. III § 65. Creuzer III 714. Pauly I² 1005.

161 ACCUSATOR ERIT QUI VERBUM DIXERIT "HIC EST." H. Vales. 'when the poisoner you speak of shall meet you, be still, for he who shall but say HIC EST, *nefarius scilicet, homicida, is ut accusator eius gravissimas poenas luet.*' No other explanation suits the context. Attack no powerful criminal; do not even point him out as he goes by; for his guilty conscience will straightway suspect that you know its secrets and are about to reveal them. VERBUM a *single* word. II 53 *paucae.* XVI 24 *duo.* Cic. does not express our 'only' in such cases; in Caes. however, Liv., and the silver age we find *unus tantum.* Ter. Andr. 860 verbum *si addideris.* Phorm. 197 *id, si potes,* verbo *expedi.* Hor. ep. I 7 38 *nec* verbo *parcius absens.* S. I 1 121. Plin. ep. II 3 § 4 *ne* verbo *quidem labitur.* III 9 § 37 litteram *non addam.* Cic. fam. II 17 § 6 *ad me* litteram *numquam misit.* Krebs-Allgayer antibarb. *paucus, unus.* Nägelsb. Stilistik 228. The lexx. give exx. of *verbum* used of more words than one. HIC EST Pers. I 28 *at pulchrum est digito monstrari et* dicier, hic est! Mart. V 13 3 *sed toto legor orbe frequens et* dicitur, hic est. I 1 1. Lucian somn. 11 'I will invest you with such insignia, that every one who sees you will nudge his neighbour and point to you with his finger, saying, *οὗτος ἐκεῖνος.*' Iuv. does not libel the reign of terror Suet. Tib. 61 *nemini delatorum fides abrogata. omne*

crimen pro capitali *receptum, etiam* paucorum simpliciumque verborum. Dio LVII 23 §§ 2, 3 Tib. minutely investigated all the hard sayings which the accused were said to have uttered against him, even in private conversation with a single friend. Even under Nerva Mart. X 48 21, 22, 24 offers as special attractions to his guests *accedent sine felle ioci* nec mane timenda | libertas *et nil quod tacuisse velis.* | . . . nec facient quemquam pocula nostra reum. Soldiers in civil costume would sit by a stranger, and revile the emperor, in order to tempt him to do the like Epict. IV 13 § 5. Friedländer I³ 338—342.

162 SECURUS the writer of an Aeneid would make no sore conscience wince. LICET COMMITTAS XI 205 *licet vadas.* Plin. ep. I 12 § 12. Hand III 543—4. So *licebit* Heind. on Hor. s. II 2 59. FEROCEM Verg. XII 19, 20 Latinus to Turnus *o praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse* feroci | *virtute exuperas.* Turnus and Aeneas do not appear in the same field of battle till Aen. X 275 seq. the Aeneid closes with their single combat and the death of Turnus XII 676—952. 163 COMMITTAS match, pit e. g. a pair of gladiators against one another VI 436 committit *vates et comparat.* Lucan I 97 Cort. *exiguum dominos* commisit *asylum.* Mart. VII 24 1—2 *cum Iuvenale meo quae me* committere *temptas,* | *quid non audebis, perfida lingua, loqui?* VIII 43 cited on 72. Torrent. and Cas. on Suet. Aug. 89. cf. *συγκρούω. συμβάλλω.* Hom. A 8 *ἐριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι.* The poet is said to do what he describes Hor. s. I 10 36 *turgidus Alpinus* iugulat *dum Memnona.* Thuc. I 5 § 2 *οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν . . . ἐρωτῶντες.* Tert. ad nat. I 10 (I 329 Oehler) of Homer *de illis* [*deis*] favore *diversis gladiatoria quodammodo paria composuit* [al. commisit], *Venerem sauciat sagitta humana.* Thom. mag. ΓΕΝΝΑ Hemst. *γεννᾷ ὁ Πλάτων τὸν οὐρανόν, ἀντὶ τοῦ γεννητὸν λέγει.*

NULLI GRAVIS EST Ov. tr. II 411—2 nec nocet auctori, *mollem qui fecit* Achillem, | *infregisse suis fortia facta modis.* Statius might write an Achilleis and be laureate of Domitian. cf. Io. Sarisb. polycr. pr. So Trebatius advised Horace s. II 1 10—12 to abandon satire and sing the glories of Augustus; 21—3 *quanto rectius hoc quam tristi laedere versu* | *Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumve nepotem,* | cum sibi quisque timet, *quamquam est intactus,* et odit.

PERCUSSUS ACHILLES as foretold by Hektor Hom. X 359 seq. The death of Achilles was a common theme for recitation Epictet. cited on VII 84.

164 MULTUM QUAESITUS HYLAS URNAMQUE SECUTUS Verg. g. III 6 *cui non dictus Hylas puer?* The armour-bearer of Herakles, young Hylas, when he left the Argo to draw water, was drawn down by the nymphs of the river Askanios, and sought in vain by Herakles, who threatened to devastate Mysia, if the people did not discover the boy, alive or dead. Theokr. id. 13 58 *τρὶς μὲν Τλαν ἄυσεν, ὅσον βαθὺς ἤρυγε λαιμός.* Verg. ecl. 6 43—4 *his adiungit Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum* | clamassent, *ut litus 'Hyla, Hyla' omne sonaret.* VFl. III 596-7 *rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat* | *avia: responsant silvae et vaga certat imago.* IV 18—19 *Hylan resonantia semper* | *ora.* Stat. s. I 2 199 *quantum non clamatus Hylas.* Hence the proverbs *Τλαν κρανγάζειν* of those who cry aloud to no purpose (Zenob. VI 21). *ζητεῖς τὸν οὐ παρόντα* (Apostol. VIII 34). At Prusa a yearly festival commemorated the legend Strabo 564; crowds roamed through woods and mountains calling Hylas, 'as if they had gone in search of him.' Nicander in Antonin. Liber. 26 'the natives still offer sacrifices to Hylas at the fountain, and thrice the priest calls him by

name, and thrice echo answers.' Solin. 42. Schol. Apollon. I 1354. Serv. Verg. ecl. VI 43. Welcker kl. Schr. I 12—14. Apollon. I 131—2, 1207—72. 1324—5. 1348—57. Theokr. idyl. 13. Prop. I 20. VFl. I 110. III 486, 537—740. IV 18—53. Stat. s. I 5 22. Mart. V 48 5. Orph. Argon. 221 seq. Dionys. perieg. 805. Klausen Aen. 105—6, 119—121. Meineke on Euphor. p. 177. On pictures of the rape of Hylas see B. Rochette peint. de Pomp. t. 15. Petron. 83. Auson. epigr. 95: on coins Rasche. Similar legends of the *ἀφανισμὸς* of beautiful youths in Welcker l. c. 10 seq. e. g. Bormos (who also was *νυμφόληπτος*), Skephros. An Argonautica, says Iuv., may be written with impunity, cf. 7, 8, 10. Mart. X 4 cited on 52. URNAM Stat. s. III 4 42—3 *te caerula Nais | mallet et apprensa traxisset fortius* urna. VFl. I 219. Apollon. I 1207, 1234. SECUTUS X 58. cf. Theokr. 13 49, 50 *κατήρατε δ' ἐς μέλαν ὕδωρ | ἄθροος.* 165 ENSE Hor. S. II 1 39—42 after speaking of Lucilius *sed hic stilus haud petet ultro | quemquam animantem et me veluti custodiet* ensis | vagina tectus: *quem cur* destringere *coner | tutus ab infestis latronibus?* Caligula Suet. 53 *peroraturus* stricturum *se lucubrationis suae* telum *minabatur.* Menand. monost. *ξίφος τιτρώσκει σῶμα, τὸν δὲ νοῦν λόγος.* Wetst. on Hebr. 4 12. In L.'s definition of virtue in Lact. VI 5 one item is *hostem esse atque inimicum hominum morumque malorum.* Hor. S. I 10 3—4 *sale multo | urbem defricuit.* STRICTO Quintil. VIII pr. § 15 *eloqui enim hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes perferre; sine quo supervacua sunt priora* [*inventio et dispositio*] *et similia* gladio condito atque intra vaginam *suam haerenti.* Thought (*λόγος ἐνδιάθετος*) and feeling are the sheathed, speech (*λόγος προφορικός*) the drawn, sword.

LUCILIUS 20 n. 153—4 n. Mart. XI 95 7 *audemus saturas:* Lucilius *esse laboras.* C. Lucilius, B.C. 148—103, of an equestrian family of Suessa, belonged to the circle of the younger Scipio, as did Sp. Mummius, brother of the conqueror of Corinth, who, Cic. Att. VI 4, wrote humorous poetical epistles to his friends from Corinth. The satires of L., whereof more than 800 fragments remain, were satires indeed, a medley of politics, manners, literature, grammar, chiefly in hexameters, partly in iambics and trochaics; his main function was to scourge the corruption of the times, in which *saevior armis luxuria incubuit victumque ulciscitur orbem.* See Hor. S. I 4 6—12, 57. 10 1—5, 20—24, 48—71. II 1 17, 29—34, 62—75. In the time of Tacitus, dial. 23, some preferred L. to Horace. See Mommsen's hist. bk. IV c. 13. the literary histories of Teuffel § 122, Bernhardy, Bähr. W. Y. Sellar, Roman poets of the republic 159—177. Lachmann's recension, promised by Haupt, has not appeared; L. Müller in his ed. will probably incorporate Lachmann's notes. ARDENS Trebonius in Cic. fam. XII 16 § 3 *qui magis hoc* Lucilio *licuerit assumere* libertatis *quam nobis? cum, etiamsi odio pari fuerit in eos, quos laesit, tamen certe non magis dignos habuerit, in quos* tanta libertate verborum incurreret. Plin. pr. § 7 *L. qui primus condidit* stili nasum. Quintil. X 1 §§ 93—4 truly says *satura quidem tota nostra est, in qua primus insignem laudem adeptus Lucilius quosdam ita deditos sibi adhuc habet amatores, ut eum non eiusdem modo operis auctoribus sed omnibus poetis praeferre non dubitent. ego quantum ab illis, tantum ab Horatio dissentio, qui Lucilium* fluere lutulentum *et* esse aliquid quod tollere possis, *putat. Nam eruditio in eo mira et* libertas *atque inde* acerbitas *et* abundantia salis. Macr. III 16 § 17 *L. acer et violentus poeta.*

166 INFREMUIT properly of the grunt, growl or roar of an enraged animal, a boar Verg. x 711; a lion Sil. xi 245. Of men also VFl. i 706—7 *Minoia frustra* | infremuit *manus*. A poetic and not common word, chiefly, if not always, used in the perf. RUBET Hor. s. i 4 33—5 after describing the avaritious, ambitious, voluptuous *omnes hi metuunt versus, odere poetas.* | '*fenum habet in cornu, longe fuge: dummodo risum* | *excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico.*' Plut. de rat. aud. 16 p. 46 d of the effect of a just rebuke ἀκούειν ... ἰδρῶτος καὶ πλίγγου μεστόν, αἰσχύνῃ φλεγόμενον τὴν ψυχήν. On the terrors of conscience see xiii 192—239. Cic. de leg. ii §§ 43, 44. R. Schneider Christl. Klänge aus d. gr. u. röm. Klassikern, Gotha 1865, 13—16. FRIGIDA MENS EST ['Lucr. iii 299 *ventosa magis cervorum* frigida mens est; a passage which seems likely to have been a locus classicus on the physical effects of anger, fear etc.; 298 being imitated by Verg. Aen. iv 532, and 303 by Pers. i 116.' J. C.] **167** SUDANT xiii 220 *quod praecipuis mentem* sudoribus *urguet.*

168 INDE IRAE ET LACRIMAE from the proverbial words of Ter. Andr. 126 hinc *illae* lacrumae. Cic. p. Cael. § 61. Hor. ep. i 19 41. TECUM VOLUTA HAEC ANIMO Plaut. mil. 195—6 *set quid est, Palaestrio,* | *quod* volutas *tute* tecum in corde? Aen. iv 533 secum*que ita* corde volutat. vi 157—8 *caecosque* volutat | *eventus* animo secum. 185 haec *ipse suo tristi* cum corde volutat. **169** ANIMO Rigalt, John Taylor, K. F. Hermann, Jahn read *anime;* and so Keil in Priscian's citation xviii § 70. P has *animante tuba.* The passages of Verg. plead for *animo.* With *anime* cf. the frequent addresses of Homer's heroes to their μεγαλήτορα θυμόν. Pind. Ol. ii 89 ἄγε θυμέ. Nem. iii 26. Sen. Med. 903, 932, 948, 984, 996 anime. Gallio in Quintil. ix 2 § 91 *dura,* anime, *dura.* ANTE TUBAS xiv 243. xv 52. Aen. xi 424 *cur* ante tubam *tremor occupat artus?* Sil. ix 50—2 *nonne vides...* | *quamque fluant arma* ante tubas? Stat. T. vi 147 ante tubas ferrumque, whence Claud. in Rufin. i 333 *sic* ante tubas ferrumque *precatus.* laud. Stil. i 192 ante tubam. Serv. Aen. xi 474; it was the special business of the *tubicen* to sound the charge or retreat Marquardt iii (2) 425. The metaphor is kept up from 165 *ensis.* cf. iii 322 *adiutor... caligatus.* GALEATUM when in sight of the enemy viii 238. Hirt. b. Afr. 12 § 3 *iamque cum procul hostis conspici posset, milites in campo iubet* galeari *et ad eam pugnam parari.* Caes. b. G. ii 21 § 5 *temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut* ... ad galeas induendas ... *tempus defuerit.* In a plate Tafel ii no. 6 in Marquardt iii 2 from Bartoli col. Trai. 4 a soldier on the march carries his helmet on the left breast, hanging from the neck by a strap. DUELLI antique form. cf. iv 29. x 138 *induperator.* xv 157 *defendier.* Hor. also and (once) Ov. use this form, which shews the derivation from *duo;* so *duis, duellicus* (Lucr. ii 662 Munro), *duonus,* and always *perduellis, perduellio.* See Cic. or. § 153. Quintil. i 4 § 15. Corssen über Aussprache u. s. w. 1^2 124—5. Forc. *bellum* pr. **170—1** So Cic. ad Att. xii 12 § 2 found it safer to choose deceased interlocutors even in his dialogues *ad antiquos igitur.* ἀνεμέσητον γάρ.

171 FLAMINIA 61 n. Mart. xi 13 an epitaph for Paris, vi 28 (cf. Stat. s. ii 1 176) for Glaucias, both buried on this road. Or. inscr. 4836 *tu qui via Flaminia transis, resta ac relege.* 4870. Its monuments begin with that of C. Poblicius Bibulus near the porta Ratumena at the foot of the

Capitol corp. inscr. Lat. I n. 635; here also was that of the ancient Claudii Suet. Tib. 1, and the richly decorated tomb of the Nasonii. The Mausoleum Augusti lay between this road and the Tiber Suet. Aug. 100, where were many other monuments Becker I 609. Marquardt V (1) 363.

TEGITUR CINIS VIII 146—7 *praeter maiorum* cineres *atque ossa volucri | carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus.* Tombs lined the great roads for miles, esp. the Appian, where is the famous tomb of the Scipios Cic. Tusc. I § 13. p. Mil. § 18. Marquardt V (1) 364; cf. the street of tombs at Pompeii. Prop. V = IV 7 3 *murmur ad extremae nuper humata viae.* Artemid. I 78 to sleep on tombs or on a road was to the sick a prognostic of death. Originally the Romans buried their dead in their own houses (Serv. Aen. V 64. VI 152. Isidor. XV 11 § 1) and within the city (Serv. XI 206. Dionys. III 1). The XII tables ordained Cic. de leg. II § 58 *hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito;* so a lex Duilia Serv. XI 206. The Vestal virgins were excepted from this law Serv. ib.; the Valerii, Fabricii and others were dispensed from it, but did not in later times exercise the privilege Cic. l. c. Plut. qu. Rom. 79. Dionys. V 48. Certain eminent citizens, by virtue of a special lex, were buried in the campus Martius, e. g. Sulla, Iulia wife of Pompeius, Hirtius and Pansa, Agrippa cf. Dio XLIV 7 § 1. By a rescript of Hadrian, dig. XLVII 12 3 § 5, both those who buried the dead in a city, and the magistrate who allowed it, were fined 40 aurei; the tomb was forfeited and the ashes were removed. Antoninus Pius, Capitolin. 12, renewed the prohibition. Diocletian and Maximian give one reason for it cod. Iust. III 44 12 *ne sanctum municipiorum ius polluatur;* so Paullus sent. I 21 § 2 *ne funestentur sacra civitatis;* other motives were, Isid. l. c., the fear of infection; and of a conflagration Cic. l. c. Pauly III 546. V 1800. VI 1060. Marquardt V (1) 362—3. The Etruscan tombs are all without the towns. At Athens those who were honoured with a public funeral were buried in the suburb Kerameikos. Servius in Cic. ad fam. IV 12 § 3 *ab Atheniensibus locum sepulturae intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant.* See Xen. Hellen. III 2 §§ 14, 15. Thuc. V 11 § 1. K. F. Hermann Privatalterth. § 40 16—18. Petit. leg. Att. VI 8. The Hebrews also, like the orientals to this day, buried the dead without the city Gen. 35 19 Rachel's grave. Wetst. on Lu. 7 12 the widow's son at Nain. Winer Realwörterb. *Gräber.* Only kings and prophets were buried in cities.

LATINA V 55 n. monumenta Latinae. Prud. c. Symm. I 402—5 *ecce deos Manes cur infitiaris haberi? | ipsa patrum monumenta probant, dis Manibus illic | marmora secta lego, quacumque* Latina *vetustos | custodit cineres densisque Salaria bustis.* Here Domitian was buried Suet. 17. see inscriptions in Orelli 4353. Pitiscus *sepulchrum* p. 759 b. Many *columbaria* have been excavated in the great cemetery enclosed between the v. L., the v. Appia and the Aurelian wall Marquardt V (1) 364—5.

III

At his departure for Cumae (1—20) Umbricius relates to Iuv. the causes which have driven him from Rome. There is no room for honest men, where they only thrive who will make black white and embrace the meanest employment for gain (21—40); he who cannot lie, who will not play the game of parricides, adulterers, oppressors, is a useless cripple. To win the patronage of the great, you must be master of their guilty secrets (41—57). Greeks and Syrians, Jacks of all trades, blown to Rome by the same wind as figs and damsons, oust the native of the Aventine; for they can act any part, taking their cue from their lord's changing moods; they corrupt his wife, his daughter, his very grandmother. Under the name of stoics they betray their pupils; by a few drops of the poison of calumny they supplant the oldest and most faithful clients (58—125).

Nor do foreigners alone thwart the poor client; praetors themselves, in all their state, attend the levées of rich *orbae:* men of gentle blood escort wealthy freedmen (126—136). Scipio Nasica, 'the best of Romans,' Numa or Metellus, would not be believed on their oaths, unless rich; the very gods are thought to expect perjury from the poor man (136—146). His shabby dress makes him a butt; he is ejected from the '14 rows' of the theatre, to make room for a crier's foppish son or gladiator's (147—159). He can never hope to marry an heiress or receive a legacy (160—164). Rent and provisions are high in Rome, and the style of living ambitious; in the country an aedile may appear in public in his tunic, in town the client must wear the costly toga and bribe his patron's insolent slaves (165—189). In Rome there is constant risk of fires or falling houses; if the poor man's garret burns, he must beg, and beg in vain; the rich man receives more than he had lost. You may buy a country house and garden for less than one year's rent of a smoky room in Rome (190—231). The noise of the crowded streets makes sleep a rich man's luxury (232—238).

The rich man is borne through the streets in a litter, where he may read or sleep at ease; the poor is hustled by crowds, bumped by logs of timber, trampled on by a soldier's hob-nailed boots. A client, returning home with his slave bearing his dinner in a chafing dish, is crushed to death under a wagon-load of marble. His household is making ready to receive him; but he the while cowers on the shores of Styx, and has not wherewithal to pay Charon's fee (239—267).

Danger of a broken head, from sherds thrown from the windows of the upper stories (268—277). Danger from 'Mohocks' who prowl in search of adventures, and after leaving you scarce a tooth in your mouth, as injured innocents would fain take the law of you (278—301). Danger from burglars and banditti; happy the days when one prison sufficed for Rome's needs (302—314).

Umbricius could say more, but time presses. He begs Iuv., whenever he visits his native Aquinum, to send word to Cumae; and promises to support his attempts to reform the age (315—322).

See for similar descriptions of Rome Plin. ep. I 9. Mart. III 4, 38. Lucian Nigrin. Ammian. XIV 6 § 12 seq. Cf. Boileau sat. I. VI.

1—20 Though troubled by my old friend's departure, yet I commend his design of settling at Cumae and giving one denizen to the Sibyl. 'Tis the gate to Baiae, a pleasant shore for sweet retirement; for me, I prefer even Prochyta to the Subura. For what waste have eyes ever seen so dreary, that you would not think it worse to shudder at fires, the ceaseless downfals of houses and the thousand perils of the heartless city,—to say nothing of poets reciting under an August sun? But while his whole household was being packed in one coach, Umbricius halted at the ancient arches of the dripping Capenian gate. Here where once Numa made assignations by night with his goddess mistress, where now the grove and shrine of the sacred spring are let to Jews, whose whole furniture is a basket and a truss of hay,—for every tree must by law pay rent to the state, and the wood after the expulsion of its Muses begs [is a beggars' haunt]—we stepped down into Egeria's vale and grottoes—how all unlike the true! How far more manifest were the divinity of the stream, if grass edged its waves with green and no marble profaned the native tufa!

1 DIGRESSU Aen. III 482 digressu *maesta supremo.* Prop. I 15 9 *Ithaci* digressu *mota.* CONFUSUS Plin. paneg. 86 § 3 Schwarz *quam ego audio* confusionem *tuam fuisse, cum* digredientem *prosequereris.* VM. III 1 ext. § 1 *cum adhuc puer ad Periclen avunculum suum venisset* [*Alcibiades*] *eumque secreto* tristem *sedentem vidisset, interrogavit quid ita tantam in vultu* confusionem *gereret.* Tac. h. III 38. Stat. s. II pr. *ne quis asperiore lima examinet carmen et a* confuso *scriptum et dolenti datum.* Sulp. Sev. ep. 3 ad fin. *tam erat sancta de illius gloria exsultatio, quam pia de morte* confusio. cf. dial. 3 § 1. See Gesner. VETERIS AMICI I 132 n. Aen. III 82. Hor. s. II 6 81 veterem vetus *hospes* amicum. Mart. VIII 18 3.

2 LAUDO—QUOD Madvig § 357 a. Zumpt

§ 629. VACUIS x 102 epithet of Ulubrae. Verg. g. II 225 of Acerrae. Hor. ep. I 7 45 of Tibur. II 2 81 of Athens. cf. Iuv. x 100 n. Lucan VII 398—9 *crimen civile videmus* | tot vacuas urbes. 387—410. Pollio in Cic. ep. fam. x 33 § 1 written B.C. 43 (also Sall. Iug. 5 § 2) *vastitatem Italiae.* Cic. ad Att. I 19 § 4 *Italiae solitudinem.* Sen. contr. x 33 § 18 p. 233 *non curatis quod* solitudines *suas isti beati ingenuorum ergastulis excolunt.* Dio XXXVIII 1 § 3 speaking of the effect of Caesar's agrarian law B.C. 59 *τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς Ἰταλίας ἠρημωμένα αὖθις συνῳκίζετο.* XLIII 25 § 2 *δεινὴ ὀλιγανθρωπία* (B.C. 46). The civil wars and proscriptions, the repugnance against marriage, the employment of slaves in agriculture (IV 27 n.), the purchases by speculators of the lands of the military settlers, the vast parks of the wealthy (XIV 159 n.), had emptied Italy of its yeomen and free labourers. The depopulation of the country districts, consequent on the employment of slave labour and the disinclination to marriage among the free poor, first suggested the agitation of Ti. Gracchus Plut. 8 §§ 2, 5. A.D. 60 Nero sent veteran colonists to Tarentum and Antium Tac. XIV 27 *non tamen* infrequentiae locorum *subvenere, dilapsis pluribus in provincias in quibus stipendia expleverant; neque coniugiis suscipiendis neque alendis liberis sueti orbas sine posteris domos relinquebant;* formerly entire legions with all their ties of sympathy formed one compact commonwealth; these settlers, *sine adfectibus mutuis* brought together at random, were *numerus magis quam colonia.* Domitian's attempt, Suet. 7, to encourage the cultivation of corn (VIII 117—8 n.) by an order for the destruction of vineyards in the provinces and a prohibition of fallow land in Italy, was not persisted in; nor did it touch the root of the evil. Cf. Höck röm. Gesch. I (1) 28—30. (2) 124—131.

CUMIS Stat. s. IV 3 65 quieta *Cyme.* The oldest Greek colony in Italy (Strab. 243. Colum. x 130 veteres *cesposo litore* Cumae) founded by Chalkidians from Euboea and by Aeolians from Kyme (Vell. I 4 § 1) on the Campanian coast about 6 miles N. of cape Misenum. It was a powerful city in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., but in the 5th it suffered from the attacks of the Etruscans and Samnites. B.C. 428 (Diod. XII 76 § 5) or 420 (Liv. IV 44 § 12) the Campanians took it by storm and sold the citizens for slaves. Although Cumae received a colony of veterans from Augustus, it never recovered its former importance. Vell. § 2 *vires autem veteres . . . hodieque magnitudo ostendit moenium.* The ancient authorities are given at length by Cluver. Ital. ant. IV c. 2; see too E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr. Heyne exc. 3 on Aen. VI.

3 DESTINET used with the inf. by Caes., Nep., Livy, etc. See Mühlmann.

CIVEM DONARE XIV 70 *gratum est quod patriae* civem *populoque* dedisti.

CIVEM Plaut. Pers. IV 3 5, 6 *Atticam hodie civitatem* | *maximam maiorem feci atque auxi* civi *femina.*

SIBYLLAE VIII 126 n. Aen. VI 2—155 with Heyne exc. 5. Ov. m. XIV 104—155. e.g. 104 *litora* Cumarum *vivacisque antra* Sibyllae. Petron. 48 Sibyllam *quidem* Cumis *ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent Σίβυλλα, τί θέλεις; respondebat illa ἀποθανεῖν θέλω.* Mart. XIV 114 *hanc tibi* Cumano *rubicundam pulvere testam* | municipem *misit casta* Sibylla suam. Stat. s. IV 3 24—6 *gaudens* Euboicae *domum* Sibyllae | *Gauranosque sinus et aestuantes* | *septem montibus admovere* Baias. 114—8 *sed quam fine viae recentis imo,* | *qua monstrat veteres Apollo* Cumas, | *album crinibus infulisque cerno!* | *visu fallimur? an sacris ab antris* | *profert* Chalcidicas Sibylla *laurus?* The Cumaean Sibyl was mentioned by Naevius in his Punic war (Varr. in Lact. I 6). Fabricius—

Harles bk. I c. 29—33. Preller röm. Myth. 20, 130, 266—7, 271—7, 473, 476. Klausen Aeneas I 203—312, 549—555. Marquardt IV 44, 49—61, 294—344. The Sibyl herself, her verses, cave, etc. are called *Cumaea* or *Cumana, Euboica.* Her name is given (1) as Demo (Paus. X 12 § 8, who says that the Cumaeans had none of her oracles, but exhibited a stone waterpot in the temple of Apollo, said to contain her bones); (2) Phemonoe (Serv. Aen. III 445); (3) Deiphobe (Aen. VI 36); (4) Amalthea; (5) Demophile; (6) Herophile (Varr. in Lact. I 6 a *locus classicus.* Suid. Ἡροφίλα. Σίβυλλα). A Sibyl always appears in relation to Apollo, as his priestess, wife, mistress, sister, daughter: generally she is a virgin, haunting some solitary cave near a spring or lake, and inspired by exhalations from the earth. The Sibylline books, consulted in every danger, had great influence upon the religion of Rome, the remedies prescribed being generally some new Greek rites. It is significant that the purchase of these books is ascribed to a Tarquin Schwegler I 773. Iustin M. cohort. 37 saw at Cumae a great basilica, hewn out of the rock, with three baths in which the Sibyl bathed, and then retired into an inner shrine, also hewn, like the baths, out of the rock, where, sitting on a lofty tribunal and seat, she gave her oracles.

4 IANUA Cic. p. Mur. § 33 *cum . . . eam . . urbem* [Cyzicum] *sibi Mithridates* Asiae ianuam *fore putasset, qua effracta et revulsa tota pateret provincia.*

BAIARUM XI 49 n. Hor. ep. I 1 83 Obbar *nullus in orbe sinus* Baiis *praelucet* amoenis. Stat. s. III 5 96—8 *sive vaporiferas,* blandissima litora, Baias, | *enthea fatidicae seu visere* tecta Sibyllae | *dulce sit.* IV 7 18—9 *portu retinent* amoeno | *desides* Baiae. V 3 168—170. Plin. ep. IX 7 § 2 of his two villas on the lacus Larius *altera inposita saxis* more Baiano *lacum prospicit, altera aeque* more Baiano *lacum tangit.* Mart. IV 25 1 *aemula* Baianis *Altini* litora *villis.* According to Iustin M. cohort. 37 Cumae was distant 6 miles from Baiae.

LITUS AMOENI SECESSUS epexegetic gen. like *vox voluptatis, urbes coloniarum* Cic. Phil. II § 78 n.

AMOENI Vell. I 4 § 2 speaks of the *amoenitas* of Cumae. Symm. laudes in Valentin. sen. I 9 *amoena litorum.*

AMOENI SECESSUS. The wealthy Romans of the imperial times had their season for sea-side or country retirement, in which they sought leisure, rest, health, opportunity for study or pleasure. Especially the bay of Naples, from Misenum to Surrentum, was lined with palaces and villas Friedländer II² 52—60. Suet. Aug. 72 *ex* secessibus *praecipue frequentavit maritima insulasque Campaniae, aut proxima urbi oppida, Lanuvium Praeneste Tibur.* Donat. vit. Verg. 6 § 24 secessu *Campaniae Siciliaeque plurimum uteretur.* Tac. dial. 13 *securum et quietum Vergilii* secessum. Suet. Cal. 45 *circum et theatra et* amoenos secessus. Mart. X 104 13, 14 *iucundos mihi nec laboriosos* | secessus. Vopisc. Florian. 6 *abice* Baianos *Puteolanosque* secessus. Capitol. Anton. phil. 21 *in* secessu *Praenestino.* Dig. XVII 1 § 16. Plin. ep. I 3 a charming picture of a country life at Comum § 3 *quin tu . . . ipse te in alto isto pinguique* secessu *studiis adseris?* cf. 9. II 17 esp. § 29. V 6. 18. VI 14. 31 §§ 2, 15. IX 7. 10 § 2. 36. 40. See the lexicons and ind. Suet. *secedo, secessus.*

5 PROCHYTAM *Procida,* a small island off the Campanian coast, between Cape Misenum, from which it is less than three miles distant, and the isle Aenaria, *Ischia.* Stat. s. II 2 76 *Pr. aspera.* It is now populous and fertile. Cluver. Ital. ant. IV 4. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr.

SUBURAE XI 51 n. Mart. XII 18 1, 2 *dum tu forsitan inquietus erras* | *clamosa,* Iuvenalis, *in* Subura.

6 SOLUM epithet Prop. I 2 11 of *antris*. 18 4 of *saxa*. III = II 19 7 of *montes*. See the lexicons. INCENDIA LAPSUS TECTORUM Prop. III = II 27 9 *domibus* flammam *domibusque* ruinam. Lucan. I 488—490. Fabianus Papirius in M. Sen. contr. II 9 § 11 p. 121 l. 11 *sedes ipsae quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc* periculo, *non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus* ignem *praesidium, nec ex* ruinis *ullam in partem effugium sit.* § 12 l. 18 *ut anxii interdiu et nocte* ruinam ignem*que metuant.* Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 2 *vos domus formosa, tamquam nec* ardere *nec* ruere *possit,* [*obstupefacit*]. Crassus, Plut. 2 § 5, bought more than 500 builders and masons, seeing τὰς συγγενεῖς καὶ συνοίκους τῆς Ῥώμης κήρας ἐμπρησμοὺς καὶ συνιζήσεις διὰ βάρος καὶ πλῆθος οἰκοδομημάτων. He also bought up at a cheap rate the houses that took fire and those adjoining. Strab. 235 building at Rome was incessant, because of the incessant fires and downfal of houses.

INCENDIA 197—222. XIV 305—9. Sen. ep. 91 § 13 *Timagenes felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat Romae sibi* incendia *ob hoc unum dolori esse, quod sciret meliora surrectura quam* arsissent. So Mart. V 7 compares Rome to the phoenix. Plin. XXXVI § 110 *profecto* incendia *puniunt luxum, nec tamen effici potest ut mores aliquid ipso homine mortalius esse intellegant.* XXXV § 3 *nec cessat luxuria id agere ut quam plurimum* incendiis *perdat.* Superstition endeavoured to avert the danger by inscribing the house with barbarous spells Plin. XXVIII § 20 *etiam parietes* incendiorum deprecationibus *conscribuntur.* Orell. inscr. 1384. Paulus p. 18 M. More availing precautions were (1) the legal restrictions on the height of the houses, and (2) the walls which enclosed open spaces round temples Tac. XV 38. The many storeys of the houses, of which the upper, *tabulata, contignationes*, were of wood, the narrowness of the streets, the wooden outhouses, all increased the risks of fire. Under Tiberius there were two great conflagrations A.D. 27 and 37. Only 4 of the 14 quarters of the city escaped Nero's fire A.D. 64. Under Titus a fire continued its ravages for 3 days and nights. A.D. 191 and A.D. 238 great part of the city was consumed. Frontin. de aquis I 18 *et colles sensim propter* frequentiam incendiorum *excreverunt rudere.* Gell. XV 1 §§ 2, 3 the friends of a rhetorician, Antonius Iulianus, were escorting him home, when, as they mounted the Cispian hill, they espied *insulam quandam occupatam igni multis arduisque* tabulatis *editam et propinqua iam omnia flagrare vasto incendio. Tum quispiam ibi ex comitibus Iuliani 'magni' inquit 'reditus urbanorum praediorum* [cf. on the high rents Iuv. 223—5], *sed pericula sunt longe maxima. siquid autem possit remedii fore, ut ne tam adsidue domus Romae arderent, venum hercle dedissem res rusticas et urbicas emissem.'* Marquardt V (1) 227. 229. Friedländer I³ 29—32. Imhoff Domitian 83 seq. Lips. on Tac. XV 43.

LAPSUS 190—196. Owing to the dearness of land and cost of lodging, 225, in Rome, speculators carried their buildings to a great height, and employed very frail materials, in order to obtain a quick return for their money; earthquakes and inundations often undermined even more solidly built houses Hor. c. I 2 13—20. Sen. tranq. an. 11 § 7 *saepe a latere* ruentis aedificii *fragor sonuit.* const. sap. 12 § 2. A.D. 15, Tac. a. I 76 *relabentem* [Tiberim] *secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages.* A.D. 69, h. I 86 *corrupta stagnantibus aquis insularum fundamenta, dein remeante flumine dilapsa.* cf. Suet. Oth. 8. More in Friedländer I³ 29—33.

8 AC MILLE PERICULA i. e. and, generally, the thousand dangers, as ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. Heind.

on Hor. s. II 7 36. Iustin. XXIX 3 § 7 *Poeni et Hannibal.* cf. XXX 3 § 2. St. Mark I 5. 3 8. 16 7. Dav. on Cic. Tusc. IV § 9. Gron. and Drak. on Liv. III 25 § 4. SAEVAE I 30 *iniquae.*

9 ET AUGUSTO RECITANTES MENSE POETAS cf. the climax in VIII 221, where Nero's *Troica* ranks as his deadliest sin.

AUGUSTO in the hot pestilential season Hor. ep. I 7 1—18. 11 19. cf. Iuv. II 70 *Iulius ardet;* but also in holiday time when the courts were closed; for which reason Pliny ep. VIII 21 § 2 chose July. Seneca is scoffing at Claudius' love of sitting in judgement, when he makes him say de morte Cl. 7 § 4 *ego eram, qui tibi ante templum tuum ius dicebam totis diebus mense Iulio et Augusto.* A less oppressive month was probably oftener chosen Plin. ep. I 13 § 1 *magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit. toto mense Aprili nullus fere dies quo non recitaret aliquis.*

RECITANTES 41n. I 2n. 3n. 4n. 12n. 17n. VII 36—47n. 81—86n. XI 179—182n. Greek tradition spoke of Herodotus as reading his history at the Olympic games, and also at Athens, Corinth and Thebes (Lucian, Marcellin. vit. Thuc., Plut., DChr. ap. Bähr in Pauly III 1244—5). The epic poet Antimachus was said, Cic. Brut. § 191, when reciting his Thebaïs, to have read on undisturbed, though deserted by all the auditory but Plato; *Plato enim mihi unus instar omnium.* Plin. ep. IV 5 § 1 *Aeschinen aiunt petentibus Rhodiis legisse orationem suam, deinde Demosthenis, summis utramque clamoribus.* Antiphanes also, Ath. 555 a, read one of his comedies to Alexander. When Ptolemy had chosen six judges in a poetic contest, and wanted a seventh, Vitruv. VII pr. §§ 5—7, he was told there was one Aristophanes, who read daily with great diligence all the books in order. The poems were recited, and the other judges awarded the first and second prizes to those which had been best received; Aristophanes awarded the first prize to the least popular of all; *cum autem rex et universi vehementer indignarentur, surrexit et rogando impetravit ut paterentur se dicere itaque silentio facto docuit unum ex his eum esse poetam, ceteros aliena recitavisse, oportere autem iudicantes non furta sed scripta probare. admirante populo et rege dubitante, fretus memoria e certis armariis infinita volumina eduxit et ea cum recitatis conferendo coegit ipsos furatos de se confiteri.* So the plagiarists were tried for theft and condemned, Aristophanes was rewarded and appointed librarian. The rhapsodists' recitations of Homer from memory and the declamations of the sophists are not to be confounded with public readings; though the latter especially have much in common with them as regards the place of delivery, the nature of the audience, the demeanour of author and hearers. In the earliest recitations at Rome the books read were those of deceased classics. Crates Mallotes, sent to Rome by king Attalus between the 2nd and 3rd Punic wars, Suet. gr. 2 *plurimas acroasis subinde fecit assidueque disseruit, ac nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum. hactenus tamen imitati, ut carmina parum adhuc divulgata vel defunctorum amicorum vel si quorum aliorum probassent, diligentius retractarent ac legendo commentandoque etiam ceteris nota facerent;* so C. Octavius Lampadio commented on the 'Punic war' of Naevius; Q. Vargunteius on the 'annals' of Ennius, *quos certis diebus in magna frequentia pronuntiabat;* so Laelius Archelaus and Vettius Philocomus on the satires of Lucilius. Plin. ep. V 3 § 7 did not know whether Attius and Ennius recited their poems. The first Roman author who recited his own works before an audience brought together for the purpose was Pollio; after B.C. 39, the year of his triumph, for before that time he was engrossed with military service. Sen. exc. contr. IV pr. § 2 p. 375 *Pollio Asinius numquam*

admissa multitudine declamavit, nec illi ambitio in studiis defuit: primus enim omnium Romanorum advocatis hominibus scripta sua recitavit. Labienus said of him *illas triumphalis senex ἀκροάσεις suas numquam populo commisit.* Many causes stimulated literary activity at this time; the general peace, the imperial policy, the crowds of learned Greeks in Rome, the education of the wealthy Romans at Athens, Rhodes etc., the foundation of libraries, the study of the best Greek and Roman poets in the schools (VII 227 n.). Ambition, expelled from the stage of politics, took refuge in letters. The learning and literary skill of the known world were attracted to Rome, where alone they could hope for adequate recognition. Meeting continually in the houses of the same patrons, authors naturally formed societies for the promotion of their studies; aspirants sought the acquaintance of poets of established repute, who served both as examples and as authorities of taste Ov. tr. IV 10 55 *utque ego maiores, sic me coluere minores:* of the satellites of these suns Hor. ep. I 19 19 exclaims *o imitatores, servum pecus.* cf. ib. 1—20. a. p. 295—303. Nor was the spur of controversy wanting; the partisans of the ancient and modern schools (Augustus in Suet. 86. Hor. ep. II 1 18—110. 2 90—118. Mart. V 10. VIII 69) waged incessant war. VM. III 7 § 11 speaks of a *collegium poetarum* in the time of Attius, B.C. 170—104, and Gell. XIII 2 §§ 2—4 says that he read his tragedy Atreus to Pacuvius. But it was in the Augustan age that these colleges flourished most under the patronage of the court. Hor. s. I 4 139—143 compares poets with Jews in respect of proselytising zeal. ib. 10 41—5, 81—91. Ov. a. a. III 333—340. tr. IV 10 41—64. ex Ponto IV 16. Martial speaks of a school III 20 8—9 *an otiosus in* schola poetarum | *lepore tinctos Attico sales narrat?* IV 61 3. Herwig pp. 13—15 has collected from Hor. and Ov. a list of members of the college in the Augustan age. cf. Merivale c. 41. They met to celebrate the festival of Bacchus 18 Mar. Ov. tr. V 3 1—10, 15, 16, 33, 34, 43—58. Ovid adjures Carus ex Pont. IV 13 43 *per studii communia foedera sacri.* cf. his remembrance of Maximus Cotta ib. III 4 29—44. Among the authors who thus recited are Virgil, whose delivery was much admired (Donat. vit. 11, 12. Serv. ecl. 6 11. Aen. IV 324. VI 862. cf. Sen. ep. 101 § 13. Mart. VII 29 7. Gell. VI = VII 20 § 1. his verses were publicly recited in the theatre Tac. dial. 13 *ipse populus, qui auditis in theatro Vergilii versibus surrexit universus et forte praesentem spectantemque Vergilium veneratus est*), Horace (s. I 4 73—4 *non recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus,* | *non ubivis coramve quibuslibet.* 23. ep. I 19 37—45. Ovid was one of the favored few tr. IV 10 49—50), Propertius (Ov. tr. IV 10 45 *saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes*), Ovid (tr. IV 10 57—8 *carmina cum primum populo iuvenilia legi,* | *barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.* III 14 39. ex Ponto IV 2 35—8. He even recited at Tomi a poem in honour of Augustus written in the language of the Getae ex Pont. IV 13 18—38. He complains ib. III 14 39—40 *nullus in hac terra, recitem si carmina, cuius* | *intellecturis auribus utar, adest.* cf. tr. IV 1 89, 90), Livy (Suid. Κορνοῦτος), Persius (Suet. vit. p. 73 Reifferscheid, Lucan could scarce refrain from exclaiming, when P. recited, that those were true poems, *sua ipse ludos faceret*), Lucan (vit. p. 76 R. he declaimed in Gr. and Lat., won the prize for a poetic eulogy on Nero recited in the theatre of Pompeius p. 51 R. Nero gave him mortal offence by retiring *se recitante subito ac nulla nisi refrigerandi sui causa indicto senatu.* cf. Tac. XV 49), Silius Italicus (Plin. ep. III 7 § 5), Statius (Iuv. VII 83n.), Martial (VII 29 6 etc.), Iuvenal (vit. *diu ne modico quidem auditorio quidquam committere est ausus, mox magna frequentia*

tantoque successu auditus est, ut ea quoque quae prima fecerat inferciret novis scriptis). Martial implies that recitation was necessary for a poet II 88 *nil recitas et vis, Mamerce, poeta videri: | quidquid vis esto, dummodo nil recites.* Pliny the younger recited poems (ep. v 3 where he replies to reproaches cast upon him for reading *versiculos severos parum.* VII 4 §§ 7—10. VIII 21. IX 34), speeches (IV 5. V 12 = 13. VII 17), his panegyric (III 18), a memorial of Spurinna's son (III 10). He was a constant attendant on recitations I 13 § 5 *prope nemini defui;* and remained in the city for the purpose § 6. He urges his friends Octavius (II 10) and Suetonius (V 10 = 11) to follow his example. He mentions as reciters of poems, Silius Proculus (III 15), Sentius Augurinus (IV 27), Calpurnius Piso (V 17), Passennus Paullus (IX 22), Vergilius Romanus (VI 21 a comedy); of a history, '*quidam*' (IX 27); of an attack upon Planta, Maximus (IX 1); of the deaths of illustrious men, Titinius Capito (VIII 12); of prose works, Regulus (I 5. IV 7); of a *liber absolutissimus*, a friend (VI 17); of compositions not specified Saturninus (V 21 = 9 § 1). Of the emperors Augustus Suet. 85 recited a reply to Brutus *de Catone*. Claudius in his youth Suet. 41 was encouraged by Livy to write a history. When he first recited it to a numerous audience, *defractis compluribus subselliis obesitate cuiusdam*, there was a general laugh; Claudius *ne sedato quidem tumultu temperare potuit, quin ex intervallo subinde facti reminisceretur cachinnosque revocaret. in principatu quoque et scripsit plurimum et assidue* recitavit per lectorem. Nero Suet. 10 recited poems at home and in the theatre *tanta universorum laetitia, ut ob recitationem supplicatio decreta sit, eaque pars carminum aureis litteris Iovi Capitolino dicata.* Domitian Suet. 2 during his father's reign *simulavit... poeticae studium, tam insuetum antea sibi quam postea spretum et reiectum, recitavitque etiam publice.* Nerva (? elegies Mart. VIII 70. IX 27). Numerianus, Vopisc. 11, recited both poems and speeches. Augustus Suet. 89 *recitantis et benigne et patienter audiit, nec tantum carmina et historias, sed et orationes et dialogos.* Suet. Tib. 61 a tragedy and a history, *etiam Augusto audiente recitata*, proscribed by Tiberius. Serv. Aen. IV 324. VI 862. Claudius also, of whom it was reported, Plin. ep. I 13 § 3 *cum in palatio spatiaretur, audissetque clamorem, causam requisisse, cumque dictum esset recitare Nonianum, subitum recitanti inopinatumque venisse.* Alexander Severus, Lampr. 35 *oratores et poetas non sibi panegyricos dicentes, quod exemplo Nigri Pescennii stultum ducebat, sed aut orationes recitantes aut facta veterum canentes libenter audivit, libentius tamen siquis ei recitavit Alexandri Magni laudes aut meliorum retro principum aut magnorum urbis Romae virorum .... audivit autem etiam forenses oratores causas recitantes, quas vel apud ipsum vel apud praefectos urbis egerant.* The proper design of recitation was to elicit criticism (Theophr. in DL. V § 37 *al δ' ἀναγνώσεις ποιοῦσιν ἐπανορθώσεις*), like that of Quintilius Varus Hor. a. p. 436—452; or Sp. Maecius Tarpa ib. 386—390 *siquid tamen olim | scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis auris | et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum | membranis intus positis: delere licebit | quod non ediderís; nescit vox missa reverti.* S. I 10 38. Many poetasters could not brook such candour Hor. ep. II 1 221—2 *cum laedimur, unum | siquis amicorum est ausus reprendere versum.* Ovid's exquisite finish is partly due to the 'file' of his friend Atticus ex Pont. II 4 13—18 *saepe tuas venit factum modo carmen ad auris | et nova iudicio subdita musa tuo est. | quod tu laudaras, populo placuisse putabam. | hoc pretium curae dulce recentis erat. | utque meus lima rasus liber esset amici, | non semel admonitu facta*

litura tuo est. Tuticanus and Ovid profited by one another's corrections ib. IV 12 25—6 *saepe ego correxi sub te censore libellos:* | *saepe tibi admonitu facta litura meo est.* Horace addresses Tibullus ep. I 4 1 *Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex.* Ovid also reminds the college of poets of his candour tr. V 3 53—4 *si vestrum merui candore favorem* | *nullaque iudicio littera laesa meo est.* Virgil also consulted the taste of an audience on doubtful points Donati vit. Verg. 12 § 48 *recitavit et pluribus; sed neque frequenter, et ferme illa de quibus ambigebat,* quo magis iudicium hominum experiretur. Pliny, the chief promoter of recitations, elaborately sets forth their uses V 3 §§ 8—11 *has recitandi causas sequor, primum, quod ipse qui recitat aliquanto acrius scriptis suis auditorum reverentia intendit, deinde quod de quibus dubitat quasi ex consilii sententia statuit. multa etiam a multis admonetur, et si non admoneatur, quid quisque sentiat perspicit ex vultu oculis nutu manu murmure silentio; quae satis apertis notis iudicium ab humanitate discernunt. atque adeo, si cui forte eorum qui interfuerunt curae fuerit eadem illa legere, intelleget me quaedam aut commutasse aut praeterisse, fortasse etiam ex suo iudicio, quamvis ipse nihil dixerit mihi. atque haec ita disputo, quasi populum in auditorium, non in cubiculum amicos advocarim, quos plures habere multis gloriosum, reprehensioni nemini fuit.* ib. 12 = 13. VII 17. VIII 21 §§ 4—6. Cic. off. I § 147. Tac. dial. 2, 3 Curiatius Maternus offended Vespasian's courtiers by the republican sentiment of his tragedy Cato; the day after the recitation his friends find him with the book in his hand. One asks *nihilne te, Materne, fabulae malignorum terrent, quo minus offensas Catonis tui ames? an ideo librum istum adprehendisti, ut diligentius retractares, et sublatis siqua pravae interpretationi materiam dederunt, emitteres Catonem non quidem meliorem sed tamen securiorem?* Maternus rejoined *leges quid Maternus sibi debuerit, et agnosces quae audisti. quod si quae omisit Cato, sequenti recitatione Thyestes dicet.* Mart. XII pr. *civitatis aures, quibus assueveram, quaero . . . . . si quid est enim in libellis meis quod placeat, dictavit auditor. illam iudiciorum subtilitatem, illud materiarum ingenium, bibliothecas, theatra, conventus, in quibus studere se voluptatibus non sentiunt.* id. II 86 11, 12 *scribat carmina circulis Palaemon:* | *me raris iuvat auribus placere.* Cf. the practice of Horace. In order to secure this intelligent criticism Pliny was very careful in the choice of his audience II 19 § 9 *nos autem, si placuerit recitare, adhibituri sumus eruditissimum quemque* . . . V 12 = 13 § 1 *recitaturus oratiunculam quam publicare cogito advocavi aliquos, ut revererer, paucos, ut verum audirem.* VII 4 § 7 *sodalibus legi.* So Vergilius Romanus ib. VI 21 § 2. Sen. contr. X pr. § 4 p. 292 of T. Labienus *declamavit non quidem populo, sed egregie. non admittebat populum et quia nondum haec consuetudo erat inducta et quia putabat turpe ac frivolae iactationis.* Epictetus III 23 §§ 7—38 will allow only one purpose of recitation, at least to a philosopher, that of improving the audience *ὠφελῆσαι θέλεις ἢ ἐπαινεθῆναι; . . . οὐκοῦν ὠφελῆσαι θέλεις; πρὸς τί; εἰπὲ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἵνα καὶ αὐτοὶ τρέχωμεν εἰς τὸ ἀκροατήριόν σου. νῦν δύναταί τις ὠφελῆσαι, μὴ αὐτὸς ὠφελούμενος;* Sen. ep. 52 § 9 *nec ideo te prohibuerim hos quoque audire, quibus admittere populum ac disserere consuetudo est, si modo hoc proposito in turbam prodeunt, ut meliores fiant faciantque meliores, si non ambitionis hoc causa exercent. quid enim turpius philosophia captante clamores?* Plin. ep. VII 17 §§ 11, 12 Pomponius Secundus, a tragic poet, when he dissented from a friend's criticism, said '*ad populum provoco,*' *atque ita ex populi vel silentio vel adsensu aut suam aut amici sententiam sequebatur. recte an secus, nihil ad me. ego enim non populum advocare sed certos electos-*

que soleo, quos intuear, quibus credam, quos denique et tamquam singulos observem, et tamquam non singulos timeam. Iuv. VII 82—86. As many as 500 or 1000 (Epict. III 23 § 19) were sometimes present. Hence recitation was the best of advertisements Hor. s. I 4 22—3 *cum mea nemo | scripta legat vulgo recitare timentis.* The reception which the work met with from the audience might determine the question of its publication or suppression Plin. ep. II 10 § 6 *et de editione quidem interim ut voles: recita saltem, quo magis libeat emittere, utque tandem percipias gaudium, quod ego olim pro te non temere praesumo.* III 15 § 3 *videor autem iam nunc posse rescribere esse opus pulchrum nec supprimendum, quantum aestimare licuit ex his quae me praesente recitasti.* I 5 § 2 *librum recitaret publicaretque.* The audience at recitations may be compared with the modern literary reviews, discharging the functions of a preventive and emendatory, not merely of a correctional tribunal. Before publication a work might thus be known to more hearers than it would now find readers: in the same way specimens of a forthcoming work are now made known through popular magazines. After publication it might still be recited, not only by the author, but by others, with or without his leave, in the country or provinces as well as in the city, before public or private assemblies. Thus the notorious informer Regulus, in memory of his son Plin. ep. IV 7 § 2 *ipse vero nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio librum de vita eius recitavit, de vita pueri: recitavit tamen; eundem in exemplaria mille transscriptum per totam Italiam provinciasque dimisit. Scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis qui legeret eum populo: factum est.* Some of Martial's keenest shafts are aimed at those who passed off his wit for their own I 29 = 30. 38 = 39 *quem recitas meus est, o Fidentine, libellus: | sed male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.* 52 = 53. 53 = 54 e.g. 11, 12 *indice non opus est nostris nec vindice libris: | stat contra dicitque tibi tua pagina fur es.* 63 = 64. 66 = 67 e.g. 9, 13, 14 *mutare dominum non potest liber notus. | . . . aliena quisquis recitat et petit famam, | non emere librum sed silentium debet.* II 20 *carmina Paullus emit: recitat sua carmina Paullus. | nam quod emas, possis dicere iure tuum.* XII 64 6, 7, 12, 13 to Corduba *dic vestro, rogo, sit pudor poetae, | ne gratis recitet meos libellos. | . . . nil est deterius latrone nudo: | nil securius est malo poeta.* Varius, Serv. ecl. 3 20, read as his wife's a tragedy which she had received from Virgil. cf. Horace's warning to Celsus against borrowed plumes ep. I 3 15—20. W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 112—6. The audience seldom maintained the calmness proper to judges, but needed the caution of Epictetus, not hastily to accept invitations to recitations; and when present at them to be grave and courteous; ench. 33 § 11 *εἰς ἀκροάσεις τινῶν μὴ εἰκῇ μηδὲ ῥᾳδίως πάριθι· παριὼν δὲ τὸ σεμνὸν καὶ τὸ εὐσταθὲς καὶ ἅμα ἀνεπαχθὲς φύλασσε.* They expressed their admiration by rising on their feet. Mart. X 10 9, 10 *saepius assurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas | et pariter geminas tendis in ora manus.* Pers. I 82. Plin. ep. VI 17 § 2. Tac. dial. 13. A breathless silence might also be a proof of interest Plin. ep. II 10 § 7 *imaginor enim qui concursus, quae admiratio te, qui clamor, quod etiam silentium maneat; quo ego, cum dico vel recito, non minus quam clamore delector, sit modo silentium acre et intentum et cupidum ulteriora audiendi.* A parasite's enthusiasm would run into caricature Hor. a. p. 429—433 *pallescet super his, etiam stillabit amicis | ex oculis rorem, saliet, tundet pede terram | . . .* like hired mourners *derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.* So at Athens the sophist Prohaeresios, Eunap. p. 482 l. 52 Didot, after a successful decla-

mation, was surrounded by the audience, who kissed his breast, hands and feet, calling him Ἑρμοῦ Λογίου τύπον. the proconsul and all his suite escorted him home. A reader was often encored, *revocatus* Cic. p. Arch. § 18; so in the theatre Tusc. IV § 63. p. Sest. §§ 120, 123. Hor. ep. II 1 223 *cum loca iam recitata revolvimus irrevocati.* When he offered to conclude he was urged to continue by cries of *recita! recita!* Sen. ep. 95 § 2 cited on 41. Plin. ep. III 18 § 4. Thus the recitation might occupy a whole day (1 4 n.), or even two or three days (I 2 n.). Petron. 90, 92, 93, makes the populace pelt a bad poet. Generally indifference, *frigus*, was the worst he had to fear Plin. ep. VI 15 § 4, 17. Suet. Claud. 41 *refrigeratus.* vit. Luc. p. 51 l. 5 R. Sen. ep. 52 §§ 11—15 *quanta autem dementia eius est, quem clamores inperitorum hilarem ex auditorio dimittunt? quid laetaris, quod ab hominibus his laudatus es, quos non potes ipse laudare? disserebat populo Fabianus, sed audiebatur modeste. erumpebat interdum magnus clamor laudantium, sed quem rerum magnitudo evocaverat, non sonus inoffensae ac molliter orationis elapsae.* § 12 *intersit aliquid inter clamorem theatri et scholae: est aliqua et laudandi licentia.* The most usual cries were Hor. a. p. 428 *pulchre, bene, recte.* Cic. de or. III § 101 *bene et praeclare . . . . pulchre et festive . . . non potest melius.* σοφῶς (Mart. I 3=4 7 *audieris cum grande* sophos, *dum basia captas.* 49=50 37. 66=67 4. 76=77 10. III 46 8 *tergeminum.* VI 48 cited on I 96. Petron. 40. Sidon. ep. I 9. IX 13. carm. 5 8. 8 10. Plut. de audiendo c. 15 p. 45 f καλῶς. σοφῶς. ἀληθῶς. θείως. θεοφορήτως. ἀπροσίτως. de aud. poet. 8 p. 26 b and Wytt. there. Hired *claqueurs* were called Plin. ep. II 14 § 5 ὀσφοκλεῖς). *euge, εὖ γε* (Pers. I 49 *euge tuum et belle.* ib. 75). *decenter* (Pers. I 84). Mart. II 27 3 *effecte! graviter! cito! nequiter! euge! beate!* Professional applauders were hired or lent VII 43—44 n. See Liban. ep. 280. Epict. III 23 § 24 (οὐᾶ. θαυμαστῶς). Cresol theatr. rhet. III 20 (Gronov. vol. X). Ferrar. de veterum acclam. (Graev. vol. VI). The audience kissed their hands to the reader or embraced him (Mart. I 3=4 7. 76=77 13, 14. Plin. ep. V 17 § 4 *recitatione finita multum ac diu exosculatus adulescentem, qui est acerrimus stimulus monendi, laudibus incitavi, pergeret qua coepisset*). No wonder that attendance on recitations is reckoned among the most onerous *officia* I 1—14. 17 n. Hor. S. I 3 85—9. 4 36—8, 73—5. II 5 40—3. ep. II 1 108—110. 2 67—8. a. p. 419—433. Pers. I 50—62. Plin. ep. I 13 laments the sloth or insolence of hearers, who remain chatting *in stationibus* and order their slave to report whether the reader has arrived, has finished his preface, has nearly reached the end of the book: *tunc demum, ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt; nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, alii dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere.* Pliny pours out *indignatiunculam quam in cuiusdam amici auditorio cepi* in a letter, VI 17, to his friend Restitutus. *recitabatur liber absolutissimus: hunc duo aut tres, ut sibi et paucis videntur, diserti surdis mutisque similes audiebant. non labra diduxerunt, non moverunt manum, non denique adsurrexerunt, saltem lassitudine sedendi. quae tanta gravitas? quae tanta sapientia? quae immo pigritia adrogantia sinisteritas ac potius amentia, in hoc totum diem impendere ut offendas, ut inimicum relinquas, ad quem tamquam amicissimum veneris? . . . . sive plus sive minus sive idem praestas, lauda vel inferiorem vel superiorem vel parem: superiorem, quia, nisi laudandus ille, non potes ipse laudari; inferiorem aut parem, quia pertinet ad tuam gloriam quam maximum videri quem praecedis vel exaequas. . . . . equidem omnes qui aliquid in studiis faciunt venerari etiam mirarique*

soleo. Cf. III 18 § 4. Mart. II 88 you may be a poet or what you will, *dummodo nil recites.* III 45 I cannot say whether Phoebus fled from the dinner of Thyestes: *fugimus nos, Ligurine, tuam.* | *illa quidem lauta est dapibusque instructa superbis:* | *sed nihil omnino te recitante placet.* | *nolo mihi ponas rhombum mullumve bilibrem,* | *nec volo boletos, ostrea nolo: tace.* IV 41. V 78 25 in an invitation to dinner *nec crassum dominus leget volumen.* So XI 52 16 *plus ego polliceor: non recitabo tibi.* VIII 20 *cum facias versus nulla non luce ducenos,* | *Vare, nihil recitas: non sapis atque sapis.* One Varo, Philostr. s. I 25 §§ 20, 21, whom flatterers persuaded that he was the fairest of men, the most accomplished of athletes and of rhetoricians, used to declaim and his debtors reckoned the number of times they attended his declamations as a set-off in settling the account. Polemo had borrowed money from Varo, but nevertheless did not attend; on which Varo threatened him with legal proceedings. Polemo's friends urged him to adopt so easy a method of paying his debts; accordingly he went to listen; but when the declamation continued till evening, and 'no harbour appeared,' and all was full of solecisms, barbarisms and contradictions, Polemo sprang up, held out his hands and cried, Varo, *φέρε τοὺς τύπους,* i. e. the writ. Cf. Ruso and his debtors in Hor. s. I 3 85—9. Parasites (Iuv. 41 n.) were content to pay for their dinner by applauding the host's compositions. The place of recitation was either a private house, lent perhaps (I 12 n. VII 40 n.) for the purpose by a wealthy patron, or some public place; as the forum (Plin. ep. IV 7 § 6), a circus (DChr. XX p. 264 M. 'walking through the circus I saw many men in it variously employed, one playing the flute, another dancing, another juggling, another reading a poem, another singing, another relating some history or legend'), bath (I 17 n. Petron. 91—2. Cas. ad Theophr. *περὶ ἀγροικίας* p. 146), temple (Hor. s. I 10 38. Petron. 90; esp. that of the Palatine Apollo Iuv. VII 37 n.), theatre (Hor. s. I 10 39. ep. I 19 41—2. Petron. 90. Suet. Ner. 10. Tac. XVI 4. dial. 13. Serv. ecl. 6 11. Donat. vit. Verg. 11 § 41. Dio LXII 29 § 1. An 'Ennianist' at Puteoli read the annals of Ennius in the theatre Gell. XVIII 5 §§ 1—6 *voce admodum scita et canora,* amid thunders of applause). The Athenaeum was built by Hadrian for the special purpose Aurel. Vict. Caes. 14 § 3. cf. Dio LXXIII 17 § 4. When the sophist Hadrian was in Rome, and news of his recitations reached the theatre, senators and knights, all students of Greek, hurried to the Athenaeum Philostr. s. II 10 § 8 *ὁρμῆς μεστοὶ καὶ τοὺς βάδην πορευομένους κακίζοντες.* Capitol. Pertinax 11 *cum... Pertinax eo die processionem, quam ad Athenaeum paraverat, ut audiret poetam, ob sacrificii praesagium distulisset, hi qui ad obsequium venerant redire in castra coeperunt.* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35 *ad Athenaeum audiendorum et Graecorum et Latinorum rhetorum vel poetarum causa frequenter processit.* The elder Gordian, vit. 3 *ubi adolevit in Athenaeo controversias declamavit audientibus etiam imperatoribus suis.* Sidon. ep. II 9. IV 8 ad fin. IX 9. 14 *dignus omnino, quem plausibilibus Roma foveret ulnis, quoque recitante Athenaei subsellia cuneata quaterentur.* Hieronym. ep. 66 ad Pammach. § 9 *omne Athenaeum scholasticorum vocibus consonabat.* The forum of Trajan was thus used even in the 6th century Venant. Fortun. III 20 7,8 *vix modo tam nitido pomposa poemata cultu* | *audit Traiano Roma verenda foro.* The reader attired himself in his best for the occasion, and read sitting Pers. I 15—18 *haec populo pexusque togaque recenti* | *et natalicia tandem cum sardonyche albus* | *sede leges celsa, liquido cum plasmate guttur* | *mobile collueris, patranti fractus ocello.* cf. Epictet. cited on VII 84. Plin. ep. VI 6 § 6 *dicenti mihi sollicitus adsitit,*

adsidet recitanti: primis etiam et cum maxime nascentibus opusculis meis interest. On the loss of energy consequent on sitting see Plin. II 19 §§ 2—4. The book itself was smartly bound Lucian adv. ind. 7 *ὁπόταν τὸ μὲν βιβλίον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ἔχῃς πάγκαλον, πορφυρᾶν μὲν ἔχων τὴν διφθέραν, χρυσοῦν δὲ τὸν ὀμφαλόν.* In a preface, which he delivered extempore, standing, the author made his excuses Mart. III 18 *perfrixisse tuas questa est praefatio fauces.* | *cum te excusaris, Maxime, quid recitas?* Plin. ep. I 13 § 2. VIII 21 § 2 *forte accidit ut eadem die mane in advocationem subitam rogarer quod mihi causam praeloquendi dedit. sum enim deprecatus ne quis ut inreverentem operis argueret, quod recitaturus, quamquam et amicis, et paucis, id est iterum amicis, foro ac negotiis non abstinuissem.* Mart. IV 41 *quid recitaturus circumdas vellera collo?* | *conveniunt nostris auribus illa magis.* Diffidence disarmed the company Plin. ep. V 17 § 3 *commendabat haec voce suavissima, vocem verecundia: multum sanguinis, multum sollicitudinis in ore, magna ornamenta recitantis. etenim nescio quo pacto magis in studiis homines timor quam fiducia decet.* VII 17 § 13 *quod M. Cicero de stilo, ego de metu sentio. timor est emendator asperrimus. hoc ipsum, quod nos recitaturos cogitamus, emendat: quod auditorium ingredimur, emendat.* 25 § 1 *nos eos tantum dicturi aliquid aut lecturi timemus, qui studia sua proferunt, cum illi qui tacent hoc amplius praestent quod maximum opus silentio reverentur.* Ladies were sometimes present Tac. ann. III 49 Lutorius Priscus, a Roman knight, was accused of reciting an elegy on the death of Germanicus, while he was yet alive. *id L. in domo P. Petronii, socru eius Vitellia coram multisque inlustribus feminis, per vaniloquentiam legerat.* Pliny's wife sat behind a curtain when he recited ep. IV 19 § 3 *si quando recito, in proximo discreta velo sedet laudesque nostras avidissimis auribus excipit.* Most read only choice passages Cic. ad Att. XVI 2 § 5 B.C. 44 '*de gloria*' *misi tibi. custodies igitur, ut soles; sed notentur eclogarii* [i. e. *loci*], *quos Salvius, bonos auditores nactus, in convivio dumtaxat legat.* Plin. ep. VIII 21 § 4. cf. IV 14 § 6. Labienus once, when reciting his history, folded up great part of the roll, saying Sen. contr. X pr. § 8 p. 293 *haec quae transeo post mortem meam legentur.* Sometimes Plin. IX 34 a freedman read and the author accompanied him in dumb show. V 19 Pliny writes to a friend, asking him to receive his freedman, the *comoedus* Zosimus, in a villa noted for the salubrity of the air § 3 *pronuntiat acriter sapienter apte, decenter etiam; utitur et cithara etiam, ultra quam comoedo necesse est. idem tam commode orationes et historias et carmina legit ut hoc solum didicisse videatur.* So Claudius Suet. 41 as emperor employed a *lector;* his histories of Etruria and Carthage written in Greek, were yearly read through in the two museums at Alexandria 42. Plin. VI 15 records a piece of gossip (*recens fabula*). Passennus Paullus was reciting an elegiac poem. *is cum recitaret, ita coepit dicere* '*Prisce, iubes.*' *ad hoc Iavolenus Priscus (aderat enim, ut Paullo amicissimus)* '*ego vero non iubeo.*' *cogita qui risus hominum, qui ioci. . . . interim Paullo aliena deliratio aliquantum frigoris attulit. tam sollicite recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani verum etiam ut sanos adhibeant.* Recitations flourished from Augustus to Hadrian, and together with declamations greatly affected both the style and the matter of compositions. If to arrest the attention of the audience a surprise was needful, encyclopaedic learning was displayed, as in the topographical digressions of Lucan. The matter was however in general much less regarded than the manner. The whole was sacrificed to the parts; threadbare legends, descriptions of scenery, rhetorical commonplaces

were foisted in out of season 1 7—14. Hor. a. p. 14—19. Point, antithesis and metaphor were all in all. The composition must be spotted with *sententiae, lumina orationis*: cf. the criticism on Cicero in Tac. dial. 22. Poetry became rhetorical and prosaic, as in Lucan and the tragedies of Seneca: prose in constructions, vocabulary, ornaments, became poetic; e.g. Tacitus overflows with phrases from the Aeneid. Bernhardy n. 218 quotes Sen. ep. 114 § 10 *cum adsuevit animus fastidire quae ex more sunt et illi pro sordidis solita sunt, etiam in oratione quod novum est quaerit et modo antiqua verba atque exoleta revocat ac profert, modo fingit et ignota ac deflectit, modo, id quod nuper increbruit, pro cultu habetur audax translatio ac frequens.* cf. §§ 11—17. 59 § 6. Quintil. II 9 §§ 10, 11 e.g. *sermo rectus et secundum naturam enuntiatus nihil habere ex ingenio videtur, illa vero, quae utcumque deflexa sunt, tamquam exquisitiora miramur.* VIII pr. §§ 24—27. 2 §§ 19—21. IX 3 § 1. XII 10 §§ 73—76. It is justly said of writers of the silver age that they shew to most advantage in quotations. Merivale Romans under the empire c. 64 *Almost every group of three or four lines in Statius constitutes in itself an idea, perhaps a conceit, a play of thought or of words; it fastens itself like a burr upon the memory: such is the distinctness of his vision, such the elaborate accuracy of his touch. The epigram is the crowning result of this elaborate terseness of diction, and this lucid perception of the end in view. The verses of Martial are the quintessence of the Flavian poetry.* See Lips. ep. ad Belgas II 48. Weber de poetarum Lat. recitationibus Vimar. 1828. 4to. Gierig exc. 1 on Plin. ep. Theod. Herwig de recitatione poetarum apud Romanos Marb. 1864. Literary history supplies many parallels to the Roman recitations. Holyday *When* Giraldus Cambrensis *was return'd out of* Ireland, ... *he read publiquely in* Oxford, *in the year* 1200, *his Topographie of* Ireland. In the 15th century the 'rhetorical societies,' *rederijkkamers*, of the Netherlands were poetic guilds with statutes, arms and mottoes; they were not without influence in the reformation of the 16th century. To this day the Dutch keep up the practice of recitation in their convivial meetings, see Van Kampen geschiedenis der letteren, 1821, 1 35—42. Schotel gesch. der rederijkers in Nederland, Amst. 1862—4. Siegenbeek beknopte gesch. d. nederl. letterkunde, Haarl. 1826, 38—50. The poets of the renaissance in Italy recited their poems. Bojardo read his *Orlando innamorato* at the court of Ferrara (Panizzi life of B. lxxvii), for he constantly dismisses his audience *au revoir;* 1 22 62 *per Dio, tornate a me, bella brigata,* | *chè volentier ad ascoltar v'aspetto,* | *per darvi al mio contar gioia e diletto.* 23 53. 25 61. 26 64. 27 62. 28 54. 29 56. II 7 63. 8 63 *voi, che, ascoltando, quà sedete ad agio.* | . . . . *bella brigata, io vi acomando a Dio.* In the Italian academies of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries Latin and Italian compositions were recited, see Tiraboschi ind. *accademia.* The visitors of Port-Royal met to criticise unpublished works in the house of Mme. de Sablé, V. Cousin in Rev. d. d. mondes, 1 Févr. 1854, 450 *Quand La Rochefoucauld avait composé quelques sentences, il les mettait sur le tapis avant ou après dîner, ou il les envoyait au bout d'une lettre. On en causait, on les examinait; on lui faisait des observations dont il profitait; on a pu lui ôter des fautes, mais on ne lui a prêté aucune beauté.* So Mme. de Sévigné speaks of recitations of Racine and others of the French classics. The epigrammatic style which has prevailed in France since Louis XIV may be traced to the artificial school formed in his court circle. Hodgson compares 'the Dilettanti and Academical Societies of London, the Literary Fund, the Royal Institute.' Add the recitations of Messrs. Thackeray and

Dickens, the popular 'penny readings.' POETAS including comic poets (I 3 *togatas*. Plin. ep. VI 21 § 2) and tragic (ib. VII 17 §§ 3, 11. Tac. dial. 11. Iuv. I 4—6 *Telephus, Orestes*). Histories also (Suet. Aug. 89. Claud. 41. M. Sen. contr. X pr. § 8 p. 293. Sen. de ira III 23 §§ 4—6. ep. 95 § 2. Plin. ep. VII 17 § 3 a biography ib. IV 7 § 2), speeches (Suet. Aug. 89. Plin. ep. I 5 § 2. II 19. III 18. VII 17 a formal defence of the practice. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35), and philosophical treatises (Sen. ep. 52 §§ 9—15) were recited.

10 DUM...COMPONITUR... SUBSTITIT the usual construction, when contemporaneous actions are spoken of I 60. V 94. VI 176. IX 4. XIV 92, 95. Exceptions in Madvig § 336 2. TOTA DOMUS REDA UNA SO small was the household; so poor, cf. 23—4, was Umbricius. REDA 236 n.

11 VETERES ARCUS MADIDAMQUE CAPENAM hendiadys. Schol. MADIDAM *ideo quia supra eam aquaeductus est, quem nunc appellant arcum stillantem. primum enim usque ibidem fuerunt portae.* Mart. III 47 1 Capena *grandi* porta *qua* pluit *gutta*. The *rivus Herculaneus*, a branch of the *aqua Marcia*, after crossing and supplying the *mons Caelius* Frontin. de aquis Rom. I 19, *finitur supra portam Capenam*. From the *porta Capena*, one of the principal gates in the wall of Servius, the Appian way led to Capua. The discovery of the first mile-stone on the Appian way has fixed the position of the gate at the foot of *mons Caelius* Becker I 168—170.

[III 12—20 "Jahn's transposition by no means brings conviction to my mind. The *in vallem Egeriae desc.* etc. is then so very abrupt. Umbricius and his household, accompanied I presume by Juvenal, walked from their town residence to the *porta Capena*, where the *raeda* waited them, and was loaded. Well then 11 Umbricius halted: then, 12, *hic* seems to me a very appropriate connecting particle, 'hereupon,' 'upon this:' a very common use in all authors; and so Juvenal I 150 *dicas hic forsitan;* and XV 84 *hic gaudere libet*, and perhaps (as I should prefer) XV 77 *labitur hic quidam*. Then *ubi* I take to have nothing to do with *hic*, but to mean 'illuc ubi' 'to where' Numa etc.: I don't take it to be exactly *in vallem Egeriae, ubi;* but as I said 'illuc ubi,' and then in consequence of the long parenthesis, I look on *in vallem Egeriae* rather as an epexegesis of *ubi* etc.: 'hereupon he and I went down to where Numa used to meet his mistress but where now... I mean into the valley of Egeria.' Then 21 *hic tunc* I take to begin quite a new sentence." H.A.J.M.]

12 NOCTURNAE Liv. I 19 §§ 4, 5 of Numa *omnium primum, rem ad multitudinem imperitam et illis saeculis rudem efficacissimam, deorum metum inicidendum ratus est. qui cum descendere ad animos sine aliquo commento miraculi non posset, simulat sibi* cum dea Egeria congressus nocturnos *esse; eius se monitu, quae acceptissima deis essent, sacra instituere, sacerdotes suos cuique deorum praeficere.* Here night is the weird time of revelations; in Iuv. the screen of intrigues. Stat. s. V 3 289—291 where Aricia is the scene of these meetings *somnique in imagine monstra | quae solitus. sic sacrae* Numae *ritusque colendos | mitis Aricino dictabat nympha sub antro.* CONSTITUEBAT VI 487. the technical term for an assignation, *rendezvous, Stelldichein;* satirical like *amicae* cf. I 10, 84. Titinius gemina fr. 5 in Non. 'toga' *si rus* cum scorto constituerit *ire*. Ter. Hec. 195—6 where the courtesan says constitui *cum quodam hospite | me esse illum conventuram.* cf. Donatus. Eun. 205. Many exx. in Gron. obs. I 1 15 Frotscher. Cic. ad fam. VII 4 *si quod* constitutum *cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas.* With the dat. also ad Att. I 7. de or. I § 265. de off. I § 32 *si* constitueris cuipiam. *te advocatum in rem praesentem esse venturum.* Dietsch

and Wasse on Sall. Iug. 70 = 66 § 2. Cic. p. Cael. §§ 61, 62 (four times). Prop. v = iv 8 33. Petron. 57 constitutum *habui numquam*. Hygin. f. 148 of Mars and Venus *ille cum* ad constitutum *venisset*.

AMICAE I 62 n. a less honest term than *concubina* dig. L 16 144 *vero nomine* amicam, *paulo honestiore concubinam*. In Gr. *ἐρωμένη* Plut. Ant. 53 § 4. DCass LXVI 3 § 4. As the *amicus* of ver. 1 is first named in ver. 21, so this *amica* is first named ver. 17. Egeria is the *coniux* of Numa in Liv. I 21 cited on 17.

13 SACRI FONTIS all springs are sacred to their respective nymphs Serv. ecl. I 53. Aen. VII 84. Hor. c. I 1 22. Ov. a. a. III 688. Mart. IV 57 7, 8 *ergo* sacri fontes *et litora grata valete*, | nympharum *pariter Nereidumque domus*. Plut. Num. 13 § 2 the speech which Numa made on the descent of the sacred shield, *ancile*, was composed by *Egeria* and *the Muses;* the neighbouring meadows, in which the Muses held converse with him, were dedicated to them, and the fountain which watered the place he set apart as holy water, *ἱερὸν ὕδωρ*, for the Vestal virgins. Sulpic. 67—8 *nam* laureta Numae fontesque *habitamus eosdem* | *et comite* Egeria *ridemus inania coepta*.

DELUBRA Symm. ep. I 21 = 14 *propter eas* [*aedes Honoris et Virtutis*] Camenarum religio sacro fonti *advertitur*. L. Attius the poet, though very short of stature, placed a colossal statue of himself Plin. XXXIV § 19 in Camenarum aede. Becker I 513—5.

LOCANTUR the grove of Egeria and temple of the Muses are let to Jews, whose *proseuchae*, 296 n., were in woods near running water Acts XVI 13.

14 IUDAEIS on the Jews in Rome see 296 n. XIV 96 seq. n. 204. A.D. 70 after the destruction of Jerusalem Vespasian commanded the Jews to pay to Iuppiter Capitolinus the didrachm which they had paid to the temple DCass. LXVI 7 § 2. Ios. b. I. VII 6 § 6. Biscoe on the Acts, new ed., 182.

COPHINUS FAENUMQUE VI 542–5 cophino faenoque *relicto* | *arcanam* Iudaea *tremens* mendicat *in aurem* | *interpres legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos* | arboris *ac summi fida internuntia caeli*.

COPHINUS *κόφινος*, whence *coffin, coffer*. Laberius wrote a *mimus* with this title Gell. XVI 7 § 2. A large wicker basket or hamper, used in agriculture and gardening, for carrying earth, manure, fodder etc. Forc. Rich companion. The Jews were known by their cophinus, as barbarian kings by their diadem Sidon. ep. VII 6 *ordinis res est ut.....Pharao incedat cum diademate, Israelita cum* cophino. Philo's tract published by Mai in 1818 from a Medicean ms. and named by him *de festo cophini*, is on the feast of first-fruits; the baskets are called *κάρταλλοι* by Philo, ed. Richter V 48–50.

FAENUM for a bed.

15 MERCEDEM the rent of the wood. Plut. qu. Rom. 88 'why is the money spent on spectacles called *lucar?* or is it because *there are many woods about the city consecrated to gods*, which they call *luci*, and they spent *the income derived from these* upon the shows?'

16 MENDICAT VI 543 cited on 14. Mart. XII 57 13 *a matre doctus* . . . rogare Iudaeus. The wood *begs* when it is thronged by beggars. cf. II 119—120 *ingens* | cena sedet.

CAMENIS the old *Latin* goddesses make way for barbarian fanatics.

17 EGERIAE Ov. f. III 274 Egeria *est quae praebet aquas, dea grata* Camenis. Liv. I 21 *lucus erat, quem medium ex opaco specu* fons *perenni rigabat aqua; quo quia se persaepe* Numa *sine arbitris velut ad* congressum deae *inferebat*, Camenis eum lucum sacravit, quod earum ibi concilia cum coniuge sua Egeria essent. Mart. X 35 13—4 *tales* Egeriae *iocos fuisse* | udo *crediderim* Numae sub antro.

18 VERIS natural Fabian. Papir. in M. Sen. contr. II 9 § 13 *litoribus quo-*

que moles invehuntur congestisque in alto terris exaggerant sinus, alii fossis inducunt mare: adeo nullis gaudere veris *sciunt, sed* adversum naturam *aliena loco, aut terra aut mare mutata, aegris oblectamento sunt.* PRAESENTIUS NUMEN XI 111. Verg. g. I 10 *agrestum* praesentia numina, *Fauni.* ecl. I 41. Ov. ex P. I 2 107. m. XV 623. Ibis 283. amor. III 1 1 *stat vetus et multos incaedua* silva *per annos:* | *credibile est illi* numen inesse loco. | fons sacer *in medio* spelunca*que pumice pendens.* The nymph is identified with her stream Hor. c. I 7 12 *domus Albuneae resonantis.* So Ceres with corn Hor. s. II 2 124.

20 INGENUUM Lucr. I 230 ingenui fontes. Auson. idyl. 10 65—6 *usque sub* ingenuis *agitatae* fontibus *herbae* | *vibrantes patiuntur aquas.* Mühlmann II 899. VIOLARENT MARMORA TOFUM hence Sidon. XXII 223—6 of a fountain *non eget hic cultu, dedit huic natura decorem.* | *nil fictum placuisse placet, non pompa per artem* | *ulla, resultanti non comet malleus ictu* | *ulla, nec exesum supplebunt* marmora tofum. VIOLARENT XI 116 n. Verg. XII 67—8 Heyne *Indum sanguineo veluti* violaverit *ostro* | *siquis ebur.* Mart. I 53 6. Hom. Δ 114 uses *μαίνειν* for dyeing. So *φθείρω, φθορά, συμφθείρω* Hemst. on Lucian Prom. 5 fin. TOFUM the whole passage is from Ov. m. III 157—62 antrum nemorale *recessu* | *arte laboratum nulla. simulaverat artem* | *ingenio natura suo. nam pumice vivo* | *et levibus* tofis nativum *duxerat arcum.* | fons *sonat a dextra tenui perlucidus unda,* | margine gramineo *patulos incinctus hiatus.* See Burn's Rome and the Campagna 15—17.

21—57 since, says Umbricius, there is no room for honest industry at Rome, I will find a home elsewhere, while I have yet vigour to go. They who are content by any shifts to make a fortune may stay. I cannot flatter or be an instrument of crime; and now none is smiled on by the great but he who is master of some secret which they fear to have exposed.

It is doubtful whether Umbricius is the same as the haruspex, who foretold Galba's death, and who was Plin. h. n. X § 19 *haruspicum in nostro aevo peritissimus.* Plut. Galb. 24. Tac. h. I 27. Müller Etrusker II 14 thinks it certain that the U. of Iuv. is not the soothsayer. cf. infr. 44.

22 of the neglect of literary men Iuv. complains S. VII; of the neglect of poor clients, in this satire. cf. Mart. III 38. 23 HERE Prop. III=II 22 1 *scis* here *mi multas pariter placuisse puellas.* The pronunciation was intermediate between E and I Quintil. I 4 § 8 *in* here *neque E plane neque I auditur:* the form *heri* was now obsolete id. I 7 § 22 here *nunc E littera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio,* 'heri *ad me venit;*' *quod idem in epistulis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur.* 23—24 'and will again to-morrow wear away something from its small remainder'. With 21—25 cf. Plaut. merc. 834—8 *ego mihi alios deos penatis persequar, alium Larem,* | *aliam urbem, aliam civitatem: ab Atticis abhorreo.* | *nam ubi mores deteriores increbrescunt in dies* etc. 24 PROPONIMUS cl. 27 ME Quintil. X 1 § 40 l. 4 n. ILLUC to Cumae 2.

25 DAEDALUS '79—80. I 54. Verg. Aen. VI 14 seq. Heyne Daedalus, *ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna* | *praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo,* | *insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,* | *Chalcidicaque levis tandem superastitit arce.* 27 cf. X 252. Catull. LXI 312 seq. Hor. c. II 3 15—6 *dum res et aetas et sororum* | *fila trium patiuntur atra.* Ov. tr. V 10 45–6. 28 hence Auson. epit. 34 4 *in tremulam* baculo non subeunte manum.

29—30 'those who can make black white, and are willing to stoop to

the meanest and most dishonest occupations, may thrive at Rome.'

30 QUI NIGRUM IN CANDIDA VERTUNT Ov. m. XI 313—5 *Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne,* | candida de nigris *et* de candentibus atra | *qui facere adsuerat.* Ter. Phorm. 771 *eis nunc praemiumst, qui* recta prava faciunt. Pers. I 110 *per me equidem* sint omnia protinus alba.

31—2 who are willing (as *redemptores, mancipes,* or *conductores*) to undertake the building or repair of temples, the dredging or embanking of rivers (Tac. an. I 76. 79), the construction or clearing of harbours, the draining of the cloacae, the carrying out the dead to burial.

FLUMINA . . . SICCANDAM ELUVIEM The *curatores riparum et alvei Tiberis et cloacarum urbis* were charged with letting out (*locare*) these works Orell. inscr. ind. Suet. Aug. 37. dig. XXII 1 17 § 5. Becker Gallus II 195. röm. Alterth. II 2 231—40.

32 SICCANDAM ELUVIEM the labourers employed on the sewers were convicts, Trai. ad Plin. ep. 41 § 2; and the contractors were held in great contempt Fronto ad Antonin. de orat. IV § 7 *etiam laminae interdum argenteolae in cloacis inveniuntur; eane re* cloacas purgandas redimamus?

PORTANDUM AD BUSTA CADAVER the undertakers (*Libitinarii*) engaged to supply the funeral, as amongst ourselves XII 122 n. VM. V 2 § 10 *sit aliquis in summo splendore* etiam sordibus gratis *locus. M. Cornuto praetore funus Hirtii et Pansae iussu senatus locante, qui tunc Libitinam exercebant, cum rerum suarum usum, tum ministerium suum gratuitum polliciti sunt; . . . quaestum contempserunt, nulli alii rei quam quaestui viventes . . . pace cinerum suorum reges gentium exterarum secundum* hunc tam contemptum gregem *referri se patientur: . . . honesti actus ab* infimis *editi* etc. Marquardt V 1 357. 380. Hor. s. I 8 9. Phaedr. IV 19 26. On the occupations regarded as degrading see Cic. off. I § 150.

33 PRAEBERE CAPUT i.e. caput suum Luc. VIII 613—4 *involvit vultus atque indignatur apertum* | *Fortunae* praebere caput. Prop. IV=III 20b 27–8 *illi sint quicumque solent in amore dolores,* | *et* caput *argutae* praebeat *historiae.* Schömann in Jahrb. für Philol. XCIX 765—7 these speculators make the most of their contracts (31—2), embezzle the money, and when that is safe, become bankrupt [XI 50 n.]. The *creditor in bona debitoris mittebatur,* and they were sold *sub hasta* Mühlenbruch doctrin. pandect. I § 89. Walter Rechtsgesch. II 2 § 719 p. 868. The fraudulent debtor became *infamis* [cf. Iuv. I 47], and the *infamia* entailed the loss of *status* Walter § 788 p. 455. Iuv. might have said *praebere se venales.* cf. Cic. Phil. II §§ 64 and 65 l. 8 n. and 103. On the expression 'he is sold up,' for 'his goods are sold' see I 34 n. Cic. p. Quinct. § 50 *cuius bona ex edicto possidentur, huius omnis fama et existimatio cum bonis simul possidetur; . . . . cui magistri fiunt et* domini *constituuntur; . . . . de quo homine praeconis vox praedicat et pretium conficit.*

CAPUT DOMINA VENALE SUB HASTA Cic. Phil. II c. 26. V § 9 *illa infinita* hasta. Sen. de ir. I 2 § 1 *principum* sub civili hasta capita venalia. id. de brev. vit. 11 § 3 *quos* hasta praetoris *infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet.* Gaius IV § 16 *festuca . . . . quasi* hastae *loco,* signo quodam iusti dominii. Sen. contr. 9 pr. *vidi ambitiosa turba clientum limina deserta* sub domino *sectore* venalia. cf. the Germ. *subhastiren.*

DOMINA HASTA which conveys the *dominium* or absolute ownership Becker II 1 55. For DOMINA adj. see Prop. IV=III 9 23 dominas . . . . *secures.* Heins. on Ov. her. 3 100, who cites *d. manus, d. mensa, d. urbs.*

34—36 these, who once wound a horn (x 214 n.) at the country shows, and whose cheeks (XI 34, i.e. the force of their blast) were known in every town,

now exhibit gladiators. cf. Mart. III 59 *sutor Cerdo dedit, tibi, culta Bononia, munus; | fullo dedit Mutinae; nunc ubi caupo dabit?* ib. 16. 99.

36 VERSO POLLICE those who wished the death of a conquered gladiator turned (*vertebant, convertebant*) their thumbs towards their breasts, as a signal to his opponent to stab him; those who wished him to be spared, turned their thumbs downwards (*premebant*), as a signal for dropping the sword Prud. c. Symm. II 1096 seq. *et quoties victor ferrum iugulo inserit, illa |* delicias *ait esse suas,* pectusque iacentis | *virgo modesta* iubet converso pollice rumpi. Burm. anth. III 82 27 *sperat et in saeva victus gladiator harena, | sit licet* infesto pollice turba minax. Plin. XXVIII § 25 pollices *cum faveamus* premere *etiam proverbio iubemur.* Hor. ep. I 18 66. 37 POPULARITER 'to win good-will.' On the cruelty of the spectators, cf. Sen. ep. 95 § 33 *homo, sacra res, homini iam per lusum et iocum occiditur: et quem erudiri ad inferenda accipiendaque vulnera nefas erat, is iam nudus inermisque producitur; satisque spectaculi ex homine mors est.* ib. 7 § 4 *occide, ure, verbera! quare tam timide incurrit in ferrum? quare parum audacter occidit? quare parum libenter moritur? plagis aguntur in vulnera et mutuos ictus nudis et obviis pectoribus excipiunt.* [Quintil.] decl. IX § 6 p. 194 Burm. *ad spectaculum supplicii nostri populus convenerat, iam ostentata per harenam perituroram corpora mortis suae pompam duxerant:* sedebat sanguine nostro favorabilis dominus. Caesar directed that the more famous gladiators should be forcibly rescued, Suet. 26 *sicubi infestis spectatoribus dimicarent.* 38 FORICAS Holyday 'and thence returned they hire for gain (nor grudge) | jakes-farming.' Such *foricae* or *latrinae* stood by the road-side, and a small fee was taken for the use of them. cf. XIV 204 n. gloss. p. 248 Valpy *forica ἀφεδρών.*

ET CUR NON OMNIA? etc. and why should they not thus shift about from the highest to the lowest employments, since they thereby only imitate Fortune who has raised them? cf. I 24—50. 63—76. 102—111. 158—9. VII 194 seq. Plin. ep. II 20 §§ 13—14 e. g. *aspice Regulum, qui* ex paupere et tenui ad tantas opes per flagitia processit. 39—40 QUALES EXTOLLIT (Fortuna) QUOTIENS VOLUIT FORTUNA on the constr. see 83 n.

40 VI 608. VII 197. 41 Tert. apol. 33 *non enim deum imperatorem dicam, vel quia* mentiri nescio. Ammianus of a client XIV 6 § 12 *interrogatusque multa coactusque* mentiri. So Lucian, on arriving at Rome, asks himself why he had come amongst informers and flatterers and false friends Nigrin. 17. Boileau sat. I *mais moi, vivre à Paris! eh! qu'y voudrais je faire? |* je ne sais *ni tromper, ni feindre,* ni mentir. Regnier III 97 seq. 41—2 LIBRUM, SI MALUS EST, NEQUEO LAUDARE Sen. ep. 95 § 2 *recitator historiam ingentem attulit, minutissime scriptam, artissime plicatam, et magna parte perlecta: 'desinam' inquit 'si vultis.' acclamatur, 'recita, recita,' ab his qui illum obmutescere ilico cupiunt.* Petron. 10 *quid ego, homo stultissime, facere debui, cum fame morerer?* an videlicet audirem sententias? . . . multo me turpior es tu hercule, qui ut foris cenares poetam laudasti. Hor. a. p. 420 seq. s. II 5 74. Pers. I 53 seq. Mart. II 27. VI 48 cited on I 96. X 10 9—10. XII 40 1 mentiris, *credo:* recitas mala carmina, laudo. 42 POSCERE to ask leave to read it at home Plin. ep. VI 21 § 7. 42—3 MOTUS ASTRORUM XIV 248 seq. n. VI 553—571. I am no astrologer, that I should promise an expectant heir the speedy death of his father. FUNUS PROMITTERE PATRIS Ov. m. I 148 *filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.*

44 RANARUM VISCERA 77 *augur.* I 70 n. I have never, as haruspex, inspected the entrails of frogs. That the superstitious consulted the entrails of animals not commonly used for the purpose appears from VI 551 *rimabitur exta catelli.* **45** INSPEXI I 97 n. Ov. m. XV 136—7 *protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras* | inspiciunt, *mentesque deum scrutantur in illis.* cf. ib. 577. Sen. Thyest. 757. hence the substantive *inspicium* Tert. carm. adv. Marc. I 12 *posse videre* | *extorum* inspiciis *resque exspectare futuras.* **45—6** FERRE AD NUPTAM etc. I cannot bear to a wife the letters and presents (*quae mittit*) of her paramour, nor repeat his messages (*quae mandat*). II 169. VI 233 seq. 277 seq. XIV 30. Ov. amor. I 11. **46** MINISTRO Quintil. cited on I 70 p. 116. **47** NULLI COMES EXEO since I will bear no part in extortions, no governor takes me with him in his *cohors* into a province. That *fur* and *comes* are to be thus explained appears from the mention of Verres 53. cf. VIII 87 seq. Hor. s. II 5 17 seq. Heind. **48** MANCUS Holyday 'thus I go | from Rome as fit for no man, like one maimed, | whose right hand life already has disclaimed.' EXSTINCTAE DEXTRAE gen. qual. cf. 4. **49** CONSCIUS XIV 28. Mart. VI 50 esp. 5–6 vis fieri dives, *Bithynice*? conscius esto: | *nil tibi, vel minimum, basia pura dabunt.* CUI a *pyrrich*, as VII 211 in the 5th foot *et* cui *non tunc.* So in hendecasyllables Mart. I 104 22 *sed norunt* cui *serviant leones.* id. VIII 52 3 *Drusorum* cui *contigere barbae.* Auson. ephem. 15 in sapphics *fabulae fingunt,* cui *Luna somnos.* L. Müller de re metr. 269—270.

50 I 166. **53–4** CARUS ERIT VERRI, QUI VERREM ACCUSARE POTEST Tac. an. VI 4 *metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi.* VERRI II 26. VIII 106. the propraetor of Sicily B.C. 73—70, whose extortions are exposed by Cicero. **54–6** TANTI NON SIT UT CAREAS let no amount of wealth be so highly prized by you, as that for it *you should be willing* to forego your peace of mind by harbouring a guilty secret X 97 n. Petron. 62 ut mentiar, *nullius patrimonium* tanti facio. OPACI Verg. Aen. VII 36 fluvio *succedit* opaco cl. ib. 29 *ingens lucus.* Martial, himself a Spaniard, says I 49 15–6 *aestus serenos aureo franges* Tago, | obscurus umbris arborum. **55** AURUM XIV 299 n. **56** SOMNO XIII 198. 217 seq. PONENDA insecure, which you must one day lose Hor. ep. I 10 31 *si quid mirabere,* pones | *invitus.* **57** TRISTIS the gift brings only anxiety. MAGNO AMICO I 33 n. TIMEARIS 113.

58—125 Greek parasites by their supple versatility insinuate themselves into the favour of the great, who neglect their poor countrymen.

58 ACCEPTISSIMA a common complaint of guests at a feast was Lucian merc. cond. 17 *μόνοις τοῖς Ἕλλησι τούτοις ἀνέῳκται ἡ Ῥωμαίων πόλις.* **60** QUIRITES *citizens!* ironical.

61 GRAECAM URBEM Clotho in Sen. lud. de morte Claud. 3 § 3 *ego mehercules pusillum temporis adicere ei volebam, dum* hos pauculos, *qui supersunt,* civitate *donaret. constituerat enim* omnes Graecos, *Gallos, Hispanos, Britannos,* togatos *videre.* QUAMVIS 'and yet,' used like *quamquam* and *καίτοι* 'I cannot away with a *Greek* Rome, *and yet* that is not the worst.' cf. VI 186 seq. 295 seq. Sen. cons. ad Helv. 6 'come now, mark this throng, for which the houses of our immense city scarce supply room enough: of this crowd the greater part have no country; from their own free towns and colonies, in a word,

from the whole globe, they are congregated. Some are brought by ambition, some by the calls of public duty, or charged with some mission, others by luxury, which seeks a harbour rich and commodious for vices. others by the eager pursuit of liberal studies; others by the shows; some friendship has allured, others diligence, which has won a wide field for the display of virtue: some have brought their beauty to the market, some their eloquence. No class of men but flocks together into a city, which sets a high price both on virtues and vices. Bid all these be summoned by name, and ask each what is his birthplace; you will find that the great bulk of them are such as have left their own abodes to come to a city vast, it is true, and fair, yet not their own.' QUOTA PORTIO or *quota pars* (XIII 157) properly 'one part amongst how many?' 'how small a fraction?' 'how many parts, each equal to this, go to make up the whole?' Ov. amor. II 12 10 *ex tot in Atrida* pars quota *laudis erat?* frequent in later prose, e. g. Quintil. XII 1 § 26 quota pars. decl. 252. p. 458 Burm. quota portio. and Plin. h. n. both. see Hardouin's index. cf. Xen. Kyrop. IV 1 § 16 *καταγόησον, πόστῳ μέρει αὐτῶν πάντες μαχεσάμενοι νενικήκαμεν.* FAECIS Luc. VII 404—5 *nulloque frequentem | cive suo* Romam, *sed* mundi faece repletam. Tac. XV 44 of Rome *cuncta undique* atrocia aut pudenda *confluunt celebranturque.* 62 IX 131–3. Ath. p. 20^{c} 'whole nations have settled in Rome, as that of the Kappadokians and Skythians, and they of Pontus, and many others.' cf. the whole § 36. Syrians were employed as slaves (VI 351), as tavernkeepers (VIII 159 *Syrophoenix*), grammarians (Suet. gr. 8), while the children were petted by the great (id. Aug. 83 *nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat, praecipue Mauros et* Syros), and the women played on the flute (Hor. s. I 2 1 *ambubaiae*) cf. Mart. X 76 2 seq. TIBERIM Plin. h. n. III § 54 of the Tiber rerum in toto orbe nascentium mercator placidissimus. ORONTES now *Aasi*, the chief river of Syria, rises in Antilibanon, in Coelesyria, flows by Emesa, Apamea and Antioch; the excessive luxury of which last city is satirized by Julian in his Misopogon: cf. Prop. I 2 3. III=II 23 21—2. 64 CHORDAS OBLIQUAS *sambucae* Liv. XXXIX 6 *luxuriae enim peregrinae origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est . . . . tunc psaltriae* sambucistriaeque *et convivalia ludionum oblectamenta addita epulis.* TYMPANA tambourines, chiefly used in the worship of Cybele VI 515. VIII 176. 65 Lamprid. Elagab. 32 circi . . . meretrices. ib. 26. Meyer anth. 1642 *deliciae populi magno notissima* circo | *Quintia . . . cymbala cum crotalis,* pruriginis arma, *Priapo | ponit et adducta* tympana *pulsa manu.* Suet. Ner. 27 circo *maximo* inter scortorum totius urbis ambubaiarumque ministeria. Cypr. de spect. 5. PROSTARE I 47 n. 66 ITE to the Circus! VI 306. X 166. 310. XII 57. 83. LUPA BARBARA Prop. III=II 21—22 *et quas* Euphrates *et quas mihi mittit* Orontes | *me capiant, nolo furta pudica tori.* On the traffic in these slaves see Movers III 80 seq. 121. MITRA II 84. Serv. Aen. IV 216 Maeonia mitra. *Lydia: nam utebantur et Phryges et Lydii.* mitra. *hoc est, incurvo pileo, de quo pendebat etiam buccarum tegimen. sane quibus effeminatio crimini dabatur, etiam* mitra *eis adscribebatur: multa enim lectio* mitras proprie meretricum esse *docet.* id. IX 616 mitrae feminarum, *quas calanticas dicunt.* Ov. her. IX 63. The Galli wear *mitrae* in Apul. met. VIII 27, Clodius in Cic. fragm. in Clod. 6, where Beier cites Sen. Hf. 471 mitra *ferocem* barbara *fron-*

tem premens. 'dicitur *Sidonia* (Prop. III=II 29 15), *Tyria* (Sen. Oed. 418), *Lydia* (Prop. IV=III 17 30. Pind. Nem. VIII 25).' Add Verg. copa 1 seq. *copa* Syrisca *caput Graia redimita* mitella, etc.

67 RUSTICUS II 73. 127. XI 78 seq. XIV 179 seq. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 75 *vita autem haec* rustica...*parsimoniae diligentiae iustitiae magistra est.* Plin. ep. I 14 § 4 *verecundiae frugalitatis atque etiam* rusticitatis *antiquae.* Mart. X 72 11 *siccis* rustica veritas *capillis.* cf. the agricultural writers, Cato pr. 2. Varr. II pr. III 1 § 4. Columell. I pr. Plaut. Men. IV 3 15. Schwegler I 629, 630.

TRECHEDIPNA schol. *vestimenta parasitica, vel galliculas* (shoes) *currentium ad cenam.* Τρεχέδειπνος is a name of reproach for a parasite Plut. qu. conv. VIII 6 1 § 1. a proper name in Gruter 1121 6. Gloss. *cupedicinus τρεχέδειπνος.* the neuter is only found in this passage. cf. II 92 seq. 102)(Pers. V 102 peronatus arator. The dress *calceus* V 20)(the soldier's *caliga* Iuv. XVI 24. Greek words here and below for Greek things 68. 76. 77. 115. V 72.

QUIRINE II 123 tuos, Gradive, nepotes. ib. 74. VIII 275. XI 89.

68 CEROMATICO VI 246 *femineum* ceroma, a mixture of oil, wax, and earth, with which the athletes rubbed themselves before wrestling. Sen. brev. vit. 12 *qui* in ceromate (*nam, pro facinus!* ne Latinis quidem vitiis laboramus) *spectator puerorum rixantium sedet.* Plin. h. n. XV 5 (4) *usum eius* [olei] *ad luxuriam vertere* Graeci, vitiorum omnium genitores, in gymnasiis publicando. XXVIII 13 (4) *quin et sordes hominis in magnis fecere remediis quaestuosorum* gymnasia Graecorum. *quippe ea strigmenta molliunt;.....illa, quae sunt e* ceromate *permixta caeno, articulos tantum molliunt calfaciunt discutiunt efficacius.* ib. XXIX 8 (1) illa perdidere imperii mores, illa quae sani patimur, luctatus, ceromata. ib. XXXV 47 (13) *de terrae usu in* ceromatis, quibus exercendo iuventus nostra corporis vires perdit animorum. Hor. s. II 2 11 seq. ep. II 1 33. Such complaints of the bad effects of the gymnasia are frequent. Varr. r. r. II pr. §§ 1—2 *viri magni nostri maiores non sine causa* praeponebant rusticos Romanos *urbanis .....utrumque sunt consecuti, ut et cultura agros fecundissimos haberent et ipsi valetudine firmiores essent ac* ne Graecorum urbana desiderarent gymnasia, *quae nunc vix satis singula sunt.* Trai. ep. ad Plin. 40 § 2 gymnasiis indulgent Graeculi. Cic. de rep. IV § 9. Tusc. IV § 70. Aristoph. nub. 975. Plut. amator. 5 § 9 p. 751f. qu. Rom. 40 p. 274d. Wytt. on Plut. mor. p. 8d. Tac. XIV 20. Petron. 85. Tert. de pall. 3 fin. Plin. ep. IV 22 §§ 1—3. 7. X 49. Luc. VII 271. Marquardt V (1) 119 seq. 125. Faber agonist. II 5. III 15. Krause Agon. I 106. Höck I (3) 364. 405. The introduction of gymnastic contests similar to the Greek is ascribed to Nero Suet. 12. Tac. XIV 15.

NICETERIA prizes such as collars.

69 ALTA SICYONE old Sikyon lay in the plain near the sea, but Demetrius Poliorketes razed the walls and houses, and removed the inhabitants to the Akropolis, DS. XX 102.

AMYDONE on the river Axius, in Macedonia, Hom. Il. II 849.

70 for the hiatus cf. I 151 n. it occurs in the same place VI 274. 468. VIII 105. X 281. XII 110. XIV 49. XV 126.

ANDRO *Andros* now *Andro*, the most northern of the Kyklades, adjoining the southern extremity of Euboea.

TRALLIBUS *Tralles* or *Trallis*, in Karia, on the Eudon, a branch of the Maeander, was a trading town of importance, as it stood at the intersection of the great roads from Apamea to Ephesus and from Rhodes to the northern provinces of Asia Minor.

Strab. XIV 648. Plin. h. n. V 29. Cic. Phil. III § 15. There are considerable ruins near *Aidin.* ALABANDIS *Alabanda* near the Marsyas, 160 stadia south of Tralles, a free city and *conventus iuridicus*, Plin. h. n. V § 109, noted for its luxury Strab. XIV 660. There was a proverb Steph. Byz. 'Αλάβανδα Καρῶν εὐτυχεστάτη.

71 Becker röm. Alterth. I 538 the grand houses on the Esquiline arose chiefly in the 2nd, still more in the 3rd cent. A.D. The Viminal was never a West end. The strangers flock to the poor quarters, and thence make their approaches to the rich, whom they ultimately supplant. Yet see Burn Rome and the Campagna 246. ESQUILIAS V 78. XI 71 in both which places Esq. is the residence of the rich. Varr. l. l. V § 51 *Viminalis a Iove Vimino, quoi ibi arae: sunt qui* quod ibi vimineta fuerint. cf. Festus 376 M. Schwegler I 727 n. 2. Becker I 565.

72 VISCERA 'bosom-friends.' Stat. Th. VII 521 *sua credite matri* viscera. Ov. m. V 18. These adventurers are soon *at home* in the great houses of Rome II 58 seq.

73—4 SERMO PROMPTUS Sen. ep. 40 § 10 *numquam dubitavit* [Haterius], *numquam intermisit. semel incipiebat, semel desinebat*.....In Graecis hanc licentiam tuleris. Plin. ep. V 20 § 4 est plerisque Graecorum, *sicut illi*, pro copia volubilitas: *tam longas tamque frigidas periodos uno spiritu, quasi* torrente *contorquent.* Petron. 2 nuper ventosa haec et enormis loquacitas Athenas ex Asia commigravit. Suet. Aug. 86. Cic. p. Flacc. § 9. Brut. §§ 51. 325. Quintil. XII 10 § 16. Plut. Anton. 2. VM. II 2 § 2 of the Greeks linguae volubilitate, qua plurimum valent.

74 ISAEO = Isaei sermone. For this usage, by which some property of one person is compared with another person, cf. 90. IV 71. VI 486. VII 72. X 247. 313—4. XV 68. Matthiae § 453 obs. 1. Zumpt § 767. Madvig § 280 2. Cic. p. Sull. § 72 Halm. in Vatin. § 41 Halm. Tusc. I § 2 Kühner. Quintil. XII 7 § 3 *ita pestem intestinam propulsare* cum propugnatoribus patriae comparandum. ib. X 1 § 31 l. 33 n. *verba .....graculorum similia.* Gell. I 15.

ISAEO Is. an Assyrian (Philostr. soph. I 20 § 1 Suid.) rhetorician came to Rome about A.D. 97, being then upwards of sixty years of age. Pliny the younger speaks in the highest terms of his ready eloquence II 3 *magna Isaeum fama praecesserat; maior inventus est.* summa est facultas copia ubertas: dicit semper ex tempore.... *poscit controversias plures, electionem auditoribus permittit, saepe etiam partes; surgit, amicitur, incipit.* statim omnia ac paene pariter ad manum: *sensus reconditi occursant, verba, sed qualia? quaesita et exculta.*

TORRENTIOR X 9. 119. 128 n. EDE 296. I 21. QUID I 35.

75 QUEMVIS HOMINEM SECUM ATTULIT [*C'est un valet à tout faire. Iesuita est omnis homo.* GRANG.]. Aurel. Vict. epit. XIV § 2 *hic* [Hadrianus] *Graecis litteris impensius eruditus, a plerisque Graeculus appellatus est. Atheniensum studia moresque hausit, potitus non sermone tantum, sed et ceteris disciplinis,* canendi, psallendi, medendique scientia, musicus, geometra, pictor fictorque ex aere vel marmore. cf. Hor. ep. II 1 32—3. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27.

76 ALIPTES VI 422; Cic. fam. I 9 § 15. the slave who anointed his master in the bath Plut. de san. 13[b] Wytt.

77 AUGUR 44. SCHOENOBATES XIV 264 seq. n. HSt. *σχοινοβατία. σχοινοβατικός.* MEDICUS Cato ap. Plin. XXIX 7 (11) *nequissimum et indoctum genus illorum* [Greeks].... *quandocunque ista gens litteras suas dabit, omnia corrumpet. tum etiam magis, si* medicos *suos huc*

mittet. iurarunt inter se barbaros necare omnes medicina. et hoc ipsum mercede faciunt, ut fides iis sit et facile disperdant .... interdixi tibi de medicis. ib. 8 (1) solam hanc artium Graecarum nondum exercet Romana gravitas in tanto fructu, paucissimi Quiritium attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae: immo vero auctoritas aliter quam Graece eam tractantibus etiam apud imperitos expertesque linguae non est.... itaque hercule in hac artium sola evenit ut cuicunque medicum se professo statim credatur, *cum sit periculum in nullo mendacio maius.* ib. 5 (1) *mutatur ars* [medicine] *quotidie ... et ingeniorum* Graeciae *flatu impellimur. palamque est,* ut quisque inter istos loquendo polleat, imperatorem ilico vitae nostrae necisque fieri. Galen v 5 K. Phaedr. I 14 *sutor medicus.* Marquardt v (1) 162. (2) 217. 356 seq. 78 GRAECULUS VI 186. Plin. pan. 13 § 5 *exercitationibus nostris ...* Graeculus *magister assistit.* Cic. in Pis. § 70. Plin. h. n. XXIX § 17.

ESURIENS Pers. prol. 10. IUSSERIS '*If* you have bidden him.' Verg. Aen. VI 30 *tu quoque magnam* | *partem opere in tanto,* sineret dolor, *Icare, haberes.* Sen. ad Marc. 16 § 1 *par ad honesta,* libeat, *facultas.* 80 25 n. DS. IV 76 'Daedalus was an Athenian, one of the Erechtheidae; for he was son of Metion, son of Eupalamus, son of Erechtheus.' On the excessive adulation of the Athenians cf. Athen. VI 253 seq. where he describes the court paid to Demetrius, and adds p. 254 *τοιοῦτοι τότ' ἐγένοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κολακείας, θηρίου χαλεπωτάτου, λύσσαν ἐμβαλούσης αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει.* SUMPSIT PINNAS XIV 76. Heins. and Burm. on Ov. m. IV 561. MEDIIS ATHENIS X 156 media *vexillum pono Subura.* 81 CONCHYLIA purple robes VIII 101 n. PRIOR 'shall he take precedence of me in attesting marriage-deeds (X 336) or wills (I 67. Pers. V 90), or occupy a higher seat at table (V 17 n.), who was brought to Rome by the same wind which brought Syrian plums?' 83 PRUNA COTTONA Plin. XIII 10 (5) Syria ... *peculiares habet arbores.... In* ficorum *autem* [genere] *caricas, et minores eius generis, quae* cottona *vocant. item* pruna in Damasco monte nata. Mart. IV 89 6. VII 52 7. XIII 28. 29. Pers. V 137 *Bestius urget doctores Graios :* | '*ita fit,* postquam sapere urbi | cum pipere et palmis venit nostrum hoc maris expers.' Stat. s. II 1 73 mixtus Phariis venalis mercibus infans. ib. IV 9 26—28. Hes. *κόττανα, εἶδος σύκων.* 84, 85 'is it so entirely to go for nothing that when a boy I drew breath on the Aventine (Aen. X 899 hausit caelum), and fed on the Sabine olive?'

USQUE ADEO V 129. VI 182. X 201. XV 82. 85 BACA SABINA Mart. IV 4 10 *ceromata faece de* Sabina. Sil. III 526 *bellatrix gens* bacifero nutrita Sabino. Aen. VII 711. There is an allusion to the hardy simplicity of the Sabine manners 169. X 299 n. 86 GENS 58. 87 SERMONEM INDOCTI e. g. Gnatho in Ter. eun. III 1 26 seq., 36 seq. II 2 16 seq. Eupolis makes a parasite say *κόλακες* fr. 1 7 seq. *ἐπειδὰν κατίδω τιν' ἄνδρα | ἠλίθιον, πλουτοῦντα δ', εὐθὺς περὶ τοῦτόν εἰμι. | κἂν τι τύχῃ λέγων ὁ πλούταξ, πάνυ τοῦτ' ἐπαινῶ | καὶ καταπλήττομαι, δοκῶν τοῖσι λόγοισι χαίρειν.* FACIEM DEFORMIS e. g. Artotrogus in Plaut. mil. glor. I 1 56 seq. 88 COLLUM the neck, esp. the fore part, the throat. Mart. XIV 18 harpasta *haec rapit* Antaei *velox in pulvere draucus,* | grandia *qui vano* colla *labore facit.*

CERVICIBUS (generally in the plural before Hortensius's time) the nape of the neck to the shoulders. The type for the head of Hercules is that of a bull with its short thick neck. Müller anc. art.

§ 331 2. Philostr. heroic. 19 § 9 speaks of the *wrestler's neck.* id. soph. II 1 § 12 describes a modern Herakles as *εὐραφῶς ἔχοντα τοῦ αὐχένος, τουτὶ δ' ἐκ πόνων ἥκειν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ σίτου.* Plin. XIV § 140 after describing a swinish debauch *hoc pertinent peregrinae exercitationes et volutatio in caeno ac* pectorosa cervicis repandae ostentatio. Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 8 '*te*' *inquit* 'longiorem Fido Annaeo iurabo et Apollonio pycta, quamvis staturam habeas Threcis cum Threce compositi.'

91 ILLE (maritus) QUO etc. Hor. epod. 2 37 *quis* non malarum, quas *amor* curas *habet,* | *haec inter obliviscitur?* id. s. I 10 16 illi, *scripta* quibus *comoedia prisca* viris *est.* Liv. I 1 § 3. 12 § 1. Madvig § 322. ILLE i. e. VOX illius 74 n. QUO MORDETUR I 13 n. Quintil. XI 3 § 51 *suffocatur saepe* [VOX] *et maiore nisu minus clara est, et interim elisa in illum sonum erumpit, cui Graeci nomen a gallorum immaturo cantu dederunt.* The most notable example of the flattery here rebuked is the custom which prevailed under Nero of offering sacrifices for his 'caelestis vox,' Tac. XVI 22. XIV 15 fin. Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 3 § 22, where Apollo says of Nero '*ille mihi similis vultu, similisque decore,* | nec cantu, nec voce minor;' though that voice was weak and wanting in clearness Suet. Ner. 20. 22 fin.

92 seq. we Romans too might praise as falsely as the Greeks, but not with the same air of sincerity: indeed no player on the stage can sustain a part more naturally; not even Antiochus or Haemus would there attract notice: they are a nation of actors. LICET ET X 122 n. **93—4** MELIOR (comoedus) CUM 40. IV 70. THAIDA meretricem, e. g. in Ter. eun. Mart. **93—5** VI 63—6. DCass. LIX 26 § 6. LXIII 9 §§ 2. 4 seq. 10 § 2. 22 § 5. **94—5** DORIDA NULLO CULTAM PALLIOLO Ath. XIII 589[f] *Μέλισσαν ἰδόντα πελοποννησιακῶς ἠσθημένην, ἀναμπέχονος γὰρ καὶ μονοχίτων ἦν.* cf. poet. ap. Plut. de ser. num. vind. 12. Wieseler Denkmäler des Bühnenwesens p. 76. K. FR. HERMANN. The *palliolum* (or *pallium* Cic. de div. II § 143) was the outer dress of the lower order of women Mart. IX 33 1. XI 27 8. In Greece men acted women's parts; in Rome also perh. in tragedy; cf. VIII 229 of Nero's parts.

95 NEMPE '*It is true* that the actor personates a woman to the very life, still (*tamen* 98) the best actors do no more than what *every* Greek can do.' Colum. I pr. § 15 *attonitique miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod* a natura sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu mentiantur decipiantque oculos spectantium.

97 RIMA gloss. *γυναικεία φύσις.* Auson. epigr. 128 6. Macrob. Sat. VII 16. Rigault on Phaedr. III 3 10. **99** STRATOCLES DEMETRIUS Quintil. XI 3 § 178 seq. maximos actores comoediarum, Demetrium et Stratoclea, placere diversis virtutibus vidimus. *sed illud minus mirum, quod alter deos et iuvenes et bonos patres servosque et* matronas et graves anus *optime, alter acres senes callidos servos parasitos lenones et omnia agitatiora melius. fuit enim natura diversa. nam vox quoque* Demetrii *iucundior, illius acrior erat. annotandae magis proprietates, quae transferri non poterant,* manus iactare (Iuv. 106) *et dulces exclamationes theatri causa producere.* HAEMO VI 198. **100** RIDES, CONCUTITUR XIII 215. 227. what would have been the protasis, if this had been expressed as a conditional sentence, is stated as a fact, and what would have been the apodosis added as an independent clause Cic. p. Sest. § 92. Tusc. II § 28 Kühner. Hor. s. I 1 45 Heind. Ov. amor. II 4 37—8. Quintil. decl. 350 p. 741

Burm. *sane medici non vetuerunt, non timuerunt; satis est, non permiserunt.* Madvig § 348 5, and opusc. I 54. so in Greek, generally with *καὶ δή* Kühner § 823 8: Demosth. de cor. p. 317 15 *παρὰ . . . πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις [ὁρῶ] διωρισμένα καὶ τεταγμένα πως τὰ τοιαῦτα· ἀδικεῖ τις ἐκών· ὀργὴ καὶ τιμωρία κατὰ τούτου· ἐξήμαρτέ τις ἄκων· συγγνώμη ἀντὶ τῆς τιμωρίας τούτῳ.* On the false sympathy of flatterers cf. Aesch. Ag. 790 seq.: Plaut. Amphit. III 3 5 seq. Theophr. char. 2. with Casaub. p. 127. Cheirisophus seeing Dionysius at a distance laughing with some of his courtiers, fell laughing too. On being asked why he laughed when at too great a distance to hear what was said, he answered Ath. VI p. 249[e] *ὑμῖν πιστεύω διότι τὸ ῥηθὲν γελοῖόν ἐστιν.* Ammian. epigr. 25 ap. Brunck anal. II 389 *μὴ σύ γ' ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίῃς, ὦνθρωφ', ἴζοιο τραπέζῃς | ψωμὸν ὀνείδειον γαστρὶ χαριζόμενος· | ἄλλοτε μὲν κλαίοντι καὶ ἐστυγνωμένῳ δμῳᾷ | συγκλαίων, καὶθις σὺν γελόωντι γελῶν· | οὔτε σύ γε κλαυθμοῦ κεχρημένος οὔτε γέλωτος, | καὶ κλαιωμιλίῃ καὶ γελοωμιλίῃ.* Ov. a. a. II 201. Plut. de ad. et am. 10 p. 54[c] *ἀκαίρως, φησίν, ἐγέλας, ἐγὼ δ' ἐξέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ γέλωτος.* MAIORE CACHINNO XI 2. **102** NEC 'and yet not.' Plin. ep. V 6 § 36 *ita occulte temperatur, ut impleat* nec *redundet.* IGNICULUM Hor. s. II 3 10. ep. II 2 169; portable stoves are found at Pompeii.

103 ENDROMIDEM a thick woollen (Tert. pall. 4 endromidis solox) rug thrown over the body after violent exercise (VI 246 *Tyrias*). Mart. IV 19 *hic tibi Sequanicae pinguem textricis alumnam,* | quae Lacedaemonium barbara nomen habet, | sordida sed gelido non aspernanda Decembri | *dona, peregrinam mittimus* endromida. | . . . . *ne madidos intret penetrabile frigus in artus,* | *neve gravis subita te premat Iris aqua.* | *ridebis ventos hoc munere tutus et imbres.* ib. XIV 126. AESTUO II 70—1 *sed Iulius ardet:* | aestuo. Osric in Hamlet V 2.

105 NOCTE DIEQUE XIII 198. **105—6** ALIENA SUMERE VULTUM A FACIE Satyr. ap. Ath. VI p. 249[a] one Kleisophus used to make a wry face whenever Philip tasted any pungent dish. Plutarch de ad. et am. 8 p. 53[a] compares such a flatterer to a polypus, or to a mirror which reflects all images from without. **106** IACTARE MANUS *χειρονομεῖν,* to gesticulate as singers or actors Quintil. cited on 9. Prop. V=IV 8 42. Ov. fast. III 536; to throw up the hands in admiration Mart. X 10 10. Plin. ep. VI 17 § 2. **107** Diodor. Sinopens. ap. Ath. VI p. 239[cf]. Hor. s. I 3 90. Mart. I 38. XIV 119. Lucian conviv. 35.

108 the parasite will applaud his patron if he empty his glass at a draught. TRULLA dimin. of *trua,* a drinking-cup Cic. Verr. IV § 62. Varr. l. l. V 25. Hor. s. II 3 144. Mart. IX 97. one of silver in Orelli inscr. 3838. INVERSO FUNDO when the mouth of the cup is turned downwards Lucil. ap. Non. 173 16 vertitur oenophoris fundus, *sententia nobis.* Stapylton *or if, the bottom o'th' gilt bowl turn'd up,* | *he fetcht the froth off with a gallant sup.* CREPITUM the last drops escape with a gurgling sound (so Turnebus, Roth, Holyday). Osann understands a kind of *κότταβος,* referring to Pollux VI 109 seq. *τὸ μὲν κοτταβεῖον ἐκρέματο ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀρόφου ὕπτιον . . . . καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ ὀρόφου κρεμαμένῳ ἐχρῆν ἐπικοτταβίσαντα ποιῆσαί τινα ψόφον.* **109—113** he will debauch some member of a family, that so he may possess himself of family secrets, and thence be feared 49—57.

110 the words *matrona, laris, virgo,* all speak of the purity of a Roman home, hallowed by domestic religion. **111** SPONSUS the affianced husband of the daughter I 78. **112** HORUM SI NIHIL EST the same words in Terentian. Maur. 1685.

NIHIL I 35. X 279 n. RESUPINAT VI 126. VIII 176. Apul. m. VIII 29 *supinatus.*=Iuv. X 224 *inclinare.* 113 X 97 seq. Tac. ann. IV 3. 11. 114 TRANSI VII 190 *exempla novorum* | *fatorum* transi. X 273 *festino ad nostros et regem* transeo *Ponti.* VI 602. 'Pass by, say nothing of, the gymnasia, and turn to a graver crime.'

115 GYMNASIA 67—8 n. Plin. ep. I 22 § 6. Plut. qu. Rom. 40. FACINUS MAIORIS ABOLLAE schol. *proverbium: quasi maioris togae* i.e. *sceleris potioris.* similarly Madvig *proverbio quodam dici* [videtur] *de maioris hominis et potentioris scelere.* ABOLLAE a mantle of stout texture (Serv. Aen. V 421 duplex est sicut chlamys), worn over the toga (Iuv. IV 76). Varro ap. Non. s. v. speaks of it as a soldier's dress; Suet. Calig. 35 mentions one of purple worn by king Ptolemy; Mart. IV 53 5 one worn by a Cynic, and another VIII 48 worn by a fop. 116 STOICUS OCCIDIT BAREAM DELATOR DCass. LXII 26 (66 A.D.) '(Barea) Soranus, a man of birth and wealth and of distinguished virtue, was accused [being then *grandis aevo* Tac. XVI 30, and having a daughter twenty years of age, ibid.] by P. Egnatius Celer, a philosopher of Berytus. Egnatius was rewarded with riches and honours: afterwards however [69 A.D.] he was exiled. Soranus was put to death, as (in addition to a charge of conspiracy) he was accused of having, when sacrifices were offered for his recovery from sickness, employed his daughter to use magic arts.' schol. Iuv. VI 552 *filiam* Bareae Sorani *quanquam ipse ad magicam discendam esset hortatus,* detulit *Neroni: ob quam rem mori* cum patre *iussa est a Nerone.* cf. schol. I 33 the like case of Heliodorus. STOICUS Tac. ib. 32 *quantum misericordiae saevitia accusationis permoverat, tantum irae* P. Egnatius *testis concivit:* cliens hic Sorani et tunc emptus ad opprimendum amicum auctoritatem stoicae sectae praeferebat, habitu et ore ad exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitus. OCCIDIT by his evidence. AMICUM Tac. h. IV 10 Celer professus sapientiam, dein testis in Baream, proditor corruptorque amicitiae cuius se magistrum ferebat. On the *delatores* see IV 48 n. 117 RIPA the bank of the Kydnus Dion. Perieg. 868 Κύδνου τε σκολιοῖο μέσην διὰ Τάρσον ἰόντος. NUTRITUS educated Strab. XIV 673 seq. of Tarsus 'with such zeal do the inhabitants study philosophy and literature, that they surpass Athens, Alexandria and all other schools of learning .... *Rome knows well how many men of letters issue from this city, for her streets swarm with them.*' Here St. Paul, Apollonius of Tyana (Philostr. Apoll. I 7 § 1), the Stoics Nestor, the teacher of Tiberius, and Athenodorus, the teacher of Augustus (Lucian Macrob. 21), with others (ap. Strab. l. l.), received instruction. 118 AD QUAM GORGONEI DELAPSA EST PINNA CABALLI Avien. 1031 seq. *Cydnus item mediae discernit maenia* Tarsi. | Pegasus *hoc olim suspendit caespite sese* | *impressaeque solo liquit vestigia* calcis, | *esset ut insignis revoluta in saecula semper* | *nomen humo.* Alexand. Polyhist. in Müller fragm. hist. gr. III 236 derives the name from the ταρσός (which some translate 'the flat of the foot,' others 'wing') of Pegasus, which there fell. Dionys. Thrax (ib. 189) makes it the foot of Bellerophon, which was there lamed. GORGONEI CABALLI hence Martian. Capell. II § 119 et fons Gorgonei tulit caballi. GORGONEI Pegasus sprang from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus struck off her head Ov. f. III 450 Gorgonei ... *equi.* ib. V 8 Medusaei *equi.* CABALLI X 60 n. cf. Pers. prol. 1. Auson. epist. 4 9.

119 seq. When once a Greek has fastened upon a patron, he will admit

of no rivals, but have him all to himself: old clients are driven away from the vestibule, nor is their loss felt. 120 PROTOGENES DCass. LIX 26 mentions a slave of Caligula's of this name, executed by Claudius. 122 SOLUS HABET Mart. III 26 *praedia* solus habes *et* solus, *Candide, nummos,* | *aurea* solus habes, *murrina* solus habes, | *Massica* solus habes *et Opimi Caecuba* solus, | *et cor* solus habes, solus *et ingenium.* | *omnia* solus habes—*hoc me puta velle negare!* | *uxorem sed habes, Candide, cum populo.*

STILLAVIT IN AUREM Hor. ep. I 8 16 Obbar *praeceptum* auriculis *hoc* instillare *memento.* here used because of *veneno* 123. 123 EXIGUUM Holyday 'a drop of his Greek venom.' I 66 multum de. 124 LIMINE I 96. 100. 132. Sen. ep. 84 § 12.

SUMMOVEOR I 37 n. 125 SERVITII Hor. S. II 5 99.

IACTURA VI 91. XIII 8. Liv. V 4 facilem iacturam *esse seniorum.*

126—189 In Rome money makes the man, the rich alone meet with credit and consideration; while the ambitious style of living is entirely beyond the means of the poor. 126 PORRO besides, to say no more of Greeks, how shall the poor client compete with wealthy and powerful rivals? OFFICIUM 239. II 132. V 13. VI 203. VII 107. X 45. Plin. ep. I 9 § 2 *si quem interroges* 'hodie quid egisti?' *respondent* 'officio *togae virilis interfui; sponsalia aut nuptias frequentavi: ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in advocationem, ille in consilium rogavit.*' ib. 13 § 7 *in audiendi* officio [at recitations] *perit gratia, si reposcatur.* ib. II 1 § 8 *sic candidatum me suffragio ornavit; sic ad omnes honores meos ex secessibus accucurrit, cum iampridem eiusmodi* officiis *renuntiasset.* Hor. ep. I 7 8 Obbar. Faber and Rigalt. on Phaedr. I 29 6. 126—7 OFFICIUM. MERITUM Cic. fam. XI 17 *magna eius in me non dico* officia *sed* merita. ib. XII 29. 127 CURET XIII 101. NOCTE I 128 n. V 19 seq. Sall. Cat. 28 § 1 *constituere ea* nocte.....*sicuti* salutatum introire *ad Ciceronem.* Verg. g. II 461—2. Hor. S. II 6 20—6. Plin. ep. III 5 § 9 ante lucem *ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem: nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur.* Herodian VII 6 § 18 'some had already *saluted him before daybreak,* and had departed.' Mart. X 82 2 *mane vel e media* nocte togatus *ero.* Mamertin. grat. act. Iul. Aug. 28 §§ 2—3 *matutino* crepusculo *Palatium petimus. adventare nos principi* forte tum danti operam salutatoribus *nuntiatur.* TOGATUS the toga being always worn in *officia* 149. I 96. 119. VII 142 n. VIII 49. X 45 n. Mart. XIV 125 *si* matutinos *facile est tibi* rumpere somnos, | *attrita veniet* sportula *saepe* toga. id. I 108 7. II 57 5. III 36 9. 46 1 (cited on I 46). VII 10 11. X 18 4 (cited on XII 97). XI 24 11.

128 IMPELLAT the praetor also (I 100 n.) attends on the rich, and treads on the heels of his lictor, who cannot go fast enough to please him. Sen. de tranq. an. 12 § 2 *quorundam quasi ad incendium currentium misereris: usque eo* impellunt *obvios et se aliosque* praecipitant; *cum interim cucurrerint, aut* salutaturi aliquem non resalutaturum. id. de ben. VI 33. 34. 38. Cic. p. Planc. § 17. Hor. S. II 6 28. 129 VIGILANTIBUS X 162. ORBIS 221. IV 19 n. V 137 seq. VI 548. XII 99 seq. n. Hor. S. II 5 28 seq. Tac. h. I 73 *potens pecunia et* orbitate, *quae bonis malisque temporibus iuxta valent.* id. dial. 6 *quid enim dulcius libero et ingenuo animo et ad voluptates honestas nato quam videre plenam semper et frequentem domum suam concursu splendidissimorum hominum? idque scire non pecuniae,* non orbi-

tati,.....*sed sibi ipsi dari?* Sen. ad Marc. 19 § 2 in civitate nostra plus gratiae orbitas confert, quam eripit. *adeoque* senectutem solitudo, *quae solebat destruere*, ad potentiam ducit, ut quidam odia filiorum simulent, et liberos eiurent et orbitatem manu faciant. id. const. sap. 5 § 5 dives regnum orbae senectutis exercens. Mart. I 49 34 imperia viduarum. II 32 6. XI 44. 83. Amm. XIV 6 § 22 *nunc vero inanes flatus quorundam vile esse, quidquid extra pomoerium nascitur, aestimant*, praeter orbos et coelibes: nec credi potest, qua obsequiorum diversitate coluntur homines sine liberis Romae. 130 fearful lest a brother praetor wish good day to Albina or Modia (the *orbae*) before him. SALUTET 184. VIII 161. X 90.

131—136 the Roman of gentle birth yields the post of honour to the wealthy freedman. 131 DIVITIS SERVI I 110—120. VII 16 n. freedmen admitted to the senate Wallon II 416 seq. Friedländer I 199.

CLUDIT LATUS Hor. S. II 5 17—18 *ne tamen illi | tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.* | *'utne* tegam *spurco Damae* latus?' *cludere latus = tegere l.*, or *adhaerere lateri*, Apul. met. II 2. IX 22; or *haerere lateri* Plin. pan. 24 § 3, cl. 23 § 2; 'to walk by the side of.' cf. Stat. S. III 3 120. Minuc. Fel. 4 *assedimus ita ut me ex* tribus medium lateris ambitione protegerent, *neque hoc obsequii fuit aut ordinis aut honoris.* vit. Hadr. 21 § 3. vit. Cypr. 18. Suet. Claud. 54. 132 ALTER the freedman.

QUANTUM IN LEGIONE TRIBUNI Plin. h. n. XXXIV 6 (3) *nec pudet* tribunorum militarium *salariis emere* [candelabra]: even inferior commands were coveted because of the high pay I 58 n.

133 CALVINAE CATIENAE *matronis* cf. Hor. S. I 2 28 seq.

CALVINAE Tac. XII 4. 8. Suet. Vesp. 23.

135 VESTITI)(XI 170 showily dressed. 'The freedman enjoys the favours of noble ladies; you can scarcely satisfy the demands of a common prostitute.' 136 CHIONEN Mart. I 34 7 *a* Chione *saltem vel ab Helide disce pudorem.* ib. 92 6. III 30 4. 34. 83 2. 87. 97. XI 60.

SELLA Plaut. Poen. I 2 59 seq. *quae tibi olant stabulum statumque*, sellam *et sessibulum merum....servolorum sordidulorum scorta diobolaria.* Hence perhaps the *sellaria*, a sort of harem, of Tiberius Suet. 43. Tac. an. VI 1.

137—146 the poor man, though of spotless honour, is discredited at Rome. 137—8 HOSPES NUMINIS IDAEI B. C. 205, when the Sibylline books were consulted, a prophecy was found to the effect that a foreign invader might be repelled by bringing the Idaean Mother from Pessinus to Rome Liv. XXIX 10. The commissioners charged with the duty were directed by the Delphic god to provide, when they should have brought the goddess to Rome, ib. 11 ut eam, qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio exciperet. The senate, B. C. 204, selected P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who had not then been quaestor, for the honour: he received the image from the ship which had conveyed it, and then delivered it to the charge of the matrons c. 14: cf. XXXV 10. XXXVI 36. Ov. f. IV 255 seq. 138 NUMA the most pious of kings 12. VI 343. VIII 156. Mart. XI 5 1—4. 139 L. Caecilius Metellus, twice consul, when pontifex maximus, 241 B. C., saved the Palladium from the burning temple of Vesta Liv. epit. XIX. Ov. f. VI 437 seq. He lost his sight from the effect of the flames Iuv. VI 265 caec*ive* Metelli. Schwegler I 333. 140 PROTINUS AD CENSUM XIV 115 seq. Cic. off. II §§ 69—71. we go straight to the point, at once

inquire into a man's fortune. poet. ap. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 *sine me vocari pessimum*, ut dives vocer: | an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus, | non quare et unde, quid habeas, tantum rogant. Hor. ep. I 1 53 Obbar.

141 PASCIT IX 67. Sen. ep. 17 § 3 turba servorum, *ad quos* pascendos *transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas. facile est* pascere *paucos ventres.* ib. 20 § 6 *'quid fiet' inquis 'huic turbae familiari? turba ista cum a te* pasci *desierit, ipsa se* pascet. [Quintil.] decl. XIII § 13 *tu gregibus arva sulcabis, et ad excolendos agros procedet ignota etiam vilicis familia, tuis horreis populi annona pendebit.* See further on the number of slaves VIII 180 n. XIV 305 n. Tac. an. IV 27. XII 65. AGRI on the latifundia see IV 6—7. XIV 159 n.

142 PAROPSIDE in the sense of 'a dish' was condemned by the Atticists, but is used in no other by Roman writers Lob. ad Phryn. p. 176. it was large (Hesych.) and square Isidor. XX 4 § 10. Mart. XI 27 5 where it is of red clay. 31 18. of silver dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 9. It is used generally, as here, in S. Matt. XXIII 25, but strictly denotes a side-dish Ath. IX 367°; and so metaphorically ib. *καὶ ταῦτα μέν μοι τῶν κακῶν παροψίδες.* cf. Artemid. I 74. On the number of dishes cf. I 94 n.

143 XIV 207. Alkaeus in DL. I § 31 *χρήματα, χρήματ', ἀνήρ, πενιχρὸς δ' οὐδεὶς τέλεσ' ἐσλός.* cf. Pind. Isthm. II 11. Lucil. ap. schol. *aurum atque ambitio specimen virtutis utrique est.* | quantum habeas, tantum ipse sies tantique habearis. cf. Hor. s. I 1 62 Heind. Ov. f. I 217 seq. poet. in Sen. ep. 115 § 14 ubique tanti quisque, quantum habuit, fuit. Plin. h. n. XIV 1 *postquam senator censu legi coeptus, iudex fieri censu, magistratum ducemque nihil magis exornare quam census.* Petron. 77 assem habeas, assem valeas. Mamertin. grat. act. Iulian. Aug. 20 § 3 tanto enim vir quisque melior, quanto pecuniosior, habebatur. NUMMORUM I 114 n.

ARCA I 90.

144 SAMOTHRACUM the Samothrakian gods were invoked in time of danger Aristoph. pax 278. Lobeck Aglaoph. p. 1218. they were avengers of perjury Suid. *διαλαμβάνει. δείται τῶν Καβείρων τιμωρῆσαι αὐτῇ καὶ μετελθεῖν τὸν ἐπίορκον.* and at their altar marriage vows were taken Himer. or. I 12 346. Who these gods were, whether Demeter and Persephone, Heaven and Earth, the Dioskuri, or what others, is discussed by Lobeck l. l.

144—5 IURES ARAS XIV 219 n. Hor. ep. I 1 16 iurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras.

145 CONTEMNERE FULMINA VI 342. XIII 75 seq. Philem. fr. inc. 15 Did. *τῶν γὰρ πενήτων πίστιν οὐκ ἔχει λόγος.* The poor man, though he confirm his word by the most solemn sanctions, is not expected to keep it; the avenging bolt (XIII 223 seq.), it is thought, is never launched against him.

147—159 the poor man's tattered clothes, and his ejection from the front rows in the theatre, are a jest to his patron.

148 LACERNA I 27 n. IX 27 seq. X 212. XIV 287. XVI 45: a mantle, which was only coming into use in Cicero's time, so that he could reproach Antony for wearing one Phil. II § 76; it was originally worn by soldiers Prop. IV=III 12 7. V=IV 3 18. schol. Pers. I 54 lacerna *pallium fimbriatum quo olim soli milites velabantur;* afterwards it was used by the luxurious, especially in the theatre or amphitheatre Mart. V 8 5. id. XIV 137 *amphitheatrales nos commendamur in usus,* | *cum tegit algentes alba* lacerna *togas.* The *lacernae* were of various colours (*Tyriae*, supr. I 27. XII 39. *auratae* X 212. *coccineae* Mart. XIV 131. *amethystinae* id. I 96 7).

149 TOGA SORDIDULA EST ET RUPTA CALCEUS PELLE 172 n. I 119. Mart. I

1035—6 sordidior *multo post hoc* toga, *paenula peior:* | calceus *est* sarta *terque quaterque* cute. Hor. s. I 3 30 seq.

150 PELLE Hor. s. I 6 28. Mart. I 49 31. VULNERE used for a leak in a ship VFl. I 480. 152—153 157—8. XI 2—3. Hor. c. III 24 42. Plaut. Stich. II 1 17 seq. *nunc si* ridiculum *hominem quaeret quispiam,* | *venalis ego sum cum ornamentis omnibus.* | . . . *Gelasimo nomen mi indidit parvo pater,* | *quia inde iam a pauxillo puero* ridiculus *fui.* | propter paupertatem hoc adeo nomen repperi | eo, quia paupertas fecit, ridiculus forem. Cranton. ap. Stob. fl. XCV 13 *οὐκ ἔστι πενίας οὐδὲν ἀθλιώτερον* | *ἐν τῷ βίῳ σύμπτωμα· καὶ γὰρ ἂν φύσει* | *σπουδαῖος ᾖς, πένης δέ, καταγέλως ἔσει.* Sen. ep. 115 § 11 *eo mores redacti sunt, ut* paupertas *maledicto probroque sit,* contempta divitibus, *invisa pauperibus.* Martian. Capell. V § 492 Kopp. 153 159. XIV 323 seq. Liv. epit. XCIX *L. Roscius* [Otho] *tr. pl.* [B.C. 67] *legem tulit* ut equitibus Romanis in theatro quattuordecim gradus proximi assignarentur. The orchestra was appropriated to the senators (infr. 178); the 14 lowest rows of the cavea to the equites. The law was so unpopular that Otho was hissed when he appeared in the theatre (Plut. Cic. 13), and it was one of Cicero's proudest boasts that at his prayer Plin. h. n. VII 31 (30) Roscio theatralis auctori legis ignoverunt, notatasque se discrimine sedis aequo animo tulerunt. Augustus provoked the troops by ordering a soldier who had seated himself among the equites to be removed Appian b. c. V 15: the law fell gradually into disuse, and was revived by Domitian Mart. V 8 esp. 7 seq. *'nunc est reddita dignitas* equestris, | turba non premimur nec inquinamur,' | *haec et talia dum refert supinus,* | *illas purpureas et arrogantes* | iussit surgere Leitus lacernas. ib. 14. 23. 25 1—2 quadringenta tibi non sunt, Chaerestrate, surge; | Leitus ecce venit: sta, fuge, curre, late. 27. 38.

INQUIT VII 242. IX 63. XIV 153. 'says he,' very frequently, especially by Seneca, used without a subject expressed Cic. fin. V § 79. Tusc. II § 29. n. d. III § 90. Hor. s. I 4 78 Bentl. Heusinger pr. ad Cic. off. XXXVI ed. Zumpt. Reisig-Haase § 197 n. 344. Seyffert on Cic. Lael. p. 371. Spald. on Quintil. II 5 § 12. Gron. on Liv. XXXIV 3. So *φησί* in Greek [Longin.] 2 § 1. The beadle, whose business it was to arrange the spectators, was the *designator* Plaut. Poen. prol. 19—20 *neu* designator *praeter os obambulet,* | *neu sessum ducat, dum histrio in scena siet.* Such *designatores* were Leitus and Oceanus in Mart. l. c.

154 SI PUDOR EST 'for very shame.' Prop. III = II 12 18.

PULVINO EQUESTRI called *equestria* by Sen. and Petron.

155 CUIUS RES LEGI NON SUFFICIT XIV 323 seq. cf. I 106. II 117. V 132. Bankrupts lost their seats Cic. Phil. II § 44 *illud audaciae tuae, quod* sedisti in quattuordecim ordinibus, cum esset lege Roscia decoctoribus certus locus constitutus, quamvis quis fortunae suae vitio, non suo, decoxisset. Many equites, whose estates were impaired, feared to take their seats, until Augustus ordained that no eques, whose father or himself had at any time possessed 400,000 sesterces, should be liable to the penalties of the law Suet. Aug. 14: cf. Plin. h. n. XXXIII 8 (2), who speaks of a lex Iulia theatralis; Hor. ep. I 1 58 seq. Bentl. on Hor. epod. 4 16.

156 in Mart. II 29 a freedman sits among the equites cf. id. V 41 *spadone cum sis eviratior fluxo* | . . . . *et pumicata pauperes manu monstras.* | sedere in equitum liceat an tibi scamnis, | *videbo.*

FORNICE XI 171. Hor. s. I 2 30.

157 NITIDI spruce. PRAECONIS VII 6 n.

158 PINNIRAPI the gladiator matched with a Samnite; for Varr. l. l. v § 142 *insigniti milites habere in galeis solent* [pinnas], *et* in gladiatoribus Samnites. cf. Lucil. ap. schol. h. l. *cum septem incolumis* pinnis *redit ac recipit se.* He who snatches the crest as a trophy is *pinnirapus.* cf. *bustirapus.* lex ap. [Quintil.] decl. 302 tit. gladiator *in quattuordecim gradibus ne sedeat;* from our passage it appears that the restriction did not extend to the sons (*iuvenes* cf. VIII 262) of gladiators. CULTOS 95. 189. XI 202. LANISTAE VI 216 lenonibus *atque* lanistis. XI 8. Hor. s. II 7 58.

159 VANO XIV 211.

160—163 The rich alone are here accepted as sons-in-law; they alone receive inheritances or valuable appointments; the poor should one and all have turned their backs on the city long ago.

161 Mart. V 81. VI 8. SARCINULIS the common term for the wife's fortune; *collige sarcinulas* was the form of divorce VI 46. Petron. 81: *sarcinae* is found in the same sense in Mart. II 11 8. XII 32 2.

162 IN CONSILIO EST Plin. ep. VI 22 § 2 fui in consilio. 'When does a poor man sit as assessor to an aedile?' a lucrative office, it would seem. See Cic. Verr. III § 182 *tuus apparitor parva mercede populi conductus de aratorum bonis praedabitur? et in hac causa* scribarum *ordinem in me concitabit Hortensius? et eorum* commoda *a me labefactari atque oppugnari iura dicet?* cf. Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 374 seq. AGMINE FACTO X 218 n.

163 OLIM = iamdudum IV 96 n. TENUES Ammian. XIV 6 § 12 *miraberis numquam antea visus, summatem virum* tenuem *te sic enixius observantem.* Phaedr. II 7 13 *tenuitas.* MIGRASSE QUIRITES XI 51. Suet. Ner. 39 *Veios* migrate, Quirites! Nep. XXV 22 § 1. Cic. Acad. I § 13. Schwegler I 492.

164—189 It is hard everywhere for the needy to rise, but most hard at Rome, owing to the rage for display: in the provinces men dress as they please, nor do clients there fee the slaves of the great. cf. VII 59 seq.

164 EMERGUNT Lucr. II 13 *ad summas* emergere *opes.*

165 Menand. ap. Stob. XCVI 20 *ὅστις πένης ὢν ζῇν ἐν ἄστει βούλεται | ἀθυμότερον ἑαυτὸν ἐπιθυμεῖ ποιεῖν.* **166** MAGNO constat. HOSPITIUM MISERABILE 225 n. IX 63. Cic. p. Cael. § 17. Becker röm. Alterth. III 2 102.

167 IX 64—9. SERVORUM VENTRES XIV 126. Petron. 57 *viginti* ventres *pasco.* FRUGI CENULA I 120. 134.

168 FICTILIBUS VI 342. X 25. XI 20. 109. Sen. ep. 98 § 13 *Tubero paupertatem et se dignam et Capitolio iudicavit, cum* fictilibus *in publica cena usus ostendit debere his hominem esse contentum, quibus di etiam nunc uterentur.* cf. ib. 5 § 6. 95 § 72. 'At Rome a man is ashamed to dine off earthenware, which he will make no scruple about if you set him down among the hardy Marsians and Sabines.' Marquardt V (2) 249.

169 MARSOS XIV 180. Hor. c. II 20 18. III 5 9. Cic. in Vatin. § 36 severissimorum *hominum* Sabinorum: fortissimorum *virorum* Marsorum. Verg. g. II 167 genus acre virum, Marsos *pubemque* Sabellam. It was said that before B. C. 90 there had never been a triumph over the Marsi, nor one in which they bore no part Appian. b. c. I 46. Schwegler I 242 5. SABELLAM 85 n. X 299 n.

170 CONTENTUS Sen. ep. 18 § 3 *interponas aliquot dies, quibus* contentus *minimo ac vilissimo cibo,* dura atque horrida veste, *dicas tibi: 'hoc est quod timebatur.'*

VENETO CUCULLO Lyd. de mens. IV 25 *βενέτους δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπιχωρίως καλοῦσιν σιδηροβάφους· τὸ γὰρ παρ' ἡμῖν λεγόμενον καλλάϊνον χρῶμα Ῥωμαῖοι βένετον προσαγορεύουσι.* Specially called sea-green by Veget. IV 27. So the *factio veneta* is called *caerulea* and *κυανέα* Lamprid. Elagab. 24. CUCULLO a sort of cape, worn over the *lacerna*. It was drawn over the head either to disguise the wearer VIII 145, or to defend him from the weather Hor. S. II 5 94: Colum. I 8 § 9 *cultam vestitamque familiam magis utiliter quam delicate habeat* [vilicus], *munitamque diligenter a vento frigore pluviaque; quae cuncta prohibentur pellibus manicatis, centonibus confectis vel sagis* cucullis.

171 PARS MAGNA ITALIAE EST Plin. ep. I 14 § 4 *patria est ei Brixia ex* illa nostra Italia, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat. cf. Tac. an. III 55. Suet. Vesp. 9.

172 TOGAM 127 n. 179 n. costly and inconvenient XI 204, and hence little worn except on formal occasions. The charm of Pliny's Tuscan villa was ep. V 6 § 45 *altius ibi otium et pinguius eoque securius*, nulla necessitas togae. ib. VI 30 § 4 *togati et urbani* are opposed to *duri et agrestes*. ib. VII 3 § 2 *quin ergo aliquando in urbem redis? . . . . quousque regnabis? quousque vigilabis cum voles? dormies quamdiu voles? quousque* calcei nusquam? toga feriata? Mart. I 49 31. IV 66 1—3. X 47 5 toga rara. XII 18 17. At the Saturnalia the synthesis was worn instead of the toga in Rome ib. XIV 1 1. 141. Sen. ep. 18 § 1 *hilarius cenandum et* exuendam togam. Augustus forbade the citizens to appear without the toga in the forum or circus Suet. Aug. 40. cf. Spartian. Hadr. 22.

MORTUUS Apul. flor. I n. 4 § 18 *togam quoque parari et voto et* funeri. Mart. IX 58 8 *pallens* toga mortui *tribulis*. Plut. qu. Rom. 26 *τὸ σῶμα τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἀμφιεννύουσι λευκοῖς*. Artemid. II 3 *ἀνδρὶ δὲ νοσοῦντι λευκὰ ἔχειν ἱμάτια θάνατον προαγορεύει διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας ἐν λευκοῖς ἐκφέρεσθαι.* dig. XV 3 19 *filiusfamilias* togam *emit*, mortuo *deinde eo pater ignorans et putans suam esse*, dedicavit eam in funus eius. magistrates were buried in the *toga praetexta* Liv. XXXIV 7.

IPSA even on festivals the undress tunic is worn Mart. X 51 6 *o soles, o* tunicata quies.

173 HERBOSO THEATRO Verg. Aen. V 286 seq. Ov. a. a. I 105 seq.

174 MAIESTAS I 113. XI 111. Observe the burlesque of epic rhythm here cf. IV 35 seq.

REDIT VI 340 *intulerit*. X 11 n. L. Müller de re metr. 332.

PULPITA XIV 257.

175 EXODIUM VI 71. Liv. VII 2 *iuventus, histrionibus fabellarum actu relicto, ipsa inter se more antiquo ridicula intexta versibus iactitare coepit: unde* exodia *postea appellata consertaque fabellis potissimum Atellanis sunt*. Lucil. ap. schol. *principio exitus dignus* exodiumque *sequetur*. a farce, so called as being performed at the close of the exhibition.

PERSONAE PALLENTIS HIATUM VI 636. Pers. V 3 Jahn. Lucian de salt. 27 'the actor with a mask that towers above his head, and a great mouth gaping wide, as if to swallow up the audience.' id. Nigrin. 11. lexx. s. v. *manducus*.

176 In the antich. di Ercol. pitt. I p. 181 three winged boys are seen at play. One by exhibiting a mask so alarms one of his playmates that he falls backward heels over head: cf. Sen. const. sap. 4 fin. *more puerorum, quibus metus incutit umbra, et* personarum deformitas et depravata facies. id. de ir. II 11 *timetur a pluribus, sicut* deformis persona ab infantibus. id. ep. 24 § 12 (*pueri*) *quos amant, quibus assueverunt, cum quibus ludunt*, si personatos vident, expavescunt. Mart. XIV 176. Timae. lex. Plat. *μορμολυκεῖα. τὰ φοβερὰ τοῖς παισὶ προσωπεῖα.* Ruhnk. ad l.

IN GREMIO MATRIS Il. VI 467. Eur. Troad. 557—8. Kallim. in

Dian. 70—1 *αὐτίκα τὴν κούρην μορμύσσεται· ἡ δὲ τεκούσης | δύνει ἔσω κόλπους θερμὴ ἐπὶ φάεσι χεῖρας.* 177 cf. 172 n. in the rustic crowd there is no distinction of *latus clavus* or *angustus clavus*, nor any *praetexta;* even the municipal senate (*decuriones*), who occupy the *orchestra*, as the senators do at Rome, are dressed like the rest of the spectators in tunics.

178 ORCHESTRAM Vitruv. v 6. 179 SUMMIS AEDILIBUS x 102 n. *vacuis* aedilis *Ulubris*. the chief local magistrate is content with the undress tunic, and does not care for any other dress of honour. Hor. s. i 6 72—3 magni *quo pueri* magnis *e centurionibus orti*.

180 at Rome men live beyond their means, in order to make a figure in society. vi 352—365. Hor. ep. i 18 22 *gloria quem* supra vires *et vestis et unguit.* s. ii 3 323. HABITUS genitive. 181 ARCA xi 26 n. Sen. ep. 26 § 8 *puta me non dicere 'unde sumpturus sum mutuum?' scis cuius* arca *utar.* NITOR 157. ix 13.

182 VII 135 seq. AMBITIOSA ostentatious. Quintil. ii 4 § 29 *infelix supellex, quae, sicut apud* pauperes ambitiosos, *pluribus et diversis officiis conteratur.* Sen. ep. 50 § 3 *nos sine duce erramus, et dicimus, 'non ego* ambitiosus *sum, sed* nemo aliter Romae potest vivere. non ego sumptuosus sum, sed urbs ipsa magnas impensas exigit.' Mart. ix 63 3. Luc. iv 373—6 *o prodiga rerum | luxuries, numquam parvo contenta paratu | et quaesitorum terra pelagoque ciborum |* ambitiosa *fames.* So in Greek *φιλοτιμεῖσθαι.* 184 QUID DAS Hor. s. i 9 57. Sen. const. sap. 14 § 2 *quid ergo? sapiens non accedet ad fores, quas durus ianitor obsidet? ille vero, si res necessaria vocabit experietur et illum, quisquis erit, tamquam canem acrem,* obiecto cibo leniet, nec indignabitur aliquid impendere, ut limen transeat. ib. 15 § 3 *domus haec sapientis angusta, sine cultu, sine strepitu, sine apparatu,* nullis observatur ianitoribus, turbam venali fastidio digerentibus. id. de ben. vi 34 § 1 *est proprium superbiae* magno aestimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis *et pro honore dare, ut ostio suo propius adsideas.* Tac. ann. iv 74 cited on x 90. Mart. v 22 10. COSSUM schol. *nobilem.* VIII 21. x 202. ALIQUANDO Mart. ix 8.

185 RESPICIAT Mart. x 10 5 *qui me* respiciet, *dominum regemque vocabo?* Tac. xiii 23. CLAUSO LABELLO Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 7 vix allevatis labiis *insusurratum miliens nomen* oscitatione superbissima reddent. ib. 2 § 5 *ille tamen, quisquis est,* insolenti quidem vultu, sed aliquando respexit. Suet. Ner. 37 *Nero neque adveniens neque proficiscens quemquam osculo impertivit, ac ne* resalutatione *quidem.* Lucian Saturnal. 20 fin. VEIENTO iv 113 n.

186 seq. When the patron offers to some god the locks of a handsome page, and the house is full of sacrificial cakes to be distributed to the guests, poor clients must fee the slaves or they are not admitted to a share. 186 METIT BARBAM vi 105. VIII 166. XIV 216. Stat. speaking of such an *amatus* s. ii 1 53 *o ubi venturae spes non longinqua iuventae | atque genis optatus honos* iurataque *multum |* barba *tibi.* ib. iii 4. Mart. i 31. id. iii 6. v 48 6. VII 95 12 *metit.* IX 16 *dulcesque* capillos | Pergameo posuit dona sacrata deo | *ille puer tota domino gratissimus aula.* ib. 17. x 83. Pers. i 29. ii 70 Jahn. Petron. 29. Sil. iv 200 seq. Verg. Aen. vii 391. Censorin. 1 § 10 (*veteres*) *pro cetera corporis bona valetudine* crinem deo sacrum pascebant. It was an exception when Caligula Suet. 10 *uno atque eodem die togam sumpsit barbamque posuit* sine ullo honore. Nero dedicated his beard in a golden globe to Iuppiter Capitolinus, and instituted to commemorate the event a festival *iuvenalia* DCass. LXI 19. The custom appears

to have been borrowed from the Greeks, nor do we hear of it before the imperial age Marquardt v (2) 199—200. CRINEM DEPONIT Tac. h. IV 61. Mart. VII 29 3. AMATI VIII 127—8 *si nemo tribunal* | vendit acersecomes. V 56 seq. VI 34 seq. 377 seq. XI 147 seq. Stat. S. III pr. Sen. ep. 47 § 7. 187 LIBA made of cheese, flour and eggs Cato r. r. 75, or milk, flour, honey Ath. III 125f; used in sacrifices Hor. S. II 6 67. 7 102. ep. I 10 10; and birthday feasts Tibull. II 2 8. VENALIBUS Marquardt v 1 256. The cakes are given to all who come, but before they enter, they must fee the porter. ACCIPE 'take the *liba*,' says Umbricius, 'but add just rage | as leaven; swell at this; poor clients pay | mere homage to proud slaves, who now bear sway.' HOLYDAY.

188 FERMENTUM Pers. I 24—5 *quo didicisse, nisi hoc* fermentum, *et quae semel intus* | *innata est rupto iecore exierit caprificus?* TIBI HABE V 118 n. PRAESTARE TRIBUTA CLIENTES COGIMUR 'vails.' Sen. ep. 47 § 9. Caesar bribed freedmen and slaves in order to win their masters Suet. 27. Spartian. Hadr. 4 § 5 it was generally believed corrupisse *eum* Traiani libertos, curasse delicatos *eosdemque saepe livisse per ea tempora quibus in aula familiariorum fuit.* cf. 21 § 2. Vespasian Suet. 23 *quendam* e caris ministris *dispensationem cuidam quasi fratri petentem cum distulisset, ipsum candidatum ad se vocavit; exactaque pecunia, quantum is cum suffragatore suo pepigerat, sine mora ordinavit; interpellanti mox ministro 'alium tibi' ait 'quaere fratrem; hic, quem tuum putas, meus est.'* Capitolin. Maximin. 5 § 10 *memineratque praeterea, se* Romae etiam a servis nobilium contemptum esse, ita ut ne a procuratoribus quidem eorum videretur.

189 CULTIS 158 n. PECULIA Marquardt v (1) 170. 184. 188. Wallon II 211 seq. 456. the property which a slave acquired for himself. Sen. ep. 80 § 5 peculium *suum, quod comparaverunt ventre fraudato, pro capite numerant.*

190—222 In the country one is not alarmed, as at Rome, by fires and falling houses. 190 TIMET AUT TIMUIT VIII 70 damus ac dedimus. GELIDA Hor. c. III 4 22 frigidum Praeneste. Praeneste (*Palestrina*) lay on a hill (Iuv. XIV 88) in Latium, twenty m. p. south-east of Rome, with which city it was connected by the Via Praenestina. Knies historia Praenestis oppidi, Bintel, 1846. 4to. *Praeneste* is mostly neuter, but fem. also in Verg. Aen. VIII 561, see Madvig opusc. I 385; it is declined like *caepe, gausape, Reate, Arelate, Bibracte.* RUINAM 7 n. 191 VOLSINIIS now *Bolsena*, one of the most important of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, lay to the north-east of the lacus Volsiniensis, on the Via Clodia between Clusium and Forum Cassii.

192 GABIIS X 100 n. Hor. ep. I 15 9 Gabios*que petunt et frigida rura.* PRONI TIBURIS Hor. c. III 4 23 Tibur supinum. ARCE XIV 87 n. *summa nunc* Tiburis arce.

193 TIBICINE Ov. fast. IV 695 *stantem* tibicine villam. Donat. vit. Verg. § 35 some thought that Verg. intended to write 24 books of the Aen., treating of the history of Augustus at great length, *quippe qui, dum scriberet, ne quid impetum moraretur, quaedam imperfecta reliquit; alia levissimis versibus veluti* fulsit: *quos per iocum pro tigillis vel* tibicinibus *interponi a se dicebat, ad sustinendum opus, donec solidae columnae advenirent.* dig. XV 3 3 § 8 *sed etsi* [servus]... *insulam* fulsisset, *eaque ruisset, dicerem esse actionem de in rem verso.* Paul. Diac. 366 M tibicines *in aedificiis dici existimantur a* similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant, ita illi

aedificiorum tecta. gloss. *δοκοί.* 194 SIC by such crazy props or shores. LABENTIBUS the falling inmates. Sen. de ben. VI 15 § 7 *quantum nobis praestat,* qui labentem domum suscipit et agentem ex imo rimas insulam incredibili arte suspendit? certo tamen et levi pretio fultura conducitur. id. de ira III 35 § 5 *hi nempe oculi, qui non ferunt nisi varium ac recenti cura nitens marmor,...aequissimo animo foris et scabras lutosasque semitas spectant et maiorem partem occurrentium squalidam,* parietes insularum exesos rimosos inaequales. 195 VILICUS = *insularius,* one who lets lodgings in town Mart. XII 32 23—4 *quid* quaeris aedes vilicosque derides, | *habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis?* K. FR. HERMANN. 197 INCENDIA 7 n. Sen. de ben. IV 6 § 2 *ingens tibi domicilium sine ullo* incendii *aut* ruinae *metu struxit.* Serv. Aen. IV 653 ruinam incendia. Wilful arson in a town was a capital offence, sometimes punished by burning alive dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 12. 198 POSCIT AQUAM XIV 305 n. esp. DCass. there cited. 'cries *Fire.*' Quintil. decl. XII § 6 *ut arma bello, ut* aqua incendio inclamari publice solent. FRIVOLA V 59. gloss. *σκευάρια εὐτελῆ πάνν.* 'lumber' dig. XIII 7 11 § 5 *non enim credibile est, hoc convenisse, ut ad universam pensionem cellae* frivola *mea tenerentur.* Suet. Ner. 11 in the representation of play of Afranius *incendium* the players were allowed to keep the furniture of the burning house. 199 from Verg. Aen. II 311 *iam* proximus ardet Ucalegon. Ucalegon is a Trojan in Hom. Il. Γ 148. Here a richer tenant who rents a lower storey of the high lodging-house (*insula*), the third storey of which, immediately below the tiling, is let to the poor client, who sleeps through all the confusion. Since there was great danger of fire in the insulae, the *praefecti vigilum* were charged dig. I 15 3 § 4 *ut curam adhibeant omnes inquilinos admonere, ne neglegentia aliqua* incendii *casus oriatur, praeterea ut* aquam *unusquisque inquilinus in* cenaculo *habeat.* cf. a rescript of Severus and Antoninus ib. 4 *insularios et eos, qui neglegenter ignes apud se habuerint, potes fustibus vel flagellis caedi iubere.* TABULATA 7 n. and Gell. there cited p. 172. X 106. TERTIA Mart. I 117 7 *scalis habito* tribus *sed altis.* 201 225 n. 269 n. X 18 n. the poor occupied the garrets (*cenacula*) in the *insulae.* Grang. '*sic nos Parisienses: Il demeure à la première chambre, auprès des tuilles.*' Bibac. ap. Suet. gr. 11 *quem tres cauliculi et selibra farris,* | *racemi duo* tegula sub una | *ad summam prope nutriant senectam.* ib. 9 *docuitque [Orbilius] maiore fama quam emolumento. namque iam persenex* pauperem se et habitare sub tegulis *quodam scripto fatetur.* Plaut. Amph. III 1 3. Plut. Sull. 1. Tertull. adv. Valent. 7 speaking of the Gnostic *aeons* meritorium *factus est mundus.* insulam *Feliculam* (?) *credas tanta* tabulata *caelorum...illic enim Valentinianorum deus* ad summas tegulas habitat. 202 A PLUVIA Quintil. VI 3 § 64 *Galba paenulam roganti,* '*Non possum commodare, domi maneo;*' *cum cenaculum eius perplueret.*

203—222 the poor man's house may burn, and no one will help him: the rich man receives contributions which more than replace his losses. cf. Mart. V 18. 81. 203—5 cf. V 8—9. A similar inventory of a poor man's effects Hor. S. I 6 114—8 *inde domum me* | *ad porri et ciceris refero laganique* catinum. | *cena ministratur pueris tribus et* lapis albus | pocula cum cyatho *duo sustinet;* adstat echinus | vilis, cum patera gutus, Campana supellex.

CODRO pauperi 208. PROCULA prob. a dwarf

well known at Rome VIII 32—3. cf. the proverbial III 251 'stronger than Corbulo.' XII 11 pinguior Hispulla. MINOR 'too short for.' XV 140 minor *igne rogi.* IV 66 *privatis* maiora *focis.* Hor. S. II 3 310 *corpore* maiorem *rides Turbonis in armis | spiritum et incessum.* Obbar in Philologus V 563. URCEOLI X 64 n.

204 ABACI Auson. epigr. 8 1—2 *fama est fictilibus cenasse Agathoclea regem | atque* abacum *Samio saepe onerasse luto.* A slab on which, as on a sideboard, plate was exhibited. Cic. Verr. IV § 35 *ab hoc* abaci vasa *omnia, ut exposita fuerant, abstulit,* cf. § 57: it was sometimes of silver (Petron. 73), or gold, but mostly of marble Cic. l. l. § 131 *mensas Delphicas e marmore.* Mart. XII 66 7 *aurum atque argentum non simplex Delphica portat.* These *abaci* were introduced into Rome after the triumph of Cn. Manlius, B.C. 187 Liv. XXXIX 6. L. Piso in Plin. XXXIV 14. Marquardt V (1) 327—8. (2) 225. NEC NON ET IX 88. X 51 n. Cicero does not use *nec non* simply for *et,* but only when the *non* is separated from the *nec,* and joined strictly with some other word in the sentence. Varro r. r., the poets of the Augustan age and all writers of the silver age use *nec non* as Iuv. here does Hand Tursell. IV 111 seq. Ramshorn p. 818.

205 CANTHARUS a large drinking-cup with tall stand (Ath. 488^{f}) and handles. Verg. ecl. VI 17 *gravis attrita pendebat* cantharus ansa. Marius was blamed for using this cup alone after his triumphs, as though he thereby emulated Bacchus, who in his triumph drank from a cantharus VM. III 6 § 6. Macrob. V 21 § 16. Plin. XXXIII § 150. Bacchus with the cantharus on vases Jahn Beschreibung der Vasensammlung k. Ludwigs p. XCIX n. 721 and pl. I 28. MARMORE the abacus XI 122. CHIRON a statue of the centaur Chiron, renowned as a musician)(216—7. 206 IAM VETUS VIII 153 iam senis. CISTA a basket now tumbling to pieces from age, serves for an *armarium.* Poll. X 61 *κιβώτια γραμματοφόρα.* Plin. XVI § 209 *levissimae ex his ficus et salix ideoque utilissimae.* omnes autem ad cistas quaeque flexili crate constent habiles. Ov. m. II 554 texta de vimine cista. Colum. XII 54. Marquardt V (2) 270.)(219 *libros et forulos.* 207 DIVINA CARMINA *i. e.* the *Graecos libellos.* OPICI barbarous. VI 455 opicae *castigat amicae | verba.* Auson. epist. IV 99 opicae *papyri.* id. prof. XXII 3 *exesas tineis* opicasque *evolvere chartas.* Cat. ap. Plin. XXIX 7 (1) *nos quoque dictitant* [Graeci] *barbaros, et spurcius nos quam alios* opicos *appellatione foedant,* from which passage, as from Gell. II 21. XI 16. XIII 9, it appears to have been a name of reproach applied to such as were ignorant of *Greek,* and so it is used here. So Fronto epist. ad M. Caes. II 6 p. 31 Naber, where M. Aurelius writes *ego* qui a Graeca litteratura *tantum absum, quantum a terra Graecia mons Caelius meus abest . . . . igitur paene me* opicum *animantem ad* Graecam *scripturam perpulerunt.* ib. I 8 p. 24 *epistulam matri tuae scripsi, quae mea impudentia est,* graece. *tu prior lege, et, si quis inerit* barbarismus, tu qui a Graecis litteris recentior es, *corrige . . . nolo enim me mater tua ut* opicum *contemnat.* Lyd. de mens. I 13 *ὀπικίζειν καὶ (ὡς τὸ πλῆθος) ὀφφικίζειν τὸ βαρβαρίζειν Ἰταλοὶ λέγουσιν.* Strab. V p. 233 the Opicans were the same as the Oscans, and perhaps as the Ausonians, whose settlements were in Campania, and whose language was widely spread, and survived the nation. Schwegler I 181 seq. RODEBANT MURES poet. ap. Quintil. VIII 3 § 18 praetextam in cista mures rosere *Camilli.* Lucian adv. ind. 17. 208—9 cf. St Matt. 13 12. Ter.

Andr. II 1 14 id aliquid nihil est. This, the whole fortune of Codrus, was a mere nothing, it is true, for no one disputes it: and yet, poor soul, he has lost all that nothing. Codrus appears in Martial (II 57 4. V 23 8. 26) as a poor man living beyond his income. 210 CUMULUS Fr. comble. FRUSTA of bread V 11.

211 Mart. V 81 *semper eris pauper, si pauper es, Aemiliane.* | *dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus.* 212 ASTURICI like *Persicus* 221 n. and *Creticus* II 212, names of conquering families. HORRIDA MATER if a rich man's house is burnt, the matrons put on mourning (VIII 267 n.) as for a public calamity Lucan II 28 *cultus* matrona *priores* | *deposuit.* On the omission of the verb cf. I 128. 213 X 245 n. Lucan II 17 seq. *ferale per urbem* | *iustitium. latuit plebeio tectus amictu* | *omnis honos. nullos comitata est purpura fasces.* In public mourning the nobles dressed as the vulgar Cic. Verr. IV § 55. Calpurn. VII 26. Quint. VI 4 § 6 pullata turba. id. II 12 § 10 *p. circulus.* Plin. ep. VII 17 § 9 *sordidi* pullati*que.* Ammian. XXIX 2 § 13 funus eius ... pullati praecedere honorati. Prop. IV=V 7 28. Tac. an. III 4. epiced. Drusi 185–6. Höck I (3) 212–3. DIFFERT VADIMONIA Cic. p. Quinct. § 23. On the closing of the courts in a *iustitium* cf. Liv. III 27. IX 7. Tac. ann. II 82. Mart. VIII 67 3 quoted p. 146. Apul. met. III 12 *epulare* vadimonium differamus. Kirchm. fun. IV 2. Fabr. sem. II 10. 215 ARDET (*domus*) while the flames are still raging, already friends come bustling up to offer stone or money towards restoring the house. 216 NUDA SIGNA XIV 60. 307. as the Greek statues were Plin. XXXIV 10 (5) *placuere et* nudae [*effigies*] *tenentes hastam ab epheborum e gymnasiis exemplaribus, quas Achilleas vocant.* Graeca res nihil velare, *at contra Romana ac militaris thoracas addere.* CANDIDA of white marble.

217 EUPHRANORIS a statuary and painter, contemporary with Philip and Alexander of Macedon. He pursued his calling at Athens, but was born near Corinth. Among his sculptures were an Alexander and a Philip in quadrigae (Plin. XXXIV § 78): among his paintings, which were kept in a portico in the Keramikus, the battle of Mantinea Paus. I 3 § 3. POLYCLITI VIII 103. a statuary of Argos (Paus.) or Sikyon (Plin.), contemporary with Perikles (Plat. Protag. 328 c), is classed by Sokrates with Homer, Sophokles, and Zeuxis Xen. mem. I 4 § 3. His great work was the statue of the Argive Hera Mart. X 82. On the number of works of the Greek masters which rapacious rulers had carried to Rome see VIII 100 seq. 218 PHAECASIATORUM ['it is not easy to see, if *hic Asianorum* is the true reading, how *hic* should be changed into the *haec* of P and S, defended as it would be by so many neighbouring *hic's:* still more difficult is it to see whence comes the *phaecasianorum fecasianorum* of other mss.: I think nothing here of P and S, as they so often have precisely the same manifest corruption. I cannot help suspecting that *phaecasia* in some form or other should come in, as this word is not uncommon in Latin to express apparently some luxurious kind of shoe.' H. A. J. M.] The *phaecasia* (*φαικάσια*) was worn in Athens and Alexandria by priests and gymnasiarchs (Plut. Ant. 33. App. b. c. V 11. Poll. VII 90. Clem. Al. paed. II 11 p. 241 P), also by philosophers (Sen. ben. VII 21), peasants (Theognost. Can. in Cramer anecd. Ox. II p. 12 23 *φαικάσιον γεωργικόν*), youths (Petron. 82) and women (ib. 67) with the pallium Sen. ep. 113 § 1 *puto quaedam esse, quae deceant* phaecasiatum *palliatumque.* MARQUARDT. *phaecasiatorum* is Roth's

conjecture. Hesych. *φακάσιον· ὑποδήματος εἶδος γεωργικοῦ.* VETERA I 76 n. 138 n. Phaedr. v pr. 4—7 manufacture of mock antiques. ORNAMENTA Cic. p. dom. § 112 of a statue ornamentum *sepulcri.*

219 FORULOS schol. *armarium sive bibliothecam.* Suet. Aug. 31 *condiditque* [Sibyllinos] *duobus* forulis *auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi,* where the statue of Apollo, as here that of Minerva, is placed among the books, these two gods being the patrons of learning. MEDIAM among the books: as=*dimidius* only in the script. r. r. and hist. Aug. Cas. ad Iul. Capitol. p. 109. K. FR. HERMANN.

220 MODIUM Xen. Hell. III 2 § 27. Petron. 37 *Fortunata appellatur quae* nummos modio *metitur.* cf. Hor. s. I 1 96. Lucian dial. meretr. 9 *τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀργύριον μηδὲ ἀριθμῷ ἄγειν αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ μεδίμνῳ ἀπομεμετρημένον πολλοὺς μεδίμνους.* id. ep. Sat. 21, navig. 25. the story of Ali Baba and the forty thieves. MELIORA etc. as insurance societies are defrauded amongst us.

221 PERSICUS the house of Persicus must be the same as the *magna Asturici domus* 212. Probably it went by that name from a former owner. ORBORUM 129 n. LAUTISSIMUS I 67 n.

222 SUSPECTUS, TAMQUAM IPSE SUAS INCENDERIT AEDES from Mart. III 52 *empta domus fuerat tibi, Tongiliane, ducenis.* | *abstulit hanc nimium casus in urbe frequens.* | *collatum est deciens.* rogo non potes ipse videri | incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum?

TAMQUAM very frequently in Tacitus and the other writers of the silver age used after verbs of accusing, suspecting, reproaching and the like, to denote that of which one is suspected etc., without implying any doubt of the justice of the suspicion, charge etc. Plin. ep. III 9 § 29 *reum postulavit* tamq. ib. § 33 *laeserunt eum testimonio* tamq. ib. § 36 *increpuit* tamq. id. VII 28 § 1 *reprendisse* tamq. id. pan. 59 § 1 *illam interpretationem habet* tamq. Tac. ann. XI 4 *nocturnae quietis species alteri obiecta* tamq. cf. id. XIV 52. Mart. III 13 3. [Quintil.] decl. II § 3 *nuntiavit patri* tamq.

223—231 the annual rent of a garret at Rome equals the purchase-money of a mansion in the country.

223 AVELLI CIRCENSIBUS cf. VI 82—7 Eppia forsook husband, country, children, utque magis stupeas, *ludos Paridemque reliquit.* AVELLI Verg. Aen. XI 201. CIRCENSIBUS X 81 n. Hor. ep. I 7 59.

223—4 SORAE FABRATERIAE FRUSINONE Sil. VIII 396—400 towns in Latium. *Sora,* which keeps its name, was the most northern town of the Volsci, afterwards, B.C. 303, a Latin colony. It lay on the right bank of the Liris, north of Arpinum, and had a strong citadel.

224 FABRATERIAM *Falvaterra,* a Volscian town, on the right bank of the Trerus; the Via Praenestina passed by it. It became a Roman colony B.C. 124 Vell. I 15 § 4.

FRUSINONE *Frosinone,* a flourishing town of the Hernici, on the river Cosas and the Via Praenestina; Livy records many prodigies which were there observed. PARATUR XIV 200.

225 *tanti* QUANTI X 14 n. TENEBRAS)(*optima domus* 223—4. 'a dark smoky garret' 166. 201—2. 235 n. VII 28. Mart. II 14 12 *Grylli* tenebras, of a bath. DS. XXXI 18 § 2 of Ptol. Philometor *ᾤκει δὲ ἐν ὑπερώῳ στενῷ καὶ παντελῶς εὐτελεῖ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ μισθῶν.*

226 HIC in the country. PUTEUS Plin. XIX § 60 hortos *villae iungendos non est dubium riguosque maxime habendos, si contingat, praefluo amne, si*

minus, e puteo *rota organisve pneumaticis vel tollenonum haustu rigatos.* Mart. IX 18 3—4 of his *rus in urbe.* Heins. on Ov. m. V 535 on *riguus* as fixed epithet of *hortus.* NEC RESTE the bucket can be dipped at once into the well, there needs no rope. 227 TENUIS weakly, which have been lately set Verg. g. IV 115.

228 HORTI Hor. s. II 6 2. 229 EPULUM properly used only of a solemn feast, *epulum Iovis, ep. funebre;* here more general. PYTHAGOREIS who, like the Cistercians, were forbidden animal food XV 173 n. 230 ALIQUID I 74 n. Cic. Cat. mai. c. 3. Ov. f. VI 27. her. 3 131. 4 29. m. XIII 241. QUOCUMQUE XIV 42 n. Burm. on VFl. III 642. Quintil. X 1 § 12 l. 8 n. 231 UNIUS SESE DOMINUM FECISSE LACERTAE XIV 75. Mart. XI 8 esp. *rus hoc dicere, rus potes vocare? | in quo ruta facit nemus Dianae,* | argutae tegit ala quod cicadae, | quod formica die comedit uno. | . . . in quo nec cucumis iacere rectus, | nec serpens habitare tota possit. | . . . consumpto moritur culex salicto, | et talpa est mihi fossor atque arator. | . . . *fines mus populatur et colono | tamquam sus Calydonius timetur, | et sublata volantis ungue Prognes | in nido seges est hirundinino.* | . . . *vix implet cochleam peracta messis | et mustum nuce condimus picata.* Xen. Hell. VII 1 § 38 the famous golden plane-tree of the Persian king would not give shade even to a wood-cricket. anth. Pal. XI 249 Menophanes bought a field and for very starvation hung himself on a neighbour's oak; nor was there soil to cover his corpse; had Epikurus known Menophanes' field, he would have said, all things are full, not of atoms, but of fields. Plin. ep. I 24 § 4 *scholasticis porro dominis, ut hic* [Suetonius] *est,* sufficit abunde tantum soli, *ut relevare caput, reficere oculos,* reptare per limitem unamque semitam terere omnisque viticulas suas nosse et numerare arbusculas possint.

232—238 the poor cannot sleep at Rome for the noise of the streets. 232 PLURIMUS I 120 n. VIGILANDO so with *ŏ* Sen. Tr. 264 *vincendo.* H. Oct. 1862 *lugendo.* Nemesian. VIII 53 *mulcendo.* IX 80 *laudando.* L. Müller de re metr. 339. add Maximian. eleg. I 54 in Wernsdorf-Lemaire VII 201 *cupiendo.* Iuv. has also *octŏ. ergŏ,* and often *ŏ* in pres. ind. of verbs. 233 LANGUOREM I 122. the *sickness* was caused by indigestion, and that by sleeplessness.

234 for what poor lodger can sleep? MERITORIA *cenacula* 201—2. dig VII 1 13 § 8 *si domus ususfructus legatus sit,* meritoria *illic facere fructuarius non debet, nec per* cenacula *dividere domum.* ib. XLVII 10 5 § 5. 235 Mart. I 49 35—6. XII 18 13—6. 57 e.g. *nec cogitandi, Sparse,* nec quiescendi | in urbe locus est pauperi: *negant vitam | ludimagistri mane, nocte pistores.* | . . . *tu, Sparse, nescis ista, nec potes scire | Petilianis delicatus in regnis,* | *cui plana summos despicit domus montes | et rus in urbe est.* id. X 74 addressed to Rome e.g. 12 *quid concupiscam quaeris ergo?* dormire. Hor. s. II 6 61. ep. I 17 6—8. II 2 77—8. Only during the Circensian games could Pliny find quiet in the city ep. IX 6 § 1. Stat. s. III 5 85—8. 236 REDARUM 10. IV 118. like *covinus, essedum* and *petorritum,* a Gallic vehicle much used at this time by the Romans. Quintil. I 5 § 57 *plurima Gallica valuerunt, ut reda ac petorritum.* it was four-wheeled, drawn by two or four horses, a family, and later a stage-coach constructed to carry passengers and goods Marquardt V 2 325. ARTO INFLEXU Tac. XV 38 *anteiit* [incendium] *remedia velocitate mali et obnoxia urbe* artis itineribus *hucque et*

illuc flexis. this would apply to the portion of the old city which escaped the fire; in the new city the streets were wider and straighter. cf. Iuv. x 36 n.

237 STANTIS CONVICIA MANDRAE *convicia* (from *vox*) denotes any confused din Ov. m. v 676 *nemorum* convicia, *picae.* IV 378 of frogs croaking, as Colum. x 12 *querulae semper* convicia ranae. Phaedr. I 6 5. paneg. in Pison. 257—8 *aedonia superantur voce cicadae,* | *stridula cum rapido faciunt* convicia *Soli.* Both the drovers' abuse and the lowing of the herds are included in convicia. On the hindrances to sleep in Rome, cf. Hor. c. III 29 12. Mart. IV 64 20 seq. MANDRAE Mart. cited on 245. *μάνδρα* a cattle-pen, in eccl. the fold of the Good Shepherd, a monastery HSt. Forc. Poll. IX 4. schol. Theokr. IV 61. schol. Aesch. PV. 575.

238 ERIPIENT SOMNUM Hor. c. I 25 3 *somnos adimunt.* DRUSO V 147. VI 115 seq. 620 seq. XIV 330 seq. The emperor Tib. Claudius Drusus Suet. Claud. 8 *quotiens post cibum addormisceret, quod ei fere accidebat, olearum ac palmularum ossibus incessebatur: interdum ferula flagrove velut per ludum excitabatur . . . solebant et manibus stertentis socci induci, ut repente expergefactus faciem sibi confricaret.* he would sometimes fall asleep while on the bench, so that the advocates had to raise their voice to wake him ib. 33. Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 12 § 1 *tibicinum cornicinum omnisque generis senatorum tanta turba . . . .* ut etiam Claudius audire posset. ib. 3 §§ 1—2. 5 § 3 *vocem nullius terrestris animalis,* sed qualis esse marinis beluis solet, *raucam et inplicitam.* 6 § 2. 7 § 4. 8 § 1 *est aliquid in eo Stoici dei, iam video:* nec cor nec caput habet. 10 § 3 *qui vobis* non posse videtur muscam excitare. 11 § 3 *ad summam* tria verba cito dicat *et servum me ducat.*

VITULISQUE MARINIS 'veaux marins.' Pliny says of seals h. n. IX 15 (13) *ipsis in sono mugitus, unde nomen vituli . . .* nullum animal graviore somno premitur . . . . *dextrae pinnae vim soporiferam inesse* [tradunt], *somnosque allicere subditam capiti.* Their sleep on the shore Hom. δ 148 seq. Aristot. h. a. VI 12 p. 566 b 28. Opp. hal. I 408. Verg. g. IV 432. Menand. in Stob. fl. XCVII 13 where the *poor* man had thought that the *rich* *ἡδὺν δὲ καὶ πρᾷόν τινα* | *ὕπνον καθεύδειν, ἀλλὰ τῶν φωκῶν* [so Madvig advers. I 720 for *πτωχῶν*] *τινα.*

239—267 The rich are carried at their ease through the greatest crowd, all making way for them: the poor man may be trampled under foot, and no one notice it. 239 OFFICIUM 126 n.

TURBA CEDENTE IV 62—3 *obstitit intranti miratrix* turba *parumper,* | *ut* cessit. VEHATUR I 158.

240 SUPER ORA I 159 n. Plin. pan. 24 § 5 *ante te principes fastidio nostri et quodam aequalitatis metu usum pedum amiserant. illos ergo* umeri cervicesque servorum super ora nostra [vehebant]. ib. 22 § 1 *nam priores invehi . . . solebant; non dico quadriiugo curru, . . . sed umeris hominum, quod arrogantius erat.* Sen. de ben. III 28 § 5 *quo tandem ab istis gerulis raperis cubile istud tuum circumferentibus?* etc.

LIBURNA a peculiar kind of *lectica* seems to have been named from the Liburni IV 75 liburnata or liburna. schol. VI 477 *lecticae quae* liburnata *est.* Sen. de const. sap. 14 § 1 *quid refert, quantum habeat, quot lecticarios, quam oneratas aures, quam laxam sellam.* (another reading is LIBURNO cf. for the constr. I 13 n. and for the thought VI 351 longorum vehitur cervice *Syrorum.*)

241 OBITER SCRIBET Sen. ep. 72 § 2 *quaedam enim sunt quae possis et* in cisio scribere. Plin. ep. IV 14 § 2 *accipies cum hac epistula hendecasyllabos nostros, quibus nos* in vehiculo, *in balineo, inter cenam oblectamus otium temporis.* cf. ib. IX

36 § 3. He had learnt the lesson from his uncle, who always travelled in a carriage (or in Rome, where driving was forbidden, in a litter) and blamed him for wasting time in walking ib. III 5 §§ 15—6 *poteras has horas non perdere.* OBITER VI 481. Corssen über Aussprache u. s. w. II² 870 still adheres to the old derivation *ob iter*, 'en passant,' 'en chemin faisant.' The word is cited from Laberius and Augustus, after whom it is used by Sen. Petron. Plin. h. n. cf. Forc. Hand.

242 FACIT SOMNUM 282. cf. I 126. CLAUSA LECTICA FENESTRA I 65 n. IV 21 n. 243 TAMEN 98. Gron. on Liv. XXIII 19. *Though* the rich put themselves very little out of the way, *still* they arrive at the journey's end before the client, who hastens at full speed. 244 UNDA Verg. g. II 461—2 *si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis* | mane salutantum *totis vomit aedibus* undam. PREMIT I 46.

245—6 Sen. de tranq. 12. de clem. I 6 § 1 *cogita te in hac civitate, in qua turba per latissima itinera sine intermissione defluens eliditur, quoties aliquid obstitit, quod cursum eius velut torrentis rapidi moraretur.* Mart. V 22 5 seq. *alta Suburani vincenda est semita clivi* | *et numquam sicco sordida saxa gradu* (cf. *luto* 247), | *vixque datur longas mulorum rumpere* mandras | *quaeque trahi multo marmora fune vides.* | *illud adhuc gravius, quod te post mille labores,* | *Paulle, negat lasso ianitor esse domi.* | *exitus hic operis vani togulaeque madentis.* The common cry of porters (*baiuli*) was *Porro Quirites!* By your leave! Tert. adv. Valent. 14. ASSERE VII 132 n. 246 TIGNUM Hor. ep. II 2 73. METRETAM Mart. V 16 7 cited on VII 121. 247 PINGUIA CRURA LUTO Sen. de ira III 6 § 4 *per frequentia urbis loca properanti in multos incursitandum est et aliubi labi necesse est, aliubi retineri, aliubi* respergi. Mart. III 36 3—4 *horridus ut primo te semper mane salutem* | per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum. X 10 7—8 to a consul *lecticam sellamve sequar? nec ferre recusas,* | per medium pugnas sed prior isse lutum. 248 IN DIGITO CLAVUS MIHI MILITIS HAERET XVI 24 n. *offendere tot caligas* | *tot milia* clavorum. cf. ib. 14. Theokr. id. XV 6 *πάντᾳ κρηπῖδες, πάντᾳ χλαμυδηφόροι ἄνδρες.*

249—267 of a number of guests who carry away the sportula one may be crushed to death, and die unlamented.

249 SPORTULA I 95 n. 118—121. schol. *pulmentaria secum portant comparata ex sportula.* FUMO from the *foculi*, chafing-dishes borne by the *servuli* (253), who run to fan the flame. Many *clibani* or portable stoves have been found at Pompeii Marquardt V 1 340 n. 2139. 2 300 n. 2697. See the plates in Becker Gallus II² 268. 250 Sen. ep. 78 § 22 *non circa cenationem eius tumultus coquorum est* ipsos cum obsoniis focos transferentium: *hoc enim iam luxuria commenta est;* ne quis intepescat cibus, ne quid palato iam calloso parum ferveat, cenam culina prosequitur. ib. 95 § 25 *quid? illa purulenta et quae* tantum non ab ipso igne in os transferuntur. Martial speaking also of a client XII 32 14 *focum ferentis suberat amphorae cervix.*

251 Cn. Domitius Corbulo, brother of Caligula's wife Caesonia, commanded with great success in Germany and Armenia in the reigns of Claudius and Nero. He was Tac. XIII 8 corpore ingens. ib. III 31. XI 18 seq. XIII 8 seq. 34 seq. XIV 24 seq. XV 1 seq. 25 seq. h. II 76. DCass. LXII 19. 254 TUNICAE amidst the confusion and press to escape from a wagon, the dress of the poor (Hor. ep. I 7 65 tunicatus popellus) is torn: or perhaps the *tunic* is torn, because as

fitting closely to the body it does not give way, as the *toga* does, to pressure Plin. ep. IV 16 § 2 *scissis* tunicis, *ut in frequentia solet, sola velatus toga perstitit.* MODO IV 77. Hor. s. I 1 16—17.

255—6 SERRACO VENIENTE ABIES, ATQUE ALTERA PINUM PLAUSTRA VEHUNT Sen. ep. 90 § 8 *nec in hunc usum* pinus *aut* abies *deferebatur,* longo vehiculorum ordine vicis intrementibus, *ut ex illa lacunaria auro gravia penderent.* Hor. ep. II 2 72—4.

SERRACO V 23. Quintil. VIII 3 § 21 *an, cum dicit in Pisonem Cicero 'cum tibi tota cognatio* serraco *advehatur,' incidisse videtur in sordidum nomen?* it is distinguished from the *plaustrum* also by Vitruv. X 1 § 5. Marquardt V 2 324.

256 NUTANT ALTE POPULOQUE MINANTUR Aen. II 626—631 *ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum | cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant | eruere agricolae certatim, illa usque* minatur | *et tremefacta comam concusso vertice* nutat, | *vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum | congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.*

257 Mart. V 22 (cited on 246). Tibull. II 3 43 urbique tumultus | *portatur validis mille* columna *iugis.* forbidden by Trajan and Hadrian Plin. pan. 51 § 1 *non, ut ante,* immanium transvectione saxorum urbis tecta quatiuntur. Spartian. Hadr. 22.

LIGUSTICA the marble of Luna Pers. VI 6—9, which town became a part of Etruria after Augustus had fixed as its boundary the river Macra, having before been Ligurian. This marble was white, or veined with a sea-green tint (γλαυκίζων). As it could be hewn in large blocks and the quarries were near the sea, it was more used than any other at Rome Strab. V p. 222. Sil. VIII 481 *tunc quos a niveis exegit Luna metallis.* Of this marble was built the sepulchral altar raised to Nero Suet. 50. The site of Luna was near the modern *Carrara.*

258 MONTEM Stat. Th. I 145 montibus *aut alte Graiis effulta nitebant | atria.*

259 QUID SUPEREST DE CORPORIBUS? I 34—5 de *nobilitate comesa |* quod superest. Burm. anthol. IV 260 15 *nunc amor et nomen* superest de corpore toto.

260 VULGI the poor are not missed, no one bears tidings of their death to their homes.

261 MORE ANIMAE II 149—159. Hom. Od. Λ 222 *ψυχὴ δ' ἠΰτ' ὄνειρος ἀποπταμένη πεπότηται.* Verg. Aen. VI 702. Sen. ep. 57 § 7 *nunc me putas de Stoicis dicere, qui existimant* animam hominis magno pondere extriti permanere non posse et statim spargi, *quia nan fuerit illi exitus liber. ego vero non facio: qui hoc dicunt, videntur mihi errare.*

261 seq. while the master is thus crushed to death, his house (*domus*) and his slaves (*pueri*) are busy preparing for dinner.

263 STRIGLIBUS a bath was taken before dinner XI 204 n. On the shortened form see L. Müller de re metr. 366. Schuchardt Vokalismus II 405. Corssen üb. Aussprache II² 609—610. Such forms passed into the Romance languages e.g. *frigdus* froid, *caldus* chaud, *anglus* angle. *Strigilis* (from *stringo,* to scrape) was a curved instrument of metal, bone or wood, used for removing oil and perspiration from the body after bathing. See Rich companion s. v. Becker Gallus III² 108—9. Marquardt V 1 296. Sympos. aenigm. 86 in Wernsdorf-Lemaire VII 411 *curva, capax, alienis umida guttis, | luminibus falsis auri mentita colorem, | dedita sudori modico succumbo labori.* Mart. XIV 51. cf. 52 *gutus corneus.* They were sometimes buried with a corpse Plin. XXXVI § 131.

LINTEA towels Apul. met. I 23 *oleum unctui et* lintea tersui. Sen. ep. 95 § 47 *vetemus* lintea et strigiles *Iovi ferre.* Mart. XII 70—1. 82 7. XIV 51 2. Plin. XXVIII § 55. XXXI § 131. Trimalchio was rubbed with woollen rugs instead of linen towels

Petron. 28. GUTO XI 158. = *ampulla olearia* Apul. flor. II 9. Marquardt V 2 246. 333 n. 3028.

265—6 meanwhile the master sits waiting on the bank of the Styx, despairing of a passage, as not having been duly buried. Prop. III = II 27 13—4. Verg. Aen. VI 325 seq. *haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;* | portitor *ille Charon: hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.* | *nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta* | *transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.* | *centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum.* | *tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.*

265 TAETRUM PORTHMEA Verg. ib. 298 seq. portitor *has* horrendus *aquas et flumina servat* | terribili squalore Charon, *cui plurima mento* | *canities inculta iacet: stant lumina flamma.*

266 PORTHMEA see Petron. and inscr. in Forc. CENOSI GURGITIS ALNUM Verg. ib. 296 *turbidus hic* caeno *vastaque voragine* gurges. How little Iuv. believed in these fables appears from II 150 seq. ALNUM Verg. g. I 136. often in Lucan.

267 an obol, as Charon's fare, was among the Greeks commonly placed in the mouths of the dead; a custom derived by Diodorus (I 96 fin.) from Egypt. This coin was called *δανάκη* (Hesych. s. v.), *κατιτήριον* (Moeris), *πορθμήϊον* (Suid.), *καρκάδονα* (Phot. ed. Pors. p. 132 24): cf. Leonid. Tarent. epigr. 59 6 Brunck anal. II 235 *χὠ φθιμένους ναυστολέων ὀβολός.* Lucian de luctu 10 *ἐπειδάν τις ἀποθάνῃ τῶν οἰκείων, πρῶτα μὲν φέροντες ὀβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθηκαν αὐτῷ, μισθὸν τῷ πορθμεῖ, τῆς ναυτιλίας γενησόμενον.* dial. mort. I § 3. XI § 4. XXII § 1 Hemst. catapl. 1. Apul. met. VI 18 see the whole passage *perges ad ipsam Orci regiam. sed non hactenus vacua debebis per illas tenebras incedere, sed* ... in ipso ore duas ferre stipes. Aristoph. ran. 140. Propert. V = IV 11 7 *ubi* portitor aera recepit. Such a coin has been found between the teeth of a skeleton at Same in Kephallenia; and others in Roman localities Becker Charikles III² 87. corp. inscr. lat. I 27—28. there is a special work on the subject, Seyffert de numis in ore defunctorum repertis, 1709. Marquardt V 1 355.

268—314 if you stir abroad at night, you may be struck by broken sherds thrown out of the windows, or fall in with a roistering crew returning from a supper, or with thieves.

269 QUOD SPATIUM TECTIS SUBLIMIBUS 201 n. VI 31. XIV 88. Cic. de leg. agr. II § 96 Romam ... cenaculis sublatam et suspensam, *non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis.* Sen. ep. 90 § 7 *ego vero philosophiam iudico non magis excogitasse has machinationes tectorum supra tecta surgentium et urbium urbes prementium, quam ... philosophia haec* cum tanto habitantium periculo imminentia tecta suspendit. Vitruv. II 8 § 17 *ergo, cum recipere non posset area plana tantam multitudinem ad habitandum in urbe, ad* auxilium altitudinis aedificiorum res ipsa coegit devenire. *Itaque pilis lapideis, structuris testaceis, parietibus caementiciis altitudines exstructae et contignationibus crebris coaxatae cenaculorum ad summas utilitates perficiunt disparationes.* Augustus limited the height to 70 feet Strab. V p. 235; he strongly recommended a work of Rutilius *de modo aedificiorum* Suet. 89. Trajan limited it to 60 feet AV. epit. 13 § 13. Nero also made a regulation to the same effect A.D. 65 after the great fire Tac. XV 43. Claud. cons. Stil. III 131. 134. Plin. III 9 (5) *altitudo tectorum.* Friedländer I³ 5. 6.

270 there is a title in the digest IX 3 *de his, qui effuderint vel deiecerint.* Ulpian. ib. 1 pr. *praetor ait de his, qui deiecerint vel effuderint: unde in eum locum, quo volgo iter fiet, vel in quo consistetur, deiectum vel*

effusum quid erit, quantum ex ea re damnum datum factumve erit, in eum, qui ibi habitaverit, in duplum iudicium dabo. Si eo ictu homo liber periisse dicetur, quinquaginta aureorum iudicium dabo etc. ib. XLIV 7 5 § 5 *is quoque ex cuius cenaculo . . .* deiectum effusumque aliquid est, *ita ut* alicui noceret, *ex maleficio teneri videtur.* The upper storeys had windows looking out on the road, as at Herculaneum Mart. I 86 1—2 *vicinus meus est manuque tangi* | de nostris Novius potest fenestris. Prop. V=IV 7 15—18. Marquardt V 1 253. Becker Gallus II³ 263.

272 SILICEM the pavement.

273 CENAM from which they returned late 283 seq.

274 INTESTATUS I 144.

ADEO here too (cf. XIV 234. Hand I 151) means 'to such a degree:' *adeo ut possis ignavus* etc. 'there is death under every window that you pass, so that etc.'

275 VIGILES FENESTRAE VIII 158. XV 43 watching, wakeful *by night.* Hor. c. III 8 14 vigiles lucernae lamps kept burning all night.

277 PELVES X 64 n. with *defundere pelves.* cf. Aen. IV 60—1 *pateram fundit,* as we say 'to spill a cup.'

278 seq. cf. proverbs 4. Demosth. in Konon. throughout, and the revels of Antony and Kleopatra (Plut. Ant. 29), Nero (Plin. XIII § 126. DCass. LXI 4. 8. 9. Suet. 26. Tac. XIII 25. 47) and Otho (Suet. 2 where the sport is tossing passengers in a blanket, as Sancho was tossed by the muleteers cf. Mart. I 3 8). Apul. met. II 18 '*sed heus tu' inquit 'cave regrediare cena maturius. nam* vesana factio nobilissimorum iuvenum pacem publicam infestat; passim trucidatos per medias plateas videbis iacere: *nec praesidis auxilia longinqua levare civitatem tanta clade possunt* etc. vit. L. Veri 4. Plaut. Amphit. I 1 2. Arnob. II 42 domos ut effringerent noctibus. cf. the 'eversores' of Aug. conf. III § 6. the 'Mohocks' of Addison.

279 DAT POENAS if such a fiery blade has passed a night without breaking some honest citizen's head, he is stung by remorse, as Achilles was after the death of Patroklus Il. Ω 10—1 ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε | ὕπτιος, ἄλλοτε δὲ πρηνής, τότε δ' ὀρθὸς ἀναστάς. Sen. tranq. an. 2 § 11 *qualis ille* Homericus Achilles *est,* modo pronus, modo supinus, *in varios habitus se ipse componens.* ib. § 6. Plat. resp. III 388.

280 CUBAT IN FACIEM Ter. haut. II 2 101 in aurem *utramvis otiose ut* dormiat.

281 ERGO the ō also in IX 82; elsewhere ŏ in Iuv. 'Can he no otherwise sleep? you will ask:' not the words of the poet, but of Umbricius.

282 SOMNUM FACIT 242.

IMPROBUS IV 106 n.

283 COCCINA Hor. s. II 6 102. W. A. Schmidt Forschungen Berl. 1842. I 100 seq. Beckmann Gesch. der Erfind. III 1—46. Marquardt V 2 119. Petron. 28 *involutus* coccina *gausapa.*

LAENA (χλαῖνη Iub. ap. Plut. Num. 7). Serv. ad Aen. IV 262 *proprie toga duplex, amictus auguralis.* cf. Cic. Brut. § 56. originally used by the Etruscans (Fest. s. v.): it was thick and warm (Varr. l. l. V § 133 *laena quod de lana multa (!) duarum etiam togarum instar. ut antiquissimum mulierum ricinium, sic hoc duplex virorum.* cf. Mart. XIV 136. Strab. IV p. 196), was worn over every other dress (Non. s. v.) at dinner Iuv. h. l. Pers. I 32. Mart. VIII 59 10. Spart. Hadr. 22 *senatores et equites Romanos semper in publico togatos esse iussit,* nisi si a cena reverterentur. In Pers. also it is a mark of distinction that *circum umeros hyacinthina laena est.* Demosth. p. 958 14 seq. Marquardt V 2 175.

284 COMITUM I 119 n. Ammian. XIV 6 § 16 *quidam per ampla spatia urbis subversasque silices sine periculi metu properantes . . .* familiarum

agmina tanquam praedatorios globos post terga trahentes: he goes on to relate how these followers are marshalled like an army— § 17 *totum promiscue servitium cum otiosis plebeiis de vicinitate coniunctis* etc. Chrys. hom. in 1 Cor XI 5 *σὺ δέ, εἰ μὴ πολλὰς περιφέρεις ἀνδραπόδων ἀγέλας, αἰσχρὸν εἶναι νομίζεις ; . . . τί βούλεται τὰ σμήνη τῶν οἰκετῶν ; καθάπερ γὰρ οἱ προβατοπῶλαι καὶ οἱ σωματοκάπηλοι, οὕτως ἐν βαλανείῳ, οὕτως ἐν ἀγορᾷ περίασιν οἱ πλουτοῦντες . . . εἰ δὲ πολλοὺς συνάγεις, οὐ φιλανθρωπίας ἕνεκεν τοῦτο ποιεῖς, ἀλλὰ θρυπτόμενος . . . . τί γάρ σοι βούλεται τὸ σοβεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ; μὴ γὰρ μεταξὺ θηρίων περιπατεῖς, ὅτι ἀπελαύνεις τοὺς ἐντυγχάνοντας ; μὴ φοβηθῇς· οὐδεὶς δάκνει τῶν προσιόντων καὶ πλησίον σοι βαδιζόντων . . . . τί δὲ καὶ παῖδας ῥαβδούχους ἔχεις, ὡς δούλοις κεχρημένος τοῖς ἐλευθέροις, μᾶλλον δὲ αὐτὸς παντὸς ἀτιμότερον οἰκέτου ζῶν ; καὶ γὰρ παντὸς εὐτελέστερος οἰκέτου ὁ τοσοῦτον περιφέρων τῦφον κ.τ.λ.*

285 AENEA' LAMPAS a lamp of Corinthian bronze and costly workmanship. The candelabra of Herculaneum and Pompeii are almost all of bronze, a few only of iron. Special slaves were employed as torchbearers or lampbearers Suet. Aug. 29 *servus praelucens*. Orelli inscr. 2845. 2930 *lampadarius*. Cic. in Pis. § 20. Orelli 6292 *lanternarius*. VM. VI 8 § 1 *lanternam praeferre*. cf. Petron. 79. MARQUARDT. Mart. VIII 75 6—7 *ingenti domino servulus unus erat,* | *tam macer*, ut minimam posset vix ferre lucernam.

287 CANDELAE Mart. XIV 40—44. a candle or torch of rope dipped in wax, tallow or pitch. Varr. l. l. V § 119 *candelabrum a* candela; *ex his enim funiculi ardentes figebantur*. Serv. Aen. I 727. Donat. ad Ter. Andr. I 88 *quibus* [candelabris] *delibuti funes pice vel cera infiguntur*. Plin. h. n. XVI 70 (37) *scirpi fragiles palustresque . . . e quibus detracto cortice* candelae *luminibus et funeribus serviunt*, where the wick is of rush. That the candela was little valued in comparison with the *lucerna* or *lampas*, appears from Mart. l. l. cf. Plin. XXXIV 6 (3) *nec pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere* [candelabra], *cum ipsum nomen a candelarum lumine impositum appareat*.

DISPENSO TEMPERO I husband and check from burning too fast.

288 CONTEMNIT V 102. PROOEMIA V 26. XV 51. properly the prelude of a performer on the lyre, then of orators Quintil. IV 1 § 1 seq. Lucian somn. 3 fin. when an apprentice to his uncle, a sculptor, broke a board which he was given to carve; on which his uncle flogged him, *ὥστε δάκρυά μοι τὰ προοίμια τῆς τέχνης*. cf. Hemst. ad l.

289 Ter. ad. 210—4 SA. *numquam vidi iniquius* | *certationem comparatam, quam haec hodie inter nos fuit:* | ego vapulando ille verberando usque, ambo defessi sumus. | SY. *tua culpa*. SA. *quid facerem?* SY. *adulescenti morem gestum oportuit*. | SA. *qui potui melius, qui hodie usque os praebui?* Luc. V 533—4 nulla secuta est | pugna, sed hinc iugulis, hinc ferro bella geruntur.

290 Hes. op. et d. 210—1 *ἄφρων δ' ὃς κ' ἐθέλῃ πρὸς κρείσσονας ἀντιφερίζειν,* | *νίκης τε στέρεται πρός τ' αἰσχεσιν ἄλγεα πάσχει*.

STAT CONTRA Mart. I 53 12 stat contra *dicitque tibi tua pagina* 'fur es.'

292 seq. Vibius Gallus ap. Sen. contr. 30 *non ambulabis, inquit, eadem via qua ego, non calcabis vestigia mea, non offeres delicatis oculis sordidatam vestem*. cf. the whole controversia.

ACETO vinegar mixed with water (*posca*) was a usual drink of the soldiers and common people, St Matt. 27 34. Spartian. Hadr. 10. Pescenn. 10. codex XII 38 (37) § 1 *repetita consuetudo monstravit expeditionis tempore . . . milites nostros ita solere percipere . . . uno die vinum, alio die* acetum.

293 CONCHE XIV 131. Mart. VII

78 2 *et, bene si cenas,* conchis *inuncta tibi est.* v 39 10. xiii 7 conchis faba. *si spumet rubra* conchis *tibi pallida testa,* | *lautorum cenis saepe negare potes.* TUMES Ov. med. fac. 70 inflantes corpora *frige* fabas. SECTILE PORRUM xiv 133. Mart. x 48 9. Hor. s. i 6 115. *porrum* (leek) was either *sectivum* or *capitatum* Mart. iii 47 8 *utrumque porrum.* when intended to be *sectile,* it was sown thickly, and the blades were cut (*secabantur*) as they shot up, like asparagus. Nero used to eat this kind of *porrum* in order to clear his voice Plin. xix 33 (6). The reveller abuses his victim for his foul breath Mart. xiii 18. 19. Marquardt v 2 35. 294 SUTOR iv 153 n. *Cerdo.* VERVECIS Mart. xiv 211 *caput aries tinum.* 295 NIL MIHI RESPONDES Mart. v 61 7. vi 5 3. x 41 4. CALCEM by a kick Nero, the model of these *grassatores,* killed his wife Poppaea Tac. xvi 6. Suet. 35.

296 EDE 74. i 21. Ov. m. iii 577—8 *o perīture* .... ede *tuum nomen.* UBI CONSISTAS 'where is your stand?' whether for begging or for selling cf. vi 123. QUAERO iv 130 n. Plaut. trin. 1062 *quid* ago? id. capt. 479. Ter. Andr. 315. Heins. on Aen. x 675. Cic. n. d. i § 90 Schömann. Petron. 13 *quid ergo* facimus, *aut quo iure rem nostram* vindicamus? VFl. v 286 *quibus* addimur *armis?* ib. viii 66. PROSEUCHA Ewald iv^2 272 'the Jews might, wherever a sufficient number defrayed the cost, erect *prayer-houses,* as they were called in Egypt, or, as they were usually named elsewhere, *assembly-houses* (synagogues), in order to their edification by means of common prayer and instruction out of the scripture ... The name *proseuche* in Philo and in the decree of the Halikarnasians in Ios. ant. xiv 10 § 23 cl. 24 = synagogue.' Conybeare and Howson life of St Paul i^1 315. Kleomed. meteor. ii 1 § 91 p. 112 Bake *τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μέσης τῆς προσευχῆς καὶ τῶν ἐπ' αὐταῖς προσαιτούντων, Ἰουδαϊκά τινα καὶ παρακεχαραγμένα καὶ κατὰ πολὺ τῶν ἐρωτεῶν ταπεινότερα.* Orelli inscr. 2525. The proseuchae were either in the open air or buildings. 'In what Jewish oratory *shall* I find you?' is equivalent to calling him a proselyte, a class numerous at Rome (xiv 96 seq.), and despised for their superstition Hor. s. i 9 69 seq. Pers. v 180 seq.

297 seq. whether you answer or silently retire, it is all one, they assault you, and then, as though they were the aggrieved party, bind you over to appear in court. 300 ADORAT here also 'worships.' Phaedr. v 1 4—5 *ipsi principes* | illam osculantur qua sunt oppressi manum. Sen. de ir. ii 33 § 2 an old courtier, when asked how in a court he had lived to old age, replied iniurias accipiendo et gratias agendo. id. de ben. ii 12 § 1 *si dat, qui non aufert.* Cic. Phil. ii § 5 l. 7 n. DCass. xlvii 13 thanks to the triumvirs. 300—1 PULSATUS ROGAT, UT LICEAT PAUCIS CUM DENTIBUS INDE REVERTI xvi 8—10 *ne te* pulsare *togatus* | *audeat, immo etsi* pulsetur, dissimulet nec | audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes. 301 xvi 10.

302—314 beside riotous nobles, thieves are to be dreaded who infest our streets and fill our prisons. Tibull. i 2 24 seq. [Albinov.] eleg. in obit. Maecen. 27 seq. *num minus urbis erat custos et Caesaris obses?* | *num tibi non tutas fecit in urbe vias?* | *nocte sub obscura quis te spoliavit amantem?* | *quis tetigit ferro, durior ipse, latus?* Hor. s. i 2 43. Ov. am. i 6 14. 303 NON DERIT ii 168 *pueris* non *umquam* derit *amator.* 304 shops and houses were barred at night Ov. am. i 6 48, and the bar secured by a chain.

COMPAGO the fittings of the folding-doors. 305 FERRO SUBITUS GRASSATOR AGIT REM X 22–3 n. Suet. Aug. 32 *nam et* grassatorum *plurimi palam se ferebant* succincti ferro *quasi tuendi sui causa; et rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique ergastulis possessorum supprimebantur: et plurimae factiones titulo collegii novi ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant. igitur* grassatores dispositis per opportuna loca stationibus inhibuit; *ergastula recognovit: collegia praeter antiqua et legitima dissolvit.* on those days on which great spectacles were exhibited ib. 43 *custodes in urbe disposuit, ne raritate remanentium* grassatoribus *obnoxia esset.* App. b. c. v 132. Plin. h. n. VIII § 144. Petron. 82. dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 10 grassatores, *qui praedae causa id faciunt, proximi latronibus habentur; et si* cum ferro aggredi *et spoliare instituerunt, capite puniuntur; utique si saepius atque in itineribus hoc admiserunt; ceteri in metallum dantur vel in insulas relegantur.* cf. ib. § 15. AGIT REM 'goes to work.'

306 X 29 n. Suet. Tib. 37 *in primis tuendae pacis a* grassaturis ac latrociniis . . . *curam habuit.* stationes militum per Italiam *solito frequentiores disposuit.* Prop. IV=III 16 5—6 *quid faciam? obductis committam mene tenebris,* | ut timeam audaces in mea membra manus? ARMATO CUSTODI TENENTUR I 13 n. Hor. s. I 6 116 cited on 204.

307 POMPTINA PALUS *Palude Pontine,* a marsh about twenty-eight miles long and eight broad, on the coast of Latium between Circeii and Terracina. It derived its name from an old town, Pontia. All attempts at draining it, from the construction of the canal of Caesar and Augustus (Hor. s. I 5 4 seq.) down to the French occupation, have been fruitless. GALLINARIA PINUS near Cumae Cic. ad fam. IX 23. Strab. V p. 243 *ἐν δὲ τῷ κόλπῳ τούτῳ [the Cumanus sinus] καὶ ὕλη τίς ἐστι θαμνώδης, ἐπὶ πολλοὺς ἐκτεινομένη σταδίους, ἄνυδρος καὶ ἀμμώδης, ἣν Γαλλιναρίαν ὕλην καλοῦσιν.* Near this wood was Liternum, the retreat of Scipio Africanus the elder, who fortified his house against robbers VM. II 10 § 2. cf. Sen. ep. 86 § 3. Both the marsh and the wood, as uninhabited, and affording places of concealment, were well adapted for robbers. 308 VIVARIA IV 51 n. the Fr. *vivier*=*παράδεισος* Scipio Africanus minor in Gell. II 20 §§ 4—6. a park, warren, or preserve Hor. ep. I 1 79 *excipiantque senes quos in* vivaria *mittant.* Columell. IX 1 when beaten out of their usual haunts the thieves flock to Rome, where all can be satisfied. 309 the regular order would have been *qua f., qua inc., non gr. cat.?*

310—1 UT TIMEAS, NE VOMER DEFICIAT, NE MARRAE ET SARCULA DESINT XV 165—8 *ast homini ferrum letale* incude *nefanda* | *produxisse parum est, cum rastra et* sarcula *tantum* | *adsueti coquere et* marris ac vomere *lassi* | *nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.*

310 TIMEAS, NE I 97 in the same place trepidat ne.

312 on the innocence of olden times cf. XIII 38 seq. PROAVORUM ATAVOS Plaut. Pers. I 2 5 *pater, avus,* proavus, abavus, atavus, *tritavus.* 313 FELICIA SAECULA, QUAE II 38—9 felicia tempora, *quae te* | *moribus opponunt.* TRIBUNIS as representatives of freedom opposed to *reg.* 314 UNO CONTENTAM CARCERE ROMAM the *carcer Mamertinus,* as it was afterwards called, was built by Ancus Martius in the middle of the city, overhanging the forum Liv. I 33. Servius Tullius (according to the Roman etymologists, but see Burn Rome and the Campagna 80—1) added a subterranean dungeon (*Tullianum* Varr. l. l. V § 151. Liv. XXIX 22), in which

Iugurtha was starved to death (Plut. Mar. 12), and Catiline's accomplices strangled (Sall. Cat. 55). It remained the state prison for the execution of great offenders Cic. in Catil. II § 27. Tac. ann. III 51. Afterwards the *carcer Lautumiarum* was added, of which we find mention 210 B.C. Liv. XXXII 27. The Tullianum is still to be seen on the Capitoline hill, to the right of the ascent from the forum Schwegler I 602 2. 607 seq. Becker I 262 seq.

315—322 Umbricius takes leave of his friend.

315 POTERAM Madvig § 348 1. Verg. ecl. I 79. Burm. on Ov. m. I 679.

317 VIRGA ANNUIT VIII 153 n.

318 VALE NOSTRI MEMOR Hor. c. III 27 17 *et* memor nostri, *Galatea, vivas.* 319 TUO AQUINO Iuv. was a native of *Aquinum* (Aquino), a *municipium* (Cic. Phil. II § 106 *frequens m.*), or colony (Plin. h. n. III 9 [5]), in Latium on the via Latina, near the river Melpis Strab. v p. 237. The soil was fertile (Paullin. Nolan. natal. 3 Fel. 73 *quos fertile pascit* Aquinum) and the town populous Strab. l. l. *μεγάλη πόλις.* Sil. VIII 405 *viris ingens.* REFICI Hor. ep. I 18 104 *me quotiens* reficit gelidus [cf. Iuv. 322] *Digentia rivus.* 320 Ceres and Diana were worshipped at Aquinum. HELVINAM schol. *ibi namque apud Aquinum colunt numina earum dearum, quae colunt in Galliis;* this seems a mere conjecture from the name of the Helvii, a tribe settled on the banks of the Rhone. The epithet nowhere else occurs. Iuv. dedicated an altar to this Ceres.

TITVLVS AQVINI REPERTVS
(Inscr. R. Neap. 4312. Orell. 5599)
*cere*RI· SACRVM
*d. iv*NIVS· IVVENALIS
TRIB· COH· DELMATARVM
II· QVINQ· FLAMEN
DIVI· VESPASIANI
VOVIT· DEDICA*vitq*VE
SVA· PEC·

321 CUMIS 2 n. 322 ADIUTOR Markland (cl. Hor. s. I 9 46. Faber, Rig. Gud. on Phaedr. V 5 14) takes this as a metaphor from the stage. But *caligatus* points out the true meaning, 'adjutant.' Orelli inscr. 3462, as *adiutrix* is an honorary epithet of several legions; Iuv. was a soldier, and therefore the military use of the term would be natural to him. CALIGATUS XVI 24 n. the common soldier; 'I will come to do service in the ranks in your great contest;' *gelidos*, cl. *refici* 319, 'refreshing.'

IV

No vicious man can be happy; least of all the incestuous Crispinus, though his wealth be such that he can lavish the price of an estate upon a fish; an instance of self-indulgence in the parasite, which prepares us for any extravagance in the monarch, his patron (1—36).

In Domitian's reign, a *rhombus*, large as the Byzantine, was taken off Ancona. As such a prize would else be seized by the informers, who swarm even on the coast, the fisherman destines it for Caesar and, though the season is winter, hurries with it, as though afraid it may become tainted. At the Alban villa he finds ready admission (37—64). He begs the emperor to accept the fish, as one reserved for his times and eager for the honour of being served up at his table. Gross as this flattery is, Domitian welcomes it (65—71). But where find a dish capacious enough to contain the fish?—this is a point for a council of state to determine. A council is summoned. First comes Pegasus, the upright but too lenient praefectus urbis: next two octogenarians, the wary Crispus and Acilius, with his son, who is one day to fall a victim to the tyrant's jealousy, which he endeavours to lull by devoting himself to sports unworthy of his birth. Next, and though not marked out by noble birth for Domitian's hatred, not less alarmed, comes Rubrius, who under a bold front conceals the consciousness of guilt. Then the gourmand Montanus, the fop Crispinus, the informer Pompeius, Fuscus (summoned from the marble villa in which he plans his campaigns), Fabricius Veiento and Messalina Catullus, whose blindness and ready adulation might qualify him to gain a living as a beggar: none admires the fish so much as he; though indeed he turns to the left to admire, while the creature lies on his right. Veiento finds in the capture of the *foreign* fish, with its threatening fins, an omen of the capture of some foreign king (72—129). *'Twere a dishonour to the fish*, says Montanus, *not to serve it whole: let a dish be made for the purpose.* This advice is followed, as its author's nice palate, trained at the table of Nero, gives him a title to be heard. The council is dismissed, having been convoked in as headlong haste as though some war had broken out (130—149). Yet it had been well for Rome, if, engrossed by such follies, Domitian had wanted time for the murder of her nobles, whom he might have destroyed with impunity, had he not alarmed his freedmen (150—154). From the last verses we learn that this satire was composed after the death of Domitian, Sept. 18 A.D. 96. cf. with the whole sat. Plin. ep. VIII 4 § 8 *iidem prospeximus curiam, sed curiam trepidam et elinguem, cum dicere quod velles periculosum,*

quod nolles miserum esset. quid tunc disci potuit, quid didicisse iuvit, cum senatus aut ad otium summum aut ad summum nefas vocaretur et modo ludibrio *modo dolori retentus numquam seria, tristia saepe censeret?* pan. 54 *de ampliando numero gladiatorum aut de instituendo collegio fabrorum consulebamur.* Imhoff Domitian 75, who believes that we have here real history (35 *res* vera *agitur*), fixes the date of the event B. C. 85 cl. 111. 147.

1—36 Crispinus, the favorite of Domitian, amongst many other excesses, once bought a mullet weighing six pounds for six thousand sesterces. If the courtier went to such expense for a single dish, no extravagance need surprise us in the emperor.

1 ITERUM CRISPINUS 108. I 26 seq. n. 2 PARTES I must often bring him on the stage. Ov. Pont. IV 2 27—8 *vix* venit ad partes, *vix sumptae Musa tabellae | imponit pigras paene coacta manus.* Vales. in Harpocrat. p. 473 Lips. Varr. r. r. II 9 § 16 *hoc silentium . . .* vocat *alium* ad partes. REDEMPTUS he has no virtue by which to ransom himself from the vices which enslave him: the more usual expression is *redimere vitia virtutibus.* Sen. qu. n. I 17 § 4 *formosus, ut vitaret infamiam, deformis, ut sciret* redimendum esse virtutibus *quidquid corpori deesset.* M. Sen. exc. cont. IV praef. fin. Schwartz on Plin. pan. 28 § 2. Barth on Brito Philipp. IV 476 cites mediaeval imitations. 3 FORTES healthy, as in Plin. ep. IV 1 § 7. VII 23 § 1. cf. Macrob. Sat. II 1 § 3 *Alcibiadi, qui* tantum *fuit* fortis ad crimina. Sen. contr. I praef. *in istis vulsis atque expolitis, et* nusquam nisi in libidine viris. 4 DELICIAE the reading of the best mss. schol. *aeg. sol. lib. fort. del.* Figura. *Quid est Crispinus? aegrae* etc. *deliciae* 'a rake,' Plin. h. n. XXII 47 (23). cf. Luc. X 477.

VIDUAS the unmarried. Apul. met. IV 32 *virgo vidua.* id. apol. 76 Hild. dig. L 16 101 pr. *adulterium in nuptam, stuprum in* viduam *committitur.* ib. 242 viduam *non solum eam, quae aliquando nupta fuisset, sed* eam quoque mulierem, quae virum non habuisset, *appellari ait Labeo.* TANTUM with this adulterer, who scorned the favours of the unmarried only, cf. Tac. XI 26 Messalina, who *nomen . . . matrimonii concupivit ob magnitudinem infamiae, cuius apud prodigos novissima voluptas est.* Sen. de ben. III 16 *eo ventum est, ut nulla virum habeat,* nisi ut adulterum irritet.

5 such then being the character of Crispinus, what avails all his wealth and pomp? FATIGET Verg. Aen. I 313 *equos Threissa* fatigat. 6 PORTICIBUS covered halls, whose roof rested on columns; in these the wealthy Romans drove or were borne in litters VII 178 n.

NEMORUM Rutil. it. I 111 *quid loquar* inclusas inter laquearia silvas? Fabian. Papir. in Sen. cont. II 9 *quin etiam montes* silvaeque in domibus marcidis et umbra *fumoque viridibus.* [Quintil.] decl. 298 p. 576 Burm. *quae tanta vobis* nemora? (asks a countryman of his son, a town parasite) *quid est istic admirabile, nisi ruris imitatio?* Hor. ep. I 10 22 Obbar *inter varias nutritur silva columnas.* id. c. III 10 5–6 Orelli. Propert. III=II 32 11. V=IV 8 75 Burm. Tibull. III 3 15 Broukh. VM. IX 1 § 4. Sen. de ir. I 16 § 3 nemora *suspendere.*

7 the construction is *quot iug. vic. foro, quas aedes* [*vicinas foro*] *emerit?* Obbar in Philologus VI 147 seq. compares Hor. c. II 8 3—4 *dente si nigro fieres vel uno | turpior ungui.* On the

great cost of land in the city cf. Plin. XIX §§ 50—51 cited I 75 p. 123. Tac. an. III 9 *fuit inter irritamenta invidiae domus foro imminens*. ib. XIV 42. Sen. ep. 87 § 6. On the sums lavished in building cf. Iuv. XIV 88 seq.

8 NEMO MALUS FELIX Isaiah 57 21.

9 INCESTUS Isidor. orig. V 26 24 *incesti iudicium in virgines sacratas vel propinquas sanguine constitutum est. qui enim talibus commiscentur, incesti, id est incasti habentur.* Of such incest Crispinus had been guilty, but was screened from punishment by Domitian. CUM QUO used also by Eutr. and Nep. for *quocum* Hand II 170. VITTATA VI 50. VIII 208. Ov. m. V 110. XIII 643. XV 676. f. III 29—30 the Vestal Ilia says *ignibus Iliacis aderam, cum lapsa capillis | decidit ante sacros lanea vitta focos.* ib. VI 457—8 *nullaque dicetur* vittas temerasse sacerdos | *hac duce, nec* viva defodietur humo. Prudent. c. Symm. II 1085 seq. *interea dum torta vagos ligat infula crines | fatalesque adolet prunas innupta* sacerdos | . . vittarum insignis phaleris. ib. 1104 seq. Symm. ep. X 54 of the Vestals *ut* vittae earum capiti decus faciunt, *ita* etc. VFl. I 840 *seu venit* in vittis *castaque in veste* sacerdos. DH. II 67. VIII 89 fin. Marquardt V I 44. IV 283. IACEBAT Ov. m. II 599. III 363. a. a. I 601 Burm.

10 unchaste Vestals were carried out on a litter to the Colline gate, and there immured in a chamber under ground, no sacrifices being offered DH. l. l. Plin. ep. IV 11 § 6 seq. *cum Corneliam*, maximam Vestalem, defodere vivam *concupisset* [Domitianus], *ut qui illustrari saeculum suum eiusmodi exemplo arbitraretur, pontificis maximi iure, seu potius immanitate tyranni, licentia domini, reliquos pontifices non in regiam, sed in Albanam villam convocavit. nec minore scelere, quam quod ulcisci videbatur, absentem inauditamque damnavit* incesti . . . *missi statim pontifices, qui* defodiendam *necandamque curarent . . . . ad supplicium, nescio an innocens, certe tamquam innocens, ducta est. quinetiam cum in illud* subterraneum cubiculum demitteretur, *haesissetque descendenti stola, vertit se ac recollegit; cumque ei carnifex manum daret, aversata est.* Suet. Dom. 8. DCass. LXVII 3 § 3. Stat. s. I 1 36. Plut. Num. 2. qu. Rom. 83 fin. 96. Wyttenb. ib. p. 283f. 286e. Liv. XXII 57 §§ 2. 6. Plin. h. n. XXVIII § 12. Serv. Aen. XI 206. Symm. ep. IX 118—9. The burial of living victims was practised by the Persians Hdt. VII 114, and occurs in the Arabian Nights. Soph. Ant. 773—780. Ov. m. IV 239. Apul. m. II 29 fin. On the church penalty of *immuratio* see Hofmann. Marquardt IV 285. Rein in Pauly IV 120 seq. 2506 and röm. Criminalr. 877. Pitiscus s. v. *Vestales.*

11 seq. but now we speak of crimes, less heinous indeed than this incest, but yet such as would have subjected any other Roman to the wrath of the censor (*iudex morum*) Domitian.

12 FECISSET *Feci* was the technical expression answering to our 'Guilty' VI 638. Mart. IX 15. *Videtur fecisse* was the formula of condemnation. CADERET SUB IUDICE X 69 n. *sed quo* cecidit sub crimine? Tac. an. VI 14 cecidere *coniurationis crimine.* SUB VII 13 n. Tac. an. III 36 *quam fraudis* sub iudice *damnavisset.* IUDICE MORUM Suet. Dom. 8 *suscepta morum correctione, licentiam theatralem promiscue in equite spectandi inhibuit* etc. Stat. s. IV 3 11 seq. Mart. cited on I 36.

13 VIII 181—2 *quae* | turpia *Cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque* decebunt. XI 1—2. For excesses which would have disgraced honest Lucius (dig. XXXV 1 34 pr.) Titius or Gaius (ib. 36 pr.) Seius (*John Doe* or *Richard Roe; Huns* und *Kunz*, Heinrich), rather

sat well on Crispinus. The names L. Titius and C. Seius constantly occur in the digest. Salvian. de gub. dei VII p. 170 Baluz. *hoc tam rarum est ac novum, quam rarum videri potest quemlibet Gaium non esse Gaium, aut quemcunque* Seium *non esse* Seium. Tertull. ad nat. I 4 *quo more etiam nobis soletis: 'bonus vir* L. Titius *tantum quod Christianus.' item alius: 'ego miror* C. Seium *gravem virum factum Christianum.'* id. apol. 3. Plut. qu. Rom. 30. Dirksen manuale.

14 QUID AGAS Ov. m. V 211 *sed* quid agat? what is one to do, when one has to represent a character whose crimes beggar all description? 15 MULLUM V 22. VI 40. XI 37. Hor. s. II 2 33. The mullet was esteemed in proportion to its size. Mart. XIV 97 *grandia ne viola parvo chrysendeta mullo; | ut minimum libras debet habere duas.* id. II 43 11. III 45 5. X 37 7—8. XI 50 9. Plin. h. n. IX 30 (17) *ex reliqua nobilitate et gratia maxima est et copia* mullis, *sicut magnitudo modica:* binasque libras ponderis raro admodum exsuperant, *nec in vivariis piscinisque crescunt,* on which Macrobius remarks Sat. II 12 *Asinius Celer vir consularis, ut idem Sammonicus refert,* mullum unum septem milibus nummum mercatus est: *in qua re luxuriam illius saeculi eo magis licet aestimare, quod Plinius Secundus temporibus suis negat facile mullum repertum qui duas pondo libras excederet: at* nunc et maioris ponderis passim videmus *et pretia haec insana nescimus.* Sen. ep. 95 § 42 seq. mullum ingentis formae (*quare autem non pondus adicio et aliquorum gulam irrito?* quattuor pondo et ad selibram *fuisse aiebant*) *Tiberius Caesar missum sibi cum in macellum deferri et venire iussisset, 'Amici,' inquit, 'omnia me fallunt, nisi istum mullum aut Apicius emerit aut P. Octavius.' ultra spem illi coniectura processit: licitati sunt: vicit Octavius, et ingentem consecutus est inter suos gloriam, cum* quinque milibus H. S. emisset piscem, *quem Caesar vendiderat, ne Apicius quidem emerat.* Plin. IX §§ 64—67. Tert. de pall. 5. Suet. Tib. 34 tresque mullos triginta milibus *nummum* venisse graviter conquestus. Marquardt V 2 45. Meurs. de lux. Rom. 14.

16 SANE *it is true;* said ironically, as though in excuse.

PARIBUS SESTERTIA LIBRIS Ammian. XXVIII 4 § 13 scales produced at feasts for weighing fish, birds and dormice whose weights are continually dinned into the ears of the guests, and thirty clerks at hand with their portfolios and tablets, *ut deesse solus magister ludi litterarii videretur.*

18 seq. I commend his mastery in his craft, if he has bought it as a present for a childless old man or a rich mistress. But no: it is for himself that this *pars Niliacae plebis,* this *verna Canopi* (I 26), has bought a single fish at a price which might have bought the fisherman himself, or an estate in the provinces or in Apulia. cf. Hor. s. II 5 10 seq.

19 PRAECIPUAM schol. *primam, in qua heredes primi scribuntur.* Hor. s. II 5 53 *quid* prima secundo | cera *velit versu,* i.e. *prima tabula.* Acron. ad l. *prima cera secundo versu heredis continet nomen.* Suet. Ner. 17 *cautum ut in testamentis* primae duae cerae, *testatorum modo nomine inscripto, vacuae signaturis ostenderentur.* On the other hand Suet. Caes. 83 ima cera. CERAM XIV 191 n. ORBI III 129 n. Plin. XIV 1 *postquam coepere* orbitas *in auctoritate summa et potentia esse, captatio in quaestu fertilissimo.* Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 3 cited on I 145.

20 ULTERIOR he has a still stronger motive (than the desire of pleasing the *orbus senex*). Quintil. decl. IX § 15 *si adeo nihil est per se misericordia, ut nisi* ulterior *aliqua necessitas pudori vim fecerit, pro summo crimine damnanda sit minus necessaria humanitas.*

MAGNAM AMICAE I 33 n. 21 SPECULARIBUS *lapis specularis* (talc) was employed in the windows of *lecticae* and of houses Sen. de prov. IV § 9 *quem* specularia *semper ab afflatu vindicarunt.* id. ep. 90 § 25 *quaedam nostra demum prodisse memoria scimus: ut* specu-lariorum usum *perlucente testa vitrum transmittentium lumen.* ib. 86 § 11 cited on I 143. id. n. q. IV 13 § 6. Plin. ep. II 17 § 4. Mart. VIII 14 3. Plin. XV 18 (16). XIX 23 (5). XXXV § 97. It was brought from Cyprus, Sicily, Africa, and Bologna, but the best came from Spain and Cappadocia Plin. XXXVI §§ 160—162. Marquardt V 2 342—3 cites Galen XIII 663 K *τὸ διαφανὲς τὸ καλούμενον, ὃ σπεκλάριον ὀνομάζουσι Ῥωμαῖοι,* where it is distinguished from glass. Phil. leg. ad Gaium 45 II 599 M of Caligula in Alexandria *περιελθὼν προστάττει τὰς ἐν κύκλῳ θυρίδας ἀναληφθῆναι τοῖς ὑάλῳ λευκῇ παρατλησίοις διαφανέσι λίθοις, οἷ τὸ μὲν φῶς οὐκ ἐμποδίζουσιν, ἄνεμον δὲ εἴργουσι καὶ τὸν ἀφ' ἡλίου φλογμόν.* Panes of glass have been found at Herculaneum, Pompeii, Velleia.

ANTRO I 124 n. III 242 clausa *lectica fenestra.* Cic. Phil. II § 106 *operta lectica.* Suet. Aug. 53 *adoperta sella.* DCass. XLVII 10 *φορεῖον κατάστεγον.* id. LVII 15 *σκιαπόδιον κατάστεγον.* ib. 17. LXXVI 13. id. LX 2 of Claudius *διφρῳ καταστέγῳ πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἐχρήσατο.* Suet. Tit. 10 Marcil. p. 135 Burm. Marquardt V 2 330. 23 'sordid and niggardly APICIUS' M. Gavius A. in the time of Aug. and Tiberius, whose name became proverbial as a gourmand XI 3. schol. Apicius *auctor praecipiendarum cenarum, qui scripsit de iuscellis.* Mart. III 22. Sen. ep. 95 cited 15. ib. 120 cited on I 66. id. cons. ad Helv. 10 §§ 2—3 *Apicius nostra memoria vixit: qui in ea urbe, ex qua aliquando philosophi velut corruptores iuventutis abire iussi sunt, scientiam popinae professus disciplina sua saeculum infecit: cuius exitum nosse operae pretium est. cum sestertium miliens in culinam congessisset, cum tot congiaria principum et ingens Capitolii vectigal singulis comessationibus exsorpsisset, aere alieno oppressus rationes suas tunc primum coactus inspexit: superfuturum sibi sestertium centiens computavit et velut in ultima fame victurus, si in sestertio centiens vixisset, veneno vitam finivit.* Tert. de anim. 33 *condimentis* Apicianis. see Bayle. Fabric. on DCass LVII 19. Teuffel in Pauly I^2 1241. ['23, 25 is it certain that the ms. reading will not do? *hoc tu! . . . hoc pretio squamae!* i. e. *hoc tu fecisti! hoc pretio squamae emptae sunt!*' H. A. J. M.] HOC 25 *pretio.*

24 SUCCINCTUS PATRIA QUONDAM PAPYRO I 26 n. schol. *fuit nam Aegyptius Alexandrinus, in qua papyrum nascitur in Nilo.* Roth *hoc poeta vult dictum: tu, qui in Aegypto servisti. Nam* succinctus (VIII 162) i. q. alte cinctus (Hor. s. II 8 10).

PAPYRO Plin. XIII 22 (11) *ex ipso quidem papyro navigia texunt: et e libro vela tegetesque necnon et* vestem. Marquardt V 2 389 seq.

25 SQUAMAM (emisti)! schol. *piscem: a parte totum.*

26 Plin. h. n. IX 31 (17) *Asinius Celer e consularibus hoc pisce* [mullo] *prodigus, Gaio principe unum mercatus octo milibus nummum. quae reputatio aufert transversum animum ad contemplationem eorum, qui in conquestione luxus coquos emi singulos pluris quam equos quiritabant. at nunc coqui triumphorum pretiis parantur et* coquorum pisces. Cato used to say Plut. apophth. p. 198 *θαυμάζειν δὲ πῶς σώζεται πόλις ἐν ᾗ πωλεῖται πλείονος ἰχθὺς ἢ βοῦς.* id. qu. conv. IV 4 2 § 9. Philostr. Apollon. VIII 7 § 16 *οὐδ' ἐγραψάμην πω οὐδένα ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰχθύων, οὓς ὠνοῦνται πλείονος ἢ τοὺς κοπτατίας ποθ' οἱ λαμπροί.* Mart. III 62 5—6. X 31. 27 SED V 147 n. You may purchase an estate in the provinces for the money, *but* a still larger in Apulia. Ov.

m. VIII 282—3 *misit aprum, quanto maiores herbida tauros | non habet Epiros:* sed *habent Sicula arva minores.* Aug. locut. de levit. XXIV 15 *ac si diceretur homo,* sed *homo; id est, non qualiscunque velut similis pecori,* sed qui vere sit homo. APULIA on the quantity of the vowels see Lachmann on Lucr. p. 37. L. Müller de re metr. 353. The wide plains of Apulia (Varr. r. r. I 6 § 3 *ubi lati campi, ibi magis aestus. et eo in Apulia loca calidiora et graviora*) were swept by the burning wind Atabulus (Sen. n. q. V 17 § 4 *Atabulus Apuliam infestat.* Hor. s. I 5 78 Heind.): hence the cattle were driven in summer to pasture in the hill-country of the Sabines (Varr. r. r. II 1 § 16), and land in Apulia brought a low price Cic. ad Att. VIII 3 § 4 Apulia . . . inanissima pars Italiae. Sen. ep. 87 § 6 *divitem illum putas, . . . quia in omnibus provinciis arat, quia tantum suburbani agri possidet, quantum invidiose* in desertis Apuliae *possideret?* id. de tranq. 2 § 13 *iam delicata fastidio sunt.* inculta *videantur:* Bruttios et Lucaniae saltus *persequamur.* Luc. V 403—4 *quae* piger Apulus arva | deseruit rastris et inerti tradidit herbae. Iuv. III 2 n. IX 55. XIV 159. 163. 172.

28—32 when so costly a dainty was but a side-dish at the table of this upstart, what luxury must we not look for in the emperor?

28 GLUTTISSE connected with *glutto,* low Latin, and our *glutton,* is formed from the gurgling of liquor as it passes down the throat. Meyer anthol. 1069 15 seq. *percutit et frangit vas, vinum defluit, ansa | stricta fuit,* glut glut *murmurat unda sonans. | credit* glutonem *se rusticus inde vocari.* PUTAMUS on this use of the indicative see 130 n. III 296 n. Munro on Lucr. VI 1106. Plin. ep. IV 22 cited on 113. Beier on Cic. p. Cael. § 43. Plaut. most. 368 *quid* ago? Petron. 13 *quid* facimus?

29 INDUPERATOREM 46 n. X 138 n. 30 MARGINE the side-dishes, as opposed to the *caput cenae* in the middle of the board.

31 PURPUREUS SCURRA Crispinus, who walked I 27 n. Tyrias *umero revocante lacernas.* Mart. VIII 48 1 *nescit cui dederit* Tyriam Crispinus abollam. Add to pp. 98—101 Ov. m. VI 61 Tyrium *quae* purpura *sensit* ahenum. ib. 9 Phocaean purple. On the double dye Ambros. apol. Dav. I § 45 *non una infusione velleris statim pretiosus sucus irradiat; sed primum suco ignobili vellus inficitur, deinde aliis atque aliis sucis naturalis eius species frequenter eluitur et diverso saepius colore mutatur; ac sic postea velut plenioris lavacri adhibetur infectio, ut purpurae verior atque perfectior fulgor irrutilet. sicut igitur muricum plurimorum in purpurae infectione, ita in lavacro regenerationis miserationum est multitudo caelestium, ut iniquitas deleatur.* cf. Plut. quaest. Rom. 26. Purple robes a royal gift Hdt. III 20 § 1. 22 § 1. RUCTABIT VI 10 *horridior glandem* ructante *marito.* Tertull. apol. 9 ructatur *proinde ab homine caro pasta de homine.* Paulin. cited on I 94 p. 134. Heins. on Ov. m. XIV 211. Aug. de mor. Manich. § 80 *hominem boletos orizam tubera placentas caroenum piper laser distento ventre* ructantem.

32 PRINCEPS EQUITUM VII 16 n. the *praefectus praetorio,* who is also called Vell. II 127 § 47 *princeps equestris ordinis.* The office is called Suet. Galb. 14 Casaub. *summus equester gradus.* MAGNA VOCE VENDERE SILUROS Sen. ep. 56 § 2 *iam librarii varias exclamationes et botularium et crustularium et omnes popinarum institores mercem* sua quadam et insignita modulatione vendentes. Cic. de div. II § 84 *quidam in portu, caricas Cauno advectas* vendens, *Cauneas* clamitabat. Bion the Borysthenite, when asked about his parentage, cynically replied DL. IV § 46 'my father was a

free man *τῷ ἀγκῶνι ἀνορωσσόμενος*,' meaning a dealer in salt-fish.

33 MUNICIPES XIV 271 n. schol. *eiusdem municipii, unde ipse, Aegyptios* [Strab. XVII p. 823]. *siluri nam pisces sunt Alexandriae, unde fuit Crispinus, nullius pretii.* 'When Crispinus first came to Rome, he used to cry spoilt fish from his native country.' FRACTA DE MERCE the fish was sliced. Ath. III 116b οἱ πιθόγαστροι | *τμήγοντες τετράγωνα ταρίχια τεκταίνονται*, but the epithet seems to denote damaged fish. SILUROS XIV 132. 'the sheat fish.' Auson. Mosell. 135—149 where see Böcking. Marquardt V 2 44 n. 375. On the trade in pickled fish, packed in jars *κεράμια ταριχηρά, salsamentarii cadi*, see ib. 46—49. 'The fish of the Nile were salted for export DS. I 36. 52. Xenokrates de alim. ex aquat. in Fabric. bibl. gr. IX 473. Lucian navig. 15 *τὰ Νειλῷα ταρίχη τὰ λεπτά*. Pollux VI 48 *Αἰγύπτια ταρίχη*. Ath. III 118f *μήποτ' οὖτις ἐν τούτοις, ὦ οὗτος, τοὺς παρ' ὑμῖν τοῖς Ἀλεξανδρεῦσι κατέλεξε μενδησίους, ὧν οὐδ' ἂν μαινόμενος κύων γεύσαιτο ἂν ποτε, . . . ἢ τῶν ταριχηρῶν σιλούρων.*' Plin. h. n. IX § 44 *praecipua magnitudine thynni. invenimus talenta* XV *peperdisse, eiusdem caudae latitudinem duo cubita et palmum. fiunt et in quibusdam amnibus haud minores,* SILURUS in Nilo.

34 CALLIOPE is invoked also by Sulpicia 12. she is the *Epic* Muse (Verg. Aen. IX 525. Sil. III 222. XII 390) and the rhythm of the following lines is mock-heroic. cf. Hor. s. I 5 51 seq.

CONSIDERE you need not stand up to sing. 35 CANTANDUM Pers. I 89 cantas, *cum fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portes? verum, nec nocte paratum | plorabit, qui me volet incurvasse querella.* Jahn ad l. 'cantare *similiter positum est etiam apud* Iuv. IV 34 (cf. X 178); *quod non ita intellegendum est, quasi is, qui* cantat, *mentiatur. verum qui* cantat, *non simpliciter verum eloquitur, quia verum est, sed artificiose ornatum profert. atque in hoc ornatu summum ponit.*' id. in Hermes II 422, after saying that *cantare* is used not only of singing, but of modulated reading, adds that it may be used (=ableiern, herleiern) in a disparaging sense and quotes Quint. XI 1 § 56 *in quibus non solum* cantare, *quod vitium pervasit, aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem nisi mixtis affectibus decet.* 3 § 57 *sed quodcumque ex his vitium magis tulerim quam, quo nunc maxime laboratur, . . .* cantandi, *quod inutilius sit an foedius nescio.* Cic. or. § 57 *est autem etiam in dicendo quidam* cantus *obscurior, non hic e Phrygia et Caria rhetorum epilogus paene* canticum. Plin. ep. II 14 § 12. Through the forced, artificial character of this delivery *cantare* came to connote something unnatural, untrue. Lucian salt. 27 *ἐνίοτε καὶ περιῴδων τὰ ἰαμβεῖα καί, τὸ αἰσχιστον, μελῳδῶν τὰς συμφοράς.* NARRARE Cic. de or. II § 54 *non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo* narratores *fuerunt.* Aug. de mor. eccl. § 68 fin. *si super* narratoris *simplicitatem* cothurnum *etiam laudatoris addendum putavero.* Salvian. de gubern. Dei pr. *aut compto et blando carmine* canerent, *aut luculenta oratione* narrarent.

36 PROSIT DIXISSE Verg. Aen. IX 91 prosit *nostris in montibus* ortas. Sen. Ht. 117—8 *hic* prosit mihi | *Iove* esse genitum. Amid the general profligacy, and when many poets speak of Orpheus as son of Calliope, and of other Muses as mothers, it is no slight compliment to call you *virgins*. . . . 37 SEMIANIMUM on the scansion and orthography see L. Müller de re metr. 259—260.

FLAVIUS ULTIMUS Mart. spect. 33.

38 CALVO NERONI Plin. pan. 53 *an excidit dolori nostro modo vindicatus* Nero? *permitteret, credo, famam vitamque eius carpi qui mortem ulcisce-*

retur nec ut in se dicta interpretaretur quae de similimo dicerentur. Auson. monost. de ord. XII imper. 11—12 *Titus imperii felix brevitate. secutus | frater, quem* calvum *dixit sua Roma* Neronem. Tert. apol. 5 Domitianus portio Neronis *de crudelitate.* id. de pall. 4 Subneronem. So Otho was greeted as Nero Plut. Oth. 3. Suet. Dom. 18 *pulcher ac decens maxime in iuventa; . . . postea* calvitio *quoque deformis, . . . calvitio ita offendebatur, ut in contumeliam suam traheret, si cui alii ioco vel iurgio obiectaretur: quamvis libello, quem de cura capillorum ad amicum edidit, hoc etiam simul illum seque consolans inseruerit: 'οὐχ ὁράᾳς οἷος κἀγὼ καλός τε μέγας τε; eadem me tamen manent capillorum fata, et forti animo feram comam in adulescentia senescentem. scias nec gratius quidquam decore nec brevius.'* The schol. says that Iuv. for writing these lines was banished to Egypt '*ad cohortis curam*' and there died. 39 INCIDIT into the net 41. with acc. also in Plin. XX § 117. SPATIUM ADMIRABILE RHOMBI cf. 81 Crispi iucunda senectus. 107 Montani venter. Nägelsbach 245. SPATIUM VI 505. Lucan IX 732 *nec tutus* spatio *est elephas.* VFl. I 434—5 *umeros fortes* spatium*que superbi |* pectoris. Gron. on Sen. Hipp. 806. RHOMBI Ov. halieut. 125 Adriaco *mirandus litore* rhombus. Plin. h. n. IX 79 (54) *eadem aquatilium genera aliubi atque aliubi meliora, sicut lupi pisces in Tiberi amne inter duos pontes,* rhombus Ravennae. Hor. s. I 2 116. II 2 95 grandes rhombi *patinaeque | grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus.* 8 30. Mart. XIII 81.

40 DOMUM VENERIS Catull. 36 11 seq. *nunc, o caeruleo creata ponto, | quae sanctum Idalium Uriosque portus, | quaeque* Ancona *Cnidumque arundinosam | colis.* The coins of Ancona bear on the obverse the head of Venus, the tutelary deity of the city, on the reverse a bent arm or *elbow*, in allusion to its name (dict. geogr. *Ancona*, where a coin is given). DORICA Strab. v p. 241 πόλις δ' Ἀγκὼν μὲν Ἑλληνίς, Συρακοσίων κτίσμα, τῶν φυγόντων τοῦ Διονυσίου τυραννίδα. ANCON Mel. II 4 § 5 *inflexi cubiti imagine sedens et ideo a Graiis dicta* Ancon.

41 ILLIS rhombis. Byzantium was a great market for fish Hor. s. II 4 66. Stat. s. IV 9 13. Marquardt v 2 47. Euthydem. in Ath. III 116b ὁ ταριχόπλεως Βόσπορος. 42 GLACIES Ov. tr. III 10 49—50 speaking of the Black Sea *vidimus* in glacie pisces haerere *ligatos, | et pars ex illis tunc quoque viva fuit.* MAEOTICA XV 115 n. 42—44 Plin. h. n. IX § 50 seq. *est in euripo Thracii Bospori quo Propontis Euxino iungitur in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis saxum miri candoris a vado ad summa perlucens, iuxta Calchedonem in latere Asiae. huius aspectu repente territi, semper adversum Byzantii promontorium . . . praecipiti* [thynni] *petunt agmine . . ., opperiuntur autem aquilonis flatum, ut secundo fluctu exeant e Ponto . . . bruma non vagantur. ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant . . . multi in Propontide aestivant, Pontum non intrant. item soleae, cum* rhombi intrent. Ambros. hexaem. V 10 § 29 *dicas, si ascendentes* [pisces] *videas, rheuma quoddam esse, ita proruunt fluctusque intersecant per Propontidem in Euxinum pontum violento impetu profluentes.* cf. ib. § 30, where he investigates the cause of these migrations. Tac. XII 63 Lips. Sallust. ap. schol. h. l. *tempestate* piscium vis Ponto erupit. Strab. VII p. 320 γεννᾶται μὲν οὖν τὸ ζῷον [the tunny] ἐν τοῖς ἕλεσι τῆς Μαιώτιδος· ἰσχῦσαν δὲ μικρὸν ἐκπίπτει διὰ τοῦ στόματος ἀγεληδόν. Aristot. h. a. VI 17 § 13 seq. VIII 12 §§ 3. 5. 13 § 6 seq. Opp. halieut. I 595—637. Plut. Ant. 29 § 2 when Antonius sent divers to fasten

large fish on his hook, Kleopatra sent her diver to fasten on it ποντικὸν τάριχος. Philostr. imag. I 12=13 §§ 6—9.

45 DESTINAT HOC MONSTRUM CUMBAE LINIQUE MAGISTER PONTIFICI SUMMO Suet. Tib. 60 piscatori qui sibi *secretum agenti* grandem mullum inopinanter obtulerat, *perfricari eodem pisce faciem iussit, territus, quod is a tergo insulae per aspera et devia erepsisset ad se.* So with us the sturgeon is a 'royal fish.' CUMBAE MAGISTER on the *cumba* see Movers die Phönizier II (3) 162. Sil. IV 717 magister puppis. LINI Ov. m. XIII 931 lina *madentia sicco.* Verg. g. I 142. 46 PONTIFICI the Caesars from Augustus to Gratian filled the office of Pontifex Maximus. The legend on Domitian's coins runs: imp. T. Caes. divi Vesp. f. Aug. p. m. etc. With the same bitter irony with which Juvenal here styles Domitian *pontifex summus*, he calls him *induperator* 29, *Atrides* 65, and *dux magnus* 145. Grang. finds here an allusion to the *pontificum cenae* Hor. c. II 14 28. PROPONERE Suet. Tib. 34 *dato aedilibus negotio, ut ne opera quidem pistoria* proponi venalia *sinerent.* id. vit. Lucani. 48 DELATORE 109 seq. I 33 seq. 160 seq. III 116. X 70 n. 87. Mart. spect. 4 *turba gravis paci placidaeque inimica quieti,* | *quae semper miseras sollicitabat opes,* | *tradita Gaetulis, nec cepit harena nocentes:* | *et* delator *habet quod dabat exilium.* Under Tiberius first [A.D. 24] Tac. ann. IV 30 delatores, *genus hominum publico exitio repertum, et poenis quidem numquam satis coercitum, per praemia eliciebantur.* Suet. Cal. 15 fin. Ner. 10. They were severely punished by Titus id. Tit. 8 *inter adversa temporum et* delatores *mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri. hos assidue in foro flagellis ac fustibus caesos ac novissime traductos per amphitheatri harenam, partim subici in servos ac venire imperavit, partim in asperrimas insularum avehi.* Domitian at first followed his brother's example id. Dom. 9 *ferebatur vox eius 'princeps qui* delatores *non castigat, irritat.'* but soon ib. 12 bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque quolibet et accusatore et crimine corripiebantur. *satis erat obici qualecunque factum dictumque adversus maiestatem principis. confiscabantur alienissimae hereditates, vel existente uno qui diceret, audisse se ex defuncto, cum viveret, 'heredem sibi Caesarem esse.'* Philostr. Apoll. VII 23—25. Trajan again banished the informers Plin. pan. 34 *vidimus* delatorum *agmen inductum, quasi grassatorum, quasi latronum. non solitudinem illi, non iter, sed templum, sed forum insederant. nulla iam testamenta secura: nullus status certus. . . . contigit desuper intueri* delatorum *supina ora retortasque cervices. agnoscebamus et fruebamur, cum velut piaculares publicae sollicitudinis victimae supra sanguinem noxiorum ad lenta supplicia gravioresque poenas ducerentur.* ib. 35 § 1. 42. 50. Amid the wild cries of the senate after the death of Commodus were Lamprid. Comm. 18 delatores *ad leonem, exaudi Caesar:* delatores *ad leonem, exaudi Caesar. . . . nunc securi sumus,* delatoribus *metum. ut securi simus,* delatoribus *metum. salvi sumus,* delatores *de senatu.* delatoribus *fustem te salvo.* delatores *ad leonem te imperante.* delatoribus *fustem.* The imperial rescripts are very severe against *delatores.* Constantinus A.D. 335 in cod. X tit. 11 (*de delatoribus*) 5 (see the whole title) *omnes iudices invigilare praecipimus,* delatores *sine fisci advocato denuntiantes poenis afficere. apertissimi enim iuris est ut, quod ex cuiuscunque patrimonio ceciderit in casum, et legibus et retro iuris ordine, fisci advocatis agentibus vindicetur. sed quia nonnulli praecipites secundum ius possessa patrimonia deferre non cessant, damus omnibus qui se laesos*

existimant, contra delatores *severitatem iudicum implorare ferro distractam.* dig. XLIX 14 (*de iure fisci*) 1. 2. 4. 15. 18. 22 seq. 29. Höck I (3) 71—88. 159—168. 175—6. Among the informers under Domitian were Metius Carus (I 36), Latinus (ib.), Bebius Massa (I 35), Catullus Messalinus (IV 113), Pompeius (IV 110), M. Aquilius Regulus (Mommsen ind. Plin. ep. ed. Keil). See others in the schol. 53.

48—49 ALGAM INQUISITORES Rutil. it. I 385 *vexatos frutices, pulsatas imputat* algas. Tac. Agr. 2 *dedimus profecto grande patientiae documentum; et sicut vetus aetas vidit quid ultimum in libertate esset, ita nos quid in servitute, adempto* per inquisitiones *etiam loquendi audiendique commercio.* 49 AGERENT CUM would take the law of the fisherman. Quintil. IV 4 § 18 *adulterii* mecum agitur. NUDO in his tunic only 100. Verg. g. I 299 nudus *ara, sere* nudus. gloss. *sum* nudus, fero levia, γυμνητάω.

50 NON DUBITATURI FUGITIVUM DICERE PISCEM Mart. IV 30 *Baiano procul a lacu recede,* | piscator; *fuge, ne noceus recedas.* | sacris piscibus hae natantur undae, | qui norunt dominum manumque lambunt | illam, qua nihil est in orbe maius. | ... *hoc quondam Libys* impius *profundo,* | *dum praedam calamo tremente ducit,* | raptis luminibus repente caecus | captum non potuit videre piscem, | *et nunc* sacrilegos *perosus* hamos | *Baianos sedet ad lacus rogator.* | *at tu, dum potes, innocens recede* | *iactis simplicibus cibis in undas,* | *et* pisces venerare delicatos.

51 DEPASTUM Avian. fab. 20 11 of a fish *immensi* depastus *caerula ponti.* VIVARIA III 308 n. Macrob. Sat. III 15=II 11 *Sergius Orata ... primus ostrearia in Baiano locavit ... piscinas autem quam refertas habuerint pretiosissimis piscibus Romani illi nobilissimi principes Lucullus Philippus et Hortensius, quos Cicero piscinarios appellat* [ad Att. II 1 § 6. cf. I 18 § 6. 19 § 6. II 9 § 2. paradox. V § 38. Hortens. fragm. 64], *etiam illud indicium est, quod M. Varro in libro de agricultura* [III 2 § 17] *refert M. Catonem, qui post Uticae periit, cum heres testamento Luculli esset relictus, pisces de piscina eius quadraginta milibus vendidisse.* These piscinae were either of salt water or fresh. Varr. R. R. III 3 § 9 *nostra aetas ... piscinas protulit ad mare et in eas pelagios greges piscium revocavit.* see the whole chapter. ib. 17 § 2 seq. *illae autem maritimae piscinae nobilium, quibus Neptunus, ut aquam, sic et pisces ministrat, magis ad oculos pertinent quam ad vesicam, et potius marsupium domini exinaniunt, quam implent. primum enim aedificantur magno, secundo implentur magno, tertio aluntur magno. Hirrius circum piscinas suas ex aedificiis duodena milia sestertia capiebat: eam omnem mercedem escis, quas dabat piscibus, consumebat.* Plin. h. n. VIII § 211. IX § 170 Hard. Hor. c. II 15 3—4. Columell. VIII 16 seq. Aug. de gen. ad litt. III § 12 (where is an interesting account of the tameness and feeding of these store fish) *quidam scripserunt, quae animadvertere potuerunt in* vivariis piscium *multa miranda.* Ambros. hexaem. V 10 § 27 *spatia maris sibi vindicant iure mancipii, pisciumque iura sicut vernaculorum condicione sibi servitii subiecta commemorant.... his in* vivario *piscis includitur. luxuriae nec mare sufficit, nisi apothecas habeant ostrearum. itaque aetates earum numerant, et piscium receptacula instruunt: ne convivia divitis mare non possit implere.* Domitian encroached on the *vivaria* of his subjects Plin. pan. 50 § 1 *quae habemus ipsi, quam propria, quam nostra sunt!* non enim exturbatis prioribus dominis omne stagnum, omnem lacum ..., immensa possessione circumvenis *nec unius oculis flumina fontes* maria

deserviunt. est quod Caesar non suum videat. Marquardt v 2 43, 52 VETEREM i 132 n. 53 PALFURIO

schol. Palfurius Sura, *consularis filius, sub Nerone luctatus est: post inde a Vespasiano senatu motus transivit ad Stoicam sectam, in qua cum praevaleret et eloquentia et artis poeticae gloria, abusus familiaritate Domitiani acerbissime partes delationis exercuit: quo interfecto, senatu accusante damnatus* [*est*], *cum fuissent inter delatores potentes apud Domitianum hi, Armillatus Demosthenes et Latinus archimimus, sicut Marius Maximus scribit.* Suet. Dom. 13 *Capitolino certamine cunctos ingenti consensu precantis, ut* Palfurium Suram *restitueret, pulsum olim senatu ac tunc de oratoribus coronatum, tacere tantum modo iussit voce praeconis.* 54 QUIDQUID CONSPICUUM PULCHRUMQUE EST AEQUORE TOTO Galen. de antid. i 4 xiv 25 K *κομιζομένων γὰρ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν ἀρίστων ἀναπέχοθεν.* Friedländer i³ 41. dig. xlvii 10 13 § 7 *si quis me prohibeat in mari piscari, . . . an iniuriarum iudicio possim eum convenire? sunt qui putent iniuriarum me posse agere . . . . . mare commune omnium est et litora, sicut aer.* 55 FISCI dig. xliii 8 2 § 4 *res . . . .* fiscales *quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt.* Plin. pan. 36 § 3 seq. *at fortasse non eadem severitate* fiscum, *qua aerarium cohibes? immo tanto maiore, quanto plus tibi licere de tuo, quam de publico, credis. . . . sors et urna* fisco *iudicem assignat: licet reicere, licet exclamare: 'hunc nolo; timidus est et bona saeculi parum intellegit. illum volo, quia Caesarem fortiter amat.' eodem foro utuntur principatus et libertas. quae praecipua tua gloria est,* saepius vincitur fiscus, cuius mala causa numquam est, nisi sub bono principe. ib. 29 § 5 *emit* fiscus, *quidquid videtur emere.* dig. xlix 14 3 § 11 *deferre autem se nemo cogitur, quod thesaurum invenerit, nisi ex eo thesauro pars* fisco *debeatur. qui autem, cum in loco* fisci *thesaurum invenerit, et partem ad* fiscum *pertinentem suppresserit, totum cum altero tanto cogitur solvere* (the whole title is *de iure fisci*). cod. vii 37. x 1. Suet. Dom. 9 fiscales calumnias *magna calumniantium poena repressit.* Sen. de ben. vii 6 § 3 *Caesar omnia habet,* fiscus eius privata tantum ac sua. *et universa in imperio eius sunt, im patrimonio propria.*

56 NE PEREAT that he may not lose all profit from his capture, he will present it to the emperor. LETIFERO vi 517. x 221 n. xiv 130. in autumn the pestilential south wind (*auster* 59) prevailed Hor. s. ii 6 18—9 *plumbeus* auster | autumnusque gravis, Libitinae quaestus acerbae. id. c. ii 14 15 *frustra per* autumnos *nocentem* | *corporibus metuemus* austrum. ib. iii 23 8. ep. i 7 5 Obbar. 16 16 Obbar. Verg. g. iii 479. Pers. vi 13. Aristot. probl. i 23. 24. Plin. h. n. ii 2 Hard. *noxius* auster. Bion iii = vi 13 *οὐκ ἐθέλω φθινόπωρον, ἐπεὶ πόσον ὥρια τίκτει.* 57 QUARTANAM the patients hope that their disease will assume a milder form as the cold weather comes on. Cic. ad fam. xvi 11 § 1 *cum in* quartanam *conversa vis est morbi, . . . spero te, diligentia adhibita, etiam firmiorem fore.* Mart. x 77 3 *saeva nocens febris saltem* quartana *fuisset* (the mortal fever should have been, if not completely cured, at least changed into a quartan). see Forcellini. Hippokr. de nat. hum. 29 and Paul. Aegin. ii 22 (i 24 Adams) both state that quartans prevail in autumn.

58 RECENTEM the winter's cold kept the fish fresh.

59 PROPERAT Sen. n. q. iii 18 §§ 2—3 *'quo coctum piscem? quo exanimum? in ipso ferculo exspiret.' mirabamur tantum illis inesse fastidium, ut nollent adtingere nisi eodem die captum, qui, ut aiunt, saperet ipsum mare.* ideo cursu advehebatur, ideo gerulis cum anhelitu et clamori-

bus properantibus dabatur via. *quo pervenere deliciae? iam pro putrido his piscis est occisus.* AUSTER Hor. s. II 2 41 *praesentes austri, coquite horum obsonia.*

60 LACUS SUBERANT schol. *cum prope lacus Albanenses iam venisset piscator.* Hor. c. IV 1 19 Albanos . . . lacus. Plin. pan. 82 § 1 Albani lacus *otium.* The lake, *lago di Albano*, lies beneath the Alban mount, hence *suberant:* on Domitian's Alban villa cf. 145 n. QUAMQUAM 79 n. DIRUTA Alba was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, in revenge for the treachery of Mettius Fufetius; but the temples were spared. Liv. I 29 *Romanus passim publica privataque omnia tecta adaequat solo, ... templis tamen deum (ita enim edictum ab rege fuerat) temperatum est.* Strab. V p. 231 πολέμου συστάντος ἡ μὲν Ἄλβα κατεσκάφη πλὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ. Schwegler I 573 n. 4 seq. 587 n. 3.

61 IGNEM TROIANUM Verg. Aen. II 293 seq. *sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia Penates. | . . . . sic ait; et manibus vittas* Vestamque *potentem | aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus* ignem: this sacred fire Aeneas conveyed to Lavinium, and from thence Ascanius to Alba Lucan I 196—9. V 400. IX 993. Stat. s. I 1 35. DH. II 65. Ov. f. III 29. Klausen Aeneas 622 seq. VESTAM COLIT ALBA we read of a *Vesta Albana* (Orelli inscr. 1393), a *Virgo Vestalis maxima arcis Albanae* (ib. 2240 n. cf. 3701); and even in the latest days of Paganism, of a *Vestalis antistes apud Albam* (Symmach. ep. X 118—9). cf. Stat. s. IV 5 2. Ascon. in Cic. p. Mil. p. 41 Or. MINOREM compared with the great temple at Rome. 64 on the difficulty of access to the emperor cf. Plin. pan. 47 § 3 Schwartz *an quisquam studia humanitatis professus, non cum omnia tua, tum vel in primis laudibus ferat admissionum tuarum facilitatem?* ib. § 5 *nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, superatisque iam mille liminibus ultra semper aliqua dura et obstantia.* ib. 48 §§ 4—5 *obversabantur foribus* [Domitiani] *horror et minae, et par metus* admissis et exclusis . . . *non adire quisquam, non alloqui audebat, tenebras semper secretumque captantem.* cf. Sen. de ben. VI 33 seq. de const. sap. 10 § 1. q. n. IV pr. § 4 *saepe* exclusae [blanditiae] *novissime* admittuntur. Lucian Nigrin. 22. DCass. LXIX 19 § 1 the centurion Similis, when summoned into Trajan's presence before proconsuls, said *αἰσχρόν ἐστι, Καῖσαρ, ἑκατοντάρχῳ σε τῶν ἐπάρχων ἔξω ἑστηκότων διαλέγεσθαι.* [Quintil.] decl. 347 p. 732 Burm. *ut is ianitor esset, qui me* admitteret. In the palace there were *servi ex officio admissionis* or *liberti ab admissione* Becker Gallus II^3 130. Friedländer I^3 147—148. 65 ATRIDEN Domitian 46 n. 133 n. VI 660. PICENS the fish was caught at Ancona, on the borders of Picenum 40 n. 66 MAIORA 'too great for' III 203 n. Madvig § 308 1. GENIALIS Pers. II 3 *funde merum* genio (cf. Censorin. 2). *genio indulgere, genium curare*, etc. LAXARE SAGINANS ['as *saginam* and *saginas* seem the best attested readings, *saginans* may be right: "to let your stomach out by cramming it:" "give yourself a good blow-out."' H. A. J. M.] Sen. ep. 88 § 15 *ieiuni vomitores, quorum corpora in* sagina, *animi in macie.*

69 IPSE CAPI VOLUIT hence Auson. epist. 3 7—8 ipsos | capi volentes [turdos]. QUID APERTIUS? what flattery could be more gross? Sen. cited on 106. ET TAMEN etc. schol. *hac assentatione ac laude intumescebat imperator quamvis falsa.*

70—71 on the constr. cf. III 93. Hor. ep. II 1 168 Schmid *creditur* [comoedia], *ex medio quia res arcessit habere | sudoris minimum; sed habet comoedia.* Ov. met. II 748 Bach *aspicit hunc*

oculis isdem [Aglauros], *quibus abdita nuper* | *viderat Aglauros flavae secreta Minervae.* Tibull. I 9 8 Dissen. OBBAR. Heus. on Cic. off. I 22 § 7.

71 DIS AEQUA POTESTAS Philostr. Apoll. VII 24 a magistrate at Tarentum was accused for not giving Domitian in the public prayers the title of son of Minerva. Plin. pan. 4 § 4 *principem, quem* aequata dis immortalibus potestas *deceret.* ib. 74 § 5 *civitas religionibus dedita semperque deorum indulgentiam pietate merita nihil felicitati suae putat astrui posse, nisi ut* di Caesarem imitentur. ib. 78 § 2 *ut enim ceterorum hominum, ita principum, illorum etiam* qui di sibi videntur, *aevum omne et breve et fragile est.* ib. 2 § 3. 80 § 4 seq. Domitian styled himself *dominus deusque* 96 n. Stat. s. IV 3 128. See the noble protest of Tertullian apol. 33. 34. 2 Thess. II 4. apocal. XIII 12—15. XIX 20. Sibyll. V 34. 142. VM. cited on X 68. id. pr. to Tiberius 'by whose celestial providence virtues are cherished, vices punished:' *nam si prisci oratores ab Iove optimo maximo bene orti sunt, si excellentissimi vates a numine aliquo principia traxerunt, mea parvitas eo iustius ad favorem tuum decucurrerit quo* cetera divinitas opinione colligitur, tua praesenti fide paterno avitoque sideri par videtur, quorum eximio fulgore multum caeremoniis nostris inclitae claritatis accessit: *reliquos enim deos accepimus, Caesares dedimus.* Philostr. Apollon. I 15 § 2 the statues of Tiberius more terrible and sacred than those of Olympian Zeus. Suet. Tib. 58. DCass. LIX 11 § 4 Livius Geminius a senator swore, with dreadful imprecations, that he had seen Livia ascending into heaven and taking her place among the gods. 27 §§ 2—6 of Gaius (Caligula) 'not only the multitude, but men of great name rendered him divine honours. Vitellius *τοῦ Γαΐου συγγενέσθαι τε τῇ Σελήνῃ λέγοντος καὶ ἐρωτήσαντος αὐτὸν εἰ ὁρᾷη τὴν θεὸν συνοῦσαν αὐτῷ, κάτω τε ὡς καὶ τεθηπὼς ἔβλεπεν ὑποτρέμων, καὶ σμικρόν τι φθεγξάμενος 'ὑμῖν' ἔφη 'τοῖς θεοῖς, δέσποτα, μόνοις ἀλλήλους ὁρᾶν ἔξεστιν.'* ib. 28 §§ 1—8 Gaius appropriated to himself the temple of Apollo at Miletus, and ordered the image of Olympian Zeus to be altered to his likeness; made a way through the temple of the Twins, that they might be his porters; called himself Dialius, and made his wife Caesonia, his uncle Claudius and many of the richest nobles his priests, exacting a large fee for the honour; offered sacrifices to himself, and made his horse fellow-priest; mimicked thunder and named himself Iuppiter. Philo leg. ad Gaium 11 Gaius first assumed the costume of Hercules, the Twins, Dionysus. ib. 35 the Jews the only race who denied his divinity, and resisted the enthronement of the statue of Iuppiter in their temple. ib. 42. 43 *τὸν δὲ ἐν τῇ ἱεροπόλει νεών. . . . μετεσχημάτιζεν εἰς οἰκεῖον ἱερόν, ἵνα Διὸς ἐπιφανοῦς νέου χρηματίζῃ Γαΐου.* ib. 45 when the Jewish deputies protested that they offered sacrifices on his behalf, Gaius replied 'be it so, ye have offered sacrifices, but to another.' At last however he took pity on them, as 'not ill-disposed, so much as unfortunate and foolish, *μὴ πιστεύοντες, ὅτι θεοῦ κεκλήρωμαι φύσιν.*' DCass. LXIII 5 § 2 Tiridates to Nero 'I have come to thee my god, to adore thee as Mithras.' Marquardt II 3 303—4. IV 98. 423—433. Bentl. on Hor. ep. II 1 16. Auson. grat. act. p. 1114 a Walker *ades enim locis omnibus,* nec iam miramur licentiam poetarum, qui omnia deo plena dixerunt. On the constr. cf. III 74 n.

72 DERAT PISCI PATINAE MENSURA Mart. III 81 *quamvis lata gerat patella rhombum,* | rhombus latior est tamen patella. Suet. Vit. 13 *hanc ipsam* [cenam, in which 2000 of the choicest fish, 7000 birds were served] *exuperavit ipse dedicatione* patinae, quam ob immensam magni-

tudinem clipeum Minervae πολιούχου *dictitabat.*
VOCANTUR 146. 73 PROCERES the court favorites, not the same as the *patres* 64. ILLE Domitian.
74 MAGNAE AMICITIAE I 33 n. V 14.
SEDEBAT PALLOR Ov. met. II 775 pallor in ore sedet. trist. III 9 18.
75 AMICITIAE DCass. LXVII 1 *ἄνθρωπον δὲ ἐφίλησε μὲν ἀληθῶς οὐδένα, πλὴν γυναικῶν τινων· ἐπλάττετο δὲ ἀγαπᾶν δεί, ὃν μάλιστα ἀποσφάξαι ἤθελεν.* cf. ib. 9. Plin. pan. 85 §§ 1—2 *peior odio amoris simulatio. etenim in principum domo nomen tantum* amicitiae, *inane scilicet irrisumque, manebat. nam* qui poterat esse inter eos amicitia, quorum sibi alii domini, alii servi vitabantur? Suet. Dom. 11. LIBURNO an Illyrian slave (III 240 n. VI 477. Mart. I 49 33). schol. *qui admissionibus praeerat.*
76 PROPERABAT 146 n. ABOLLA III 115 n.
77 PEGASUS schol. *filius trierarchi, ex cuius liburnae parasemo nomen accepit, iuris studio gloriam memoriae meruit, ut liber vulgo, non homo, diceretur. hic functus omni honore cum provinciis plurimis praefuisset, urbis curam administravit: hinc est Pegasianum SCtum.* cf. Dirksen manuale *Pegasianum. Pegasus.* dig. I 2 2 § 47 *Proculo* [successit] *Pegasus, qui temporibus Vespasiani praefectus urbi fuit.* which does not agree with the words *positus modo.* VILICUS Madvig *tamquam servis praepositus.* The term is applied to a praetor Cic. Verr. III § 119. id. p. Planc. § 62 *populus Romanus deligit magistratus,* quasi rei publicae vilicos. 78 and were the prefects then any other than bailiffs, seeing that the best of them and the most upright of jurists, though the times called for extreme severity, durst not exert his powers? QUORUM = *ex quibus.* Cic. Brut. § 99 *quorum aetatibus adiuncti duo C. Fannii, C. et M. filii, fuerunt: quorum Gaii filius reliquit.* OPTIMUS ATQUE INTERPRES LEGUM SANCTISSIMUS the regular order would be: *optim. atque sanct.* cf. 140. Hor. s. II 3 130 *insanum te omnes pueri clamantque puellae.*
79—80 QUAMQUAM TEMPORIBUS DIRIS 60. On this use of *quamquam* without a verb, which belongs to the silver age, see Madvig on Cic. fin. V § 68: to his exx. of *quamquam* when an opposition follows add Sall. Iug. 43 § 1 *acri viro et* quamquam *adverso populi partium fama tamen aequabili et inviolata.* id. hist. I fr. 48 Dietsch = 51 Kr. § 2 *bellum atque arma,* quamquam *vobis invisa, tamen, quia Lepido placent, sumenda sunt.* Plin. ep. I 12 § 3 *Corellium quidem summa ratio . . . ad hoc consilium compulit,* quamquam *plurimas vivendi causas habentem.* VIII 10 § 2. Ramshorn 674. 882. 81 CRISPI Tac. h. II 10 Vibius Crispus, *pecunia potentia ingenio inter claros magis quam inter bonos, Annium Faustum, . . . qui temporibus Neronis delationes factitaverat, ad cognitionem senatus vocabat* (A.D. 70). ib. IV 41. 43. an. XIV 28. DCass. LXV 2. Suid. Βιτέλλιος. Mart. IV 54 7 *divitior* Crispo; he was worth 200,000,000 sesterces, schol. cf. Borghesi oeuvres IV 529—538. V 520.
IUCUNDA Quintil. XII 10 § 11 iucunditatem Crispi. id. X 1 § 119 Vibius Crispus, *compositus et* iucundus *et delectationi natus.* id V 13 § 48 Vibius Crispus *vir ingenii* iucundi *et elegantis.* CRISPI SENECTUS Tac. h. IV 42 senes *nostri Marcellum,* Crispum, *iuvenes Regulum,* imitentur. On the expression *Crispi senectus* cf. 39 n. X 75 n. Eur. Hipp. 794 Monk Πιτθέως γῆρας. Prop. I 20 15—6 error Herculis . . . *fleverat,* cf. Hertzberg vol. I p. 149. Iani art. poet. 457 seq. 82 FACUNDIA the fame of his eloquence had spread through the world Tac. dial. 8, where he is called a friend of Vespasian: this eloquence gave the chief influence

in the state to him, as to Marcellus Eprius, yet both ib. 13 *alligati ambitione, nec imperanti umquam satis servi videntur, nec nobis satis liberi.* That this Crispus was in favour with Domitian appears from Suet. 3 *inter initia principatus quotidie secretum sibi horarium sumere solebat; nec quidquam amplius, quam muscas captare ac stylo praeacuto configere: ut cuidam interroganti essetne quis intus cum Caesare. non absurde responsum sit a* Vibio Crispo, '*Ne musca quidem.*'

84 QUIS COMES UTILIOR Trajan said Lamprid. Al. Sev. 65 § 5 *Domitianum pessimum fuisse*, amicos autem bonos habuisse. Suet. Dom. 8 *magistratibus quoque urbicis provinciarumque praesidibus coercendis tantum curae adhibuit*, ut neque modestiores umquam neque iustiores extiterint; e quibus plerosque post illum reos omnium criminum vidimus. On the *comites* or *amici* (for *comes*=*amicus* ver. 88) of the emperor, and their various ranks see Friedländer I³ 118—141. Marquardt II 3 231—4. CLADE ET PESTE SUB ILLA abstract for concrete Lampr. Elag. 34 § 1 *mirum fortasse cuipiam videatur . . . quod* haec clades, *quam rettuli*, loco principum fuerit, *et quidem prope triennio.* id. Alex. Sev. 2 § 2 *post* illam cladem, *quae non solum Antoninorum nomen decoloravit sed etiam Romanum dehonestavit imperium.* cf. λοιμός. ὄλεθρος. Forc. *pestis.* Nägelsbach 48.

86 AURE TYRANNI Mart. VII 99 4 of his poems *solent* sacra Caesaris aure *frui.* 87 NIMBOSO VERE V 78. IX 51. Sen. qu. nat. IV 4 § 2 *cum ver coepit, maior inclinatio aeris sequitur et calidiore caelo maiora fiunt stillicidia. ideo, ut ait Vergilius noster* [g. I 313] *cum ruit* imbriferum ver, *vehementior immutatio est aeris undique patefacti et solventis se ipso tepore adiuvante. ob hoc* nimbi *graves magis vastique quam pertinaces deferuntur.* Bentl. on Hor. c. IV 4 7. 88 Plin. pan. 48 § 3 *nec salutationes tuas fuga et vastitas sequitur.* Suet. Dom. 11 *erat autem non solum magnae, sed et callidae inopinataeque saevitiae. auctorem summarum, pridie quam cruci figeret, in cubiculum vocavit: assidere in toro iuxta coegit, securum hilaremque dimisit, partibus etiam de cena dignatus est. Arretinum Clementem, consularem virum e familiaribus et emissariis suis, capitis condemnaturus, in eadem vel etiam in maiore gratia habuit, quoad novissime simul gestanti, conspecto delatore eius 'Vis' inquit 'hunc nequissimum servum cras audiamus?' et quo contemptius abuteretur patientia hominum,* numquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, ut non aliud iam certius atrocis exitus signum esset quam principii lenitas. DCass. LXVII 1 § 1 his wrath often fell as suddenly as a thunderbolt. §§ 3—4 he ever feigned the most affection for those whom he had marked out for destruction, above all for his informers. Plin. pan. 48 cited on 154. ib. 66 Trajan urged the senate to resume their liberty, to take part in the government: *omnes ante te eadem ista dixerunt; nemini tamen ante te creditum est. erant sub oculis* naufragia multorum, quos insidiosa tranquillitate provectos improvisus turbo proculerat. quod enim tam infidum mare quam blanditiae principum illorum, quibus tanta levitas, tanta fraus, ut facilius esset iratos quam propitios habere? Tac. h. IV 8 Marcellus Eprius says of Nero's friendship *non minus sibi* anxiam talem amicitiam, *quam aliis exilium.* 89 IGITUR because the hazard was too great.

90 NEC CIVIS ERAT QUI nor was such a patriot, as could etc.

91 VITAM IMPENDERE VERO Luc. II 382 patriaeque impendere vitam. Stat. s. V 1 63 vitamque impendere famae. cf. Michaelis on Sen.

de ir. I 5 § 2. 93 SOLSTITIA the summer, as *brumâ* is the winter, solstice Verg. g. I 100 *umida* solstitia *atque hiemes orate serenas.* TUTUS Tac. Agric. 42 *Domitiani vero natura praeceps in iram, et quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, moderatione tamen prudentiaque Agricolae leniebatur. quia non contumacia neque inani iactatione libertatis famam fatumque provocabat.*

94 EIUSDEM as Crispus. 95 IUVENE Domitian ordered Acilius Glabrio to be executed in exile, Suet. 10, being jealous of his skill in the arena. DCass. LXVII 14 *τὸν δὲ δὴ Γλαβρίωνα τὸν μετὰ τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ ἄρξαντα* [A.D. 91], *κατηγορηθέντα τά τε ἄλλα καὶ οἷα οἱ πολλοί, καὶ ὅτι καὶ θηρίοις ἐμάχετο, ἀπέκτεινεν. ἐφ' ᾧ που καὶ τὰ μάλιστα ὀργὴν αὐτῷ ὑπὸ φθόνου ἔσχεν, ὅτι ὑπατεύοντα αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἐπὶ τὰ νεανισκεύματα ὠνομασμένα καλέσας, λέοντα ἀποκτεῖναι μέγαν ἠνάγκασε. καὶ ὃς οὐ μόνον οὐδὲν ἐλυμάνθη, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐστοχώτατα αὐτὸν κατειργάσατο.* cf. ib. 12.

96 DOMINI 'Sire.' Suet. Dom. 13 *acclamari etiam in theatro epulari die libenter audivit:* domino et dominae feliciter! . . . *pari arrogantia, cum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistulam, sic coepit* dominus et deus noster sic fieri iubet. *unde institutum posthac, ut ne scripto quidem ac sermone cuiusquam appellaretur aliter.* AV. de Caes. 11 § 2. DCass. LXVII 13. Eutrop. VII 23 (15). Mart. constantly gives Domitian this title V 2 6. 5 3. 8 1 *edictum* domini deique nostri. VIII 2 6. on the accession of Trajan he changed his tone X 72 3 seq. *dicturus* dominum deumque *non sum.* Plin. pan. 2 § 3. 7 § 6. 55 § 7 *sedemque obtinet principis, ne sit* domino *locus.* Augustus and Tiberius declined the title Suet. Aug. 53. Tib. 27. Phaedr. III 12 5. Gruter inscr. 246. 285 3. 287 2. 1023. Spanh. de usu num. diss. 8 p. 729 seq. ed. 1671. Eckhel VIII 346 a. Selden titles of honour I 4 1. Lips. exc. on Tac. an. II 87. Lyd. de mag. I 6. see Tert. apol. 34. On the Christians' refusal of the title to emperors see Walch nov. comm. soc. Gott. II 18. OLIM EST 'has long been.' This use of *olim*, where Cicero would use *iamdudum*, and the Greeks πάλαι, is a characteristic of the silver age III 163. VI 90. 281. 346. IX 17. Luc. V 769. M. Sen. I contr. praef. *memoriae meae, quae mihi iam* olim *precario* paret. Sen. de ira I 16 olim *miser mori* quaeris. id. ep. 77 olim *iam nec* perit *quidquam mihi, nec* acquiritur. ib. 71 § 10. Fronto ep. ad M. Caes. II 9 § 4 *iuravero, me* olim *consulatu abire* cupere. Plin. ep. I 11 § 1 Cort. II 10 § 6. VI 34 § 1. VIII 9 § 1. id. pan. 24 § 1 Schwartz. Mart. I 92 11. V 60 4. Tac. XII 66. Petron. 22. 99. [Quintil.] decl. III § 18. Apul. m. II 13 fin. Ammian. XIV 6 § 6. Stat. Ach. I 14. II 135. VFl. I 53. Sil. II 276. Aug. civ. D. III 22 fin. Madvig opusc. I 49. Hand Tursell. IV 370. Bötticher lex. Tac. s. v.

97 PRODIGIO PAR EST IN NOBILITATE SENECTUS 104. 154 n. X 112–3 n. Sen. cited on III 300. Plin. ep. III 7 §§ 9–12 of the suicide of Silius Ital. A.D. 101 *postremus ex omnibus quos Nero consules fecerat decessit. . . . quod me recordantem fragilitatis humanae miseratio subit. . . . an non videtur tibi Nero modo modo fuisse? . . L. Piso . . . dicere solebat neminem se videre in senatu quem consul ipse sententiam rogavisset.*

IN NOBILITATE the Acilii claimed descent from Aeneas Herodian II 3 § 4. Domitian made away with many of the rich and noble, either by poison, or by sentence of the senate, in order to support his inordinate expenses DCass. LXVII 4.

98 FRATERCULUS GIGANTIS I 101 n. of obscure extraction. Tert. apol. 10 terrae filios *vulgus vocat* quorum genus incertum est. id. ad

nat. II 12. Minuc. Oct. 22 ignobiles *et ignotos* terrae filios *nominamus*. Cic. ad Att. I 13 § 4. ad fam. VII 9 § 2. Pers. VI 59. Petron. 43:

99 URSOS Plin. h. n. VIII § 131 *saepe in harena colapho infracto exanimantur* [ursi] . . . *annalibus notatum est M. Pisone M. Messala coss.* [B.C. 61] *a. d. XIV kal. Oct. Domitium Ahenobarbum aedilem curulem* ursos Numidicos centum *et totidem venatores Aethiopas in circo dedisse. miror adiectum* Numidicos *fuisse, cum in Africa* ursum *non gigni constet.* ib. § 228. Serv. on Aen. V 37 *pelle* Libystidis ursae, raises a like doubt *aut re vera* ursae, *aut ferae Africanae, id est, leonis aut pardi.* But see on the other hand Herod. II 67 § 4. IV 191 § 4 Bähr. Strab. XVII p. 828. Mart. I 104 5. DCass. LIII 27. Friedländer II³ 251. 397—8, who cites modern authorities. On the bear-fights in the arena, see Plin. h. n. VIII § 130. DCass. LIX 7 § 3. 13 § 8. LX 7 § 3. 23 § 5. LXI 9 § 1. LXXII 18 § 1. Liban. ep. 503. 514. Christian martyrs were worried by bears mart. Perpet. et Felicit. 6 § 2 in Migne patrol. III 52—3. vit. Gordian. 3. vit. Prob. 19. Ammian. XXIX 3 § 9. Apul. IV 14—21 an amusing counterpart to the legend of Aktaeon. First introduced at Carthage by Augustine's friend Romanianus Aug. c. Acad. I § 2. Mart. spect. 8 11. Orell. inscr. 2530.

100 NUMIDAS i.e. Numidicos XV 23 n. Heins. on Ov. a. a. II 183. ALBANA HARENA 145 n. Suet. Dom. 19 *centenas varii generis feras saepe* in Albano secessu *conficientem spectavere plerique atque etiam ex industria ita quarundam capita* figentem, *ut duobus ictibus quasi cornua efficeret.* ib. 4 *spectacula magnifica assidue et sumptuosa edidit* . . . venationes *gladiatoreasque.*

NUDUS 49 n. I 23.

101 VENATOR of a venator Mart. says spect. 15 3—4 *ille et praecipiti venabula condidit* urso, | *primus in Arctoi qui fuit arce poli.* DCass. LXXVIII 21 Λούκιος Πρισκιλλιανός, . . . *οὕτω περιβόητος ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐπηρείαις, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν θηρίων σφαγαῖς, ἦν· ἐν τε γὰρ τῷ Τουσκούλῳ πολλοῖς δὲι πολλάκις ἐμαχέσατο, ὥστε καὶ σημεῖα τῶν δηγμάτων αὐτῶν φέρειν. καί ποτε καὶ ἄρκτῳ καὶ παρδάλει, λεαίνῃ τε καὶ λέοντι ἅμα μόνος συνήνεχθη.* The best account of the *venationes* is in Friedländer II³ 249—270. 394—403. That nobles appeared in the arena, we learn from II 143 seq. VIII 199 seq.

QUIS ENIM etc. It is all to no purpose that Glabrio, hoping so to disarm the suspicious jealousy of Domitian, condescends to such degrading pursuits. For who could now be deceived, as Tarquin was, by a feigned madness? Who would not detect the plots of a noble (of one who from his rank is formidable, and whom therefore a cautious tyrant will not suffer to live)?

103 BRUTE Liv. I 56. 59. BARBATO XVI 31 n. simple, a stranger to modern cunning. INPONERE REGI 'to put upon,' 'to impose upon.' Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 6 § 1 inposuerat *Herculi* homini minime vafro. Petron. 81 *effugi iudicium,* harenae imposui. ib. 102 let us ink ourselves and so pass off as blackamoors *permutato colore* imponemus inimicis. [Quintil.] decl. II 14. Plin. ep. III 15 § 3 *si modo* mihi *non* imposuit *recitatio tua: legis enim suavissime et peritissime.* Mart. IV 79 2. Sen. contr. 35 fin. *tam callidus fur, ut etiam* proditori *posset* imponere. Mühlmann II 379.

104 MELIOR VULTU more cheerful Mart. IV 1 4 *semper et hoc* vultu *vel* meliore *nite.* QUAMVIS IGNOBILIS 97 n.

105 RUBRIUS OFFENSAE VETERIS REUS ATQUE TACENDAE schol. *aliquando Iuliam* [Domitian's niece] *in pueritia corruperat et verebatur ne pro hac mercede poenas ab ipso reposceret.* Rubrius Gallus held commands under Nero (DCass. LXIII 27), Otho (Tac. h. II 51), Vespasian (Ios. b. I. VII 4 § 3). cf. Tac. ib. 99.

106 and yet, though thus guilty, more shameless than a pathic who should turn satirist.
INPROBIOR more impudent. III 282. V 73. IX 63. X 305 n. Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 9 *quo apertior est adulatio, quo* inprobior, *quo magis frontem suam perfricuit, hoc citius expugnat.* Plin. ep. IX 26 § 5 *ut* inproba, *quae ego* audentia, *ut nimia, quae ego plena arbitrabar.* SATURAM SCRIBENTE schol. *qui in aliis sua vitia reprehendebat.* cf. II 1—81.

107 MONTANI 136 seq. schol. Montanus pinguis et ventrosus erat; *et acerbe ventrem potius quam ipsum venire dixit.* Haakh in Pauly II 799 identifies him with Curtius Montanus who was declared incapable of holding office A. D. 66 because of reflexions on Nero in his poems Tac. XVI 28. 29. 33; and who attacked the informer Regulus in the senate A. D. 70 id. h. IV 40. 42. W. A. Schmidt Gesch. der Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit Berl. 1847 86—7 also thinks the same person may be meant by Iuv. and Tac. Imhoff does not recognise the identity. On this expression *Montani venter* cf. 89 n.
ABDOMINE TARDUS Cic. in Pis. § 41 *gurges atque helluo natus* abdomini *suo.*

108 CRISPINUS I 26 n.
AMOMO VIII 159. A perfume prepared from the leaves of a shrub, Plin. XII § 48 *indica vitis labrusca,* or *frutex myrtuosus palmi altitudine,* which grew in India, Armenia, Media and Pontus § 49. Its most common epithet, however, is *Assyrium.* On the traffic see Movers Phönizier II 3 102—3. Sprengel on Theophr. IX 7 § 2 identifies it with the *cissus vitiginea.* See Pauly I² 872. It was rubbed on the hair before dinner XI 122 n. Mart. VIII 77 3 *si sapis, Assyrio semper tibi crinis* amomo | *splendeat.* cf. Hor. c. III 29 4. To go perfumed in the morning was an extravagance. Sen. ep. 86 § 12 *rarum est sumere unguentum, ni bis die terque renovetur, ne evanescat in corpore. quid quod iidem odore tamquam suo gloriantur?*

109 FUNERA Cic. de leg. II § 60. Ov. Pont. I 9 51—3. Pers. cited on I 143 p. 153. dig. XI 7 § 37 pr. funeris *sumptus accipitur, quidquid corporis causa veluti* unguentorum *erogatum est.* Mart. III 12 4—5 qui non cenat et ungitur, Fabulle, | hic vere mihi mortuus videtur. Stat. S. II 4 34 Assyrio cineres [Paitaci mortui] *adolentur* amomo. Burm. anth. IV 122 22—24. Apul. fl. IV § 94 *iam miseri illius* [of one who was supposed to be dead] *membra omnia aromatis perspersa, iam os ipsius unguine odoro delibutum.* The bones also were perfumed after the body was burnt Ov. tr. III 3 69. Pers. VI 35. Many citations in Greswell diss. on harm. II² 576 seq. Marquardt IV 259. V 1 353. 369. 380. SAEVIOR . . . . APERIRE Hor. ep. I 15 30 *quaelibet in quemvis opprobria* fingere saevus. Ruddim. II 225. Bentl. on Hor. c. I 1 5. Madvig § 419.

110 POMPEIUS an unknown *delator.*
IUGULOS APERIRE IX 98 *fuste* aperire *caput.* Ov. m. I 227 iugulum *mucrone resolvit.* ib. XIII 697 *hanc non femineum* iugulo *dare pectus* aperto. Sen. de ir. I 2 § 2 *servili manu regalem* aperire iugulum.
SUSURRO Plin. pan. 62 § 9 *persta, Caesar, in ista ratione propositi talesque nos crede, qualis fama cuiusque est. huic aures, huic oculos intende, ne respexeris clandestinas existimationes, nullisque magis, quam audientibus, insidiantes* susurros.

111—2 VI 233. In the war between Vespasian and Vitellius A. D. 70 Tac. h. II 86 *procurator aderat* [in Pannonia] Cornelius Fuscus *vigens aetate claris natalibus. prima iuventa* quietis cupidine *senatorium ordinem exuerat. idem pro Galba dux coloniae suae eaque*

opera procurationem adeptus susceptis Vespasiani partibus acerrimam bello facem praetulit. non tam praemiis periculorum, quam ipsis periculis laetus. ib. III 4. 12. 42. 66. IV 4 he was rewarded by Vespasian with the praetorian insignia. About 86 A. D. (Clinton fasti Rom. from Eusebius) the greatest of Domitian's wars (DCass. LXVII 6), that against the Dacians, broke out, and the final triumph was celebrated A. D. 91. This people, whom some had identified with the Getae (DCass. L 1), inhabited the modern Moldavia, Wallachia and in part Hungary. Under the heroic Decebalus [a common title of the Dacian kings Treb. XXX tyr. 10; his personal name was Diurpaneus Oros. VII 10 from Tac. Dorpaneus Iornand. Get. 13] they threw themselves on the Roman bank of the Danube, ravaged Moesia and killed the Roman commander. Eutrop. VII 23 *expeditiones* [duas habuit Domitianus] *adversum Dacos. de Dacis Cattisque duplicem triumphum egit . . . . . a Dacis Oppius Sabinus consularis et* Cornelius Fuscus praefectus praetorio *cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt.* cf. Suet. Dom. 6. Tac. Agric. 41. Trajan recovered A. D. 103 arms, captives, military engines and an eagle which had been taken from the army of Fuscus DCass. LXVIII 9. See further on this war, which was celebrated by the court poets, Merivale. Imhoff 54—61. Tillemont *Domitien* art. 11. 12. Pauly *Decebalus.* Petr. Patric. exc. de legat. in corp. Byz. I 122. DCass. LXVII 10. LXVIII 6. Plin. pan. 11. 12. Stat. S. III 3 118. 170 seq. Mart. epitaphium Fusci VI 76 *ille sacri lateris custos Martisque togati,* | *credita cui summi castra fuere ducis,* | *hic situs est* Fuscus. *licet hoc, Fortuna, fateri,* | *non timet hostiles iam lapis iste minas.* | grande iugum domita Dacus cervice recepit | *et famulum victrix possidet umbra nemus.*

112 schol. *qualis ille bellator, qui in hac luxuria bellorum fortia meditabatur!*

113 MORTIFERO schol. *delatore.* cf. Plin. infr. VEIENTO 123. 129. III 185. VI 113. A. Fabricius V., praetor B. C. 55, when he ran dogs instead of horses in the games DCass. LXI 6; banished from Italy B. C. 62 for libelling the senators and priests and for selling various offices Tac. XIV 50; consul under Domitian and *delator* AV. ep. 12. Plin. ep. IV 22 § 4 seq. *idem* [Mauricus] *apud Nervam imperatorem non minus fortiter. cenabat Nerva cum paucis.* Veiento *proximus atque etiam in sinu recumbebat. dixi omnia, cum hominem nominavi. incidit sermo de* Catullo Messalino, qui luminibus orbatus ingenio saevo mala caecitatis addiderat: non verebatur, non erubescebat, non miserebatur; quo saepius a Domitiano non secus ac tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, in optimum quemque contorquebatur. de huius nequitia sanguinariisque sententiis in commune omnes super cenam loquebantur, *cum ipse imperator 'quid putamus passurum fuisse, si viveret?' et Mauricus 'nobiscum cenaret.'* he still sat in the senate A. D. 97 ib. IX 12 §§ 13. 19. 20.

CATULLO Plin. supr. Tac. Agr. 45 intra Albanam arcem *sententia* Messalini (i. e. Catulli) *strepebat.* L. Valerius Catullus Messalinus (so called in an inscr. Borghesi oeuvres V 527. Frontin. aq. 102 Valerius Messalinus), son of Valerius Catullus (Suet. Cal. 36) and Statilia Tauri f. Messalina (Borghesi l. c.), cos. ord. A. D. 73, a noted informer under Domitian (AV. ep. 12 § 5), was living A. D. 93 (Tac. l. c.), but appears not to have survived Domitian Plin. l. c.

114 QUI NUMQUAM VISAE FLAGRABAT AMORE PUELLAE Mart. VIII 49 *formosam plane, sed* caecus diligit *Asper,* | *plus ergo, ut res est, quam videt Asper, amat.* id. III 15 *plus credit nemo, quam tota Codrus in urbe.* | *cum sit tam pau-*

per, quomodo? caecus amat. Lucian. adv. ind. 2 'what are you the better for the possession of the best authors, who do not know their beauty, nor will ever enjoy it, *οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἢ τυφλὸς ἂν τις ἀπολαύσειε κάλλους παιδικῶν*;' 116 DIRUS Iunius Gallio in M. Sen. contr. 33 § 8 p. 319 of beggars mutilated *occurrunt nuptiis* dira omina, *sacris publicis tristia auspicia.* A PONTE XIV 134 n. Orelli cites inscr. in Morcelli op. epigr. I 139 *sodales aerarii* a pulvinari. ib. II 112 *Philomusus sagarius* a theatro. Add Orelli inscr. 4097 *iuvenes* a fano *Iovis Aginni Nitiobrigum.* Hand I 19. Other bridges, beside that at Aricia, swarmed with beggars Sen. vit. beat. 25 § 1 in sublicium pontem me transfer et inter egentes abige: *non ideo tamen me despiciam, quod in illorum numerum consedero,* qui manum ad stipem porrigunt. *quid enim ad rem, an frustum panis desit, cui non deest mori posse? quid ergo est? domum illam splendidam malo quam* pontem. ib. § 2 *nihilo miserius ero, si lassa cervix mea in manipulo* faeni [cf. III 14] *adquiescet.* Mart. X 5 3—5 *erret per urbem* pontis exul et clivi | *interque raucos ultimus* rogatores | oret caninas panis improbi buccas. Still at Rome beggars haunt the hills and bridges. 117 ARICINOS *Aricia, La Riccia,* an ancient Latin town, on the Appian road (Hor. s. I 5 1), 120 stadia from Rome (DH. VI 32. Philostr. Apollon. IV 36 § 1. Strabo V p. 239 makes the distance 160 stadia) at the foot of the Alban mount. On the steep hill below the town beggars took their stand Pers. VI 55—6 *accedo Bovillas* | clivumque ad Virbi, praesto est mihi Manius heres. schol. ib. Virbii clivus *qua iter est ad* Ariciam *et ad nemus Dianae, ubi Virbius colitur,* i.e. Hippolytus. Mart. II 19 3—4 debet Aricino conviva recumbere clivo, | *quem tua felicem, Zoile, cena facit.* ib. X 68 4. ib. XII 32 10 *migrare* clivum *crederes* Aricinum. On blind beggars see evang. Mar. X 46 where Wetstein quotes Mart. IV 80 cited on 54. Quintil. decl. 1 § 6 p. 14 Burm. *quid aliud* caecitas *discit, quam* rogare, blandiri? DL. VI 56 Diogenes, when asked why men give to *beggars,* but not to philosophers, replied: 'because they think they may themselves one day become lame and *blind,* but philosophers never.' Sen. de clem. II 6 § 2 the wise man will give *egenti stipem, non hanc contumeliosam, qua maior pars horum, qui se misericordes videri volunt, abicit et fastidit quos adiuvat contingique ab his timet, sed ut homo homini ex communi dabit.* only he must not descend to compassion § 4 *imbecilles oculos esse scias, qui* ad alienam lippitudinem *et ipsi suffunduntur.* The practice of mutilating children to excite compassion was not unknown M. Sen. contr. 33 *quidem expositos debilitabat et debilitatos mendicare cogebat.* Cassius Severus ib. § 2 p. 316 11 *hinc* caeci *innitentes baculis vagantur.* l. 18 *produc, agedum, familiam semivivam tremulam debilem* caecam. Vibius Gallus ib. § 3 p. 317 6 *illi* erutos oculos. Albucius Silus ib. l. 11 'eruantur' *inquit* 'oculi illius.' Triarius ib. § 4 l. 20 *surge tu* caece: *sed ad quorum eas genua nescis.* Fulvius Sparsus ib. § 10 p. 319 25 '*tu*' *inquit* 'qui oculos non habes, per oculos rogato.' etc. The blind were led by a dog Mart. XIV 81. O. Jahn über Darstellungen des Handwerks auf antiken Wandgemälden, Abhandl. d. sächs. Gesellsch. IV 288. cf. the legendary *date obolum Belisario.*

118 DEVEXAE as it goes down hill. IACTARET BASIA REDAE Job 31 27. Tac. h. I 36 *nec deerat Otho protendens manus* adorare vulgum, iacere oscula et omnia serviliter *pro dominatione.* Phaedr. V 7 28 iactat basia *tibicen.* so Tac. XVI 4 *manu venerari.* Suet. Claud. 12. Plin. XXVIII 5 in adorando dextram ad osculum *referi-*

mus. Apul. met. IV 28 Hild. *inaccessae formositatis admiratione stupidi et admoventes auribus suis dexteram, primore digito in erectum pollicem residente, ut ipsam prorsus deam Venerem religiosis adorationibus adorabantur.* id. apol. 56. Lucian de salt. 17. de sacrif. 12. Minuc. Oct. 2 fin. Hieron. in Osee c. 13 I 144[d] *qui enim* adorant, *solent* deosculari manum suam. Lips. elect. II 6. REDAE III 10 n.

119 RHOMBUM STUPUIT on the constr. cf. XIII 16. 164. Madvig § 223 c. on the sense Plin. ep. II 14 § 7 plerique non audiunt, nec ulli magis laudant. 120 IN LAEVAM K. Fr. Hermann reads *laevum* cl. Ov. tr. I 10 17 *fleximus* in laevum *cursus.*

121 CILICIS a gladiator of the time, as it would seem, so named from his country. cf. Threx and Syrus Hor. s. II 6 44.

122 PEGMA XIV 265 n. Sen. ep. 88 § 19 *machinatores, qui* pegmata per se surgentia *excogitant et* tabulata tacite in sublime crescentia *et alias ex inopinato varietates, aut dehiscentibus quae cohaerebant aut his quae distabant sponte sua coeuntibus aut his quae eminebant paullatim in se residentibus. his imperatorum feriuntur oculi.* pegmata of four storeys were borne in the triumph of Titus Ios. b. I. VII 5 § 5. Prudent. peristeph. X 1016 seq. *tabulis superne strata texunt pulpita | rimosa rari* pegmatis *compagibus, | scindunt subinde vel terebrant aream | crebroque lignum perforant acumine, | pateat minutis ut frequens hiatibus.* Mart. VIII 33 3. Strab. VI p. 273 the captain of a band of robbers was placed on a pageant representing Aetna, the scene of his depredations. The pageant was so constructed as suddenly to fall asunder, and precipitate him among wild beasts. This show Strabo saw in the forum. Burm. on Phaedr. l. c. VELARIA seems not to occur elsewhere, and must denote the upper part of the theatre or amphitheatre over which the awnings (*vela*) were stretched Munro on Lucr. III 73. Friedländer in Marquardt IV 530. 559. RAPTOS Mart. spect. 16 1 raptus *abit media quod ad* aethera *taurus harena.* Probably Iuv. alludes to a pyrrhic dance, and the boys acted Cupids Friedländer II[8] 269. 327. Phaedr. V 7 6—8 of a fluteplayer *is forte ludis, non satis memini quibus, | dum* pegma rapitur, *concidit casu gravi | nec opinans et sinistram fregit tibiam.* Suet. Ner. 12 in the amphitheatre an Icarus fell, and bespattered Nero with his blood. 123 VEIENTO will not be outdone by Messalinus. UT FANATICUS OESTRO PERCUSSUS BELLONA TUO VI 511—521 *ecce furentis |* Bellonae *matrisque deum chorus intrat et ingens | semivir . . . grande sonat* etc. The old name Bellona was transferred to a goddess introduced, as it seems, at the time of the Mithridatic wars from Komana in Kappadokia (Plut. Sull. 9. Hirt b. Al. 66. Strab. XII p. 535), whose Kappadokian priests and priestesses, fanatici *de aede Bellonae Pulvinensis* (Orelli 2316—7. gloss. *Bellonarii οἱ θεοφορούμενοι.* Strab. ib. *θεοφόρητοι* of Komana), formed a *collegium,* and marched through the city in black attire (Mart. XII 57 11): they cut with an axe their arms and thighs (Hor. s. II 3 223. Lact. I 21 § 16. Sen. vit. beat. 27. Tert. ap. 9. de pall. 4. Minuc. Fel. Oct. 30. Lamprid. Comm. 9), shedding the blood as an offering, and prophesied to the sound of drums and trumpets. MARQUARDT IV 83—5. Preller röm. Myth. 734. Quintil. XI 3 § 71 *iactare id* [caput] *et comas excutientem rotare* fanaticum *est.* Hild. on Arnob. I 24. With their practice of gashing themselves cf. that of the priests of Baal 1 Kings 18 28, and that of the modern dervishes. OESTRO Stat. s. II 7 3 *docto pectora concitatus* oestro. 124 DIVINAT Tibull. I 6 43 seq. *sic magna sacerdos | est mihi* divino vaticinata

sono. | *haec ubi* Bellonae motu est agitata, *nec acrem* | *flammam; non* amens *verbera tota timet.* | . . . . et canit eventus, quos dea magna monet. Luc. I 560—1 *tum quos sectis* Bellona *lacertis* | *saeva* movet, cecinere deos. Julian consulted the goddess at a critical moment Ammian. XXI 5 § 1.

124—5 INGENS OMEN Plin. pan. 54 de ampliando numero gladiatorum aut de instituendo collegio fabrorum consulebamur *et quasi prolatis imperii finibus* nunc ingentes arcus excessurosque templorum fastigium titulos, nunc menses etiam nec hos singulos nomini Caesarum dicabamus. Mart. VIII 78.

126 TEMONE BRITANNO schol. *curru falcato.* Tac. Agric. 12 *quaedam nationes et curru proeliantur. honestior auriga.*

127 ARVIRAGUS schol. *Britannorum rex Arbila.* no British captain of either name is recorded by any ancient writer. Later legends tell of an Arviragus converted by Joseph of Arimathaea; another is introduced into Shakspeare's Cymbeline. It was in the year 84, the fourth of Domitian, that Agricola was recalled from Britain, where the work of subjugation remained unfinished.

PEREGRINO caught in the Adriatic 39.

128 SUDES properly *stakes:* here fins. Holyday 'the beast is foreign, and behaves himself rebelliously; lo, how he seems armed for resistance, rebel-like!'

129 FABRICIO 118.

130 QUIDNAM CENSES 136 *sententia.* Domitian in all form calls on his council of state for their opinion. Liv. I 32 § 11 *'dic' inquit ei, quem primum* sententiam *rogabat,* 'quid censes?'

CONCIDITUR Madvig opusc. II 40 seq. 'Latini eum semetipsos aut inter se interrogant, quid faciendum sit, saepe, quemadmodum nos [*the Danes*] et Germani in familiari sermone, tamquam de re, quae iam fiat, indicativo modo praesentis temporis utuntur; fere autem constanter id faciunt, cum aut de ea re quaerunt, quam se facturos non dubitent, aut de sententia et iudicio ita interrogant, ut non tam deliberent quam aut necessarium iudicium significent et non discrepans aut ex aliis quam sententiam se suscipere velint, quaerant. . . . Prioris generis exempla sunt Cic. ad Att. XIII 40 *quid mihi auctor es?* advolone an maneo? XVI 7 § 4 *nunc quid* respondemus? Ov. amor. I 2 9 cedimus *an subitum luctando* accendimus *ignem?* Iuv. III 296 [*and this passage*]. Posterioris generis . . . secundam speciem . . . haec ostendunt Cic. Lael. § 24 *stantes plaudebant in re ficta; quid* arbitramur *in vera facturos fuisse?* id. n. d. I § 80. III § 75. Iuv. IV 28.' Plaut. Pseud. 722. most. 513. 605. 734. 774. 794. 937. Stich. 531. 603. Vulpi on Catull. 1 1. Luc. VI 731. VFl. V 637. VIII 65—6. Stat. Ach. II 43. Alkiphr. ep. I 14. anth. Pal. V 75 5—6 *τί ποιοῦμεν; | φεύγομεν ἢ μένομεν;* Fritzsche on Matt. II 4 p. 66.

131 MONTANUS 107.

133 PROMETHEUS XIV 35 n. schol. *satirice figulus.* Mart. XIV 182 'sigillum gibberi fictile' *ebrius haec fecit terris, puto, monstra* Prometheus, | *Saturnalicio lusit et ipse luto.* Lucian Prom. in verb. 2 *καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς χυτρέας καὶ ἰπνοποιοὺς καὶ πάντας, ὅσοι πηλουργοί,* Προμηθέας *ἀπεκάλουν.* Sympos. aenigm. 99 (lagona) *mater erat tellus,* genitor fuit ipse Prometheus. So a smith is *Vulcanus* X 132. cf. I 61 n. XIV 20.

134 a potter's wheel Pers. III 24.

136 VICIT SENTENTIA 130 *censes.* Liv. II 4 § 3 *cum in senatu* vicisset sententia *quae* censebat.

NOVERAT Cort. on Luc. VI 498—9 *saevorum arcana magorum* | noverat.

137 NOCTES NERONIS Tac. XVI 20 *ambigenti Neroni, quonam modo* noctium suarum ingenia notesce-

rent. ib. xv 37 above pp. 158—160. Suet. Ner. 27 *epulas e medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat.* the roses alone cost one of Nero's hosts in one night more than 4,000,000 sesterces ibid. DCass. LXI 5 § 3. 8 § 1. 9 § 2 seq. LXII 15 §§ 3—6.

138 ALIAM FAMEM schol. *aviditas cibi sequitur nimiam perpotationem;* perhaps the use of emetics is alluded to Suet. Vit. 13.

PULMO FALERNO ADDEBET Gell. XVII 11 *Plutarchus* [qu. conv. VII 1] *et alii quidam docti viri reprehensum esse ab Erasistrato nobili medico Platonem scripsere, quod* potum *dixit* [Tim. p. 70c] defluere ad pulmonem *eoque satis umectato demanare per eum . . . errorisque istius fuisse Alcaeum ducem, qui in poematis suis scriberet τέγγε πνεύμονας οἴνῳ.* Macrob. Sat. VII 15. Hippocr. de morbis IV II 874 K *τοῖσιν οὖν δοκέουσιν ἀνθρώποισιν τὸ ποτὸν ἐς τὸν πλεύμονα φέρεσθαι ἐναντιώσομαι.* See Galen's discussion of the point, de Hippocr. et Plat. decr. VIII 9 v 713—718 K.

FALERNO VI 150. 303. 430. IX 116. XIII 216 *acre. ardens* (Hor. c. II 11 19. Mart. IX 73 5. XIV 113). Hor. c. I 27 9 *severum.* Plin. h. n. XXIII 20 *Surrentinum veteres maxime probavere, sequens aetas Albanum aut* Falernum. id. XIV § 62 *secunda nobilitas* Falerno agro *erat et ex eo maxime Faustiano. cultu culturaque id collegerat. excolescit hoc quoque . . .* Falernus ager *a ponte Campano laeva petentibus Urbanam coloniam Sullanam nuper Capuae contributam incipit* etc. First spoken of by Catull. 27 1. Varr. r. r. I 2 § 65. Cic. Brut. § 287 and in Macrob. Sat. II 3 § 2. The ager Falernus lay to the east of mons Massicus, in the north-west of Campania Liv. XXII 14. Becker Gallus III^3 307—8. Marquardt v 2 54—5. 61—2. 74. C. F. Weber diss. de vino Falerno Marb. 1856. 4to.

139 NULLA MAIOR FUIT USUS EDENDI Claud. in Eutr. II 327—8 *lascivique senes, quibus est* insignis edendi | gloria.

140 CIRCEIS NATA FORENT OSTREA Hor. s. II 4 33 *ostrea* Circeis, *Miseno oriuntur echini.* Plin. XXXII §§ 60. 62 *variantur coloribus* [ostrea], *rufa Hispaniae, fusca Illyrico, nigra et carne et testa* Circeis . . . *sunt ergo Muciani verba, quae subiciam: Cyzicena . . . candidiora* Circeiensibus. *sed his* [Circeiensibus] *neque dulciora neque teneriora ulla esse compertum est.* Circeii was founded by Tarquinius Superbus Liv. I 56, on the promontory Circaeum, 100 stad. s.w. of Terracina Strab. V p. 233. On the irregular order of words in 140—1 see 79 n.

141 LUCRINUM Plin. h. n. IX § 168 *ostrearum vivaria primus omnium Sergius Orata invenit in Baiano, aetate L. Crassi oratoris ante Marsicum bellum* [B.C. 90—88] . . . *is primus* optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis *adiudicavit . . . nondum* Britannica *serviebant litora, cum Orata* Lucrina nobilitabat. From Pliny Macrob. Sat. III 15=II 11 has borrowed. cf. VM. IX 1 § 1. Hor. epod. 2 49. Sen. ep. 78 § 22. Mart. III 60 3. V 37 3. VI 11 5. XII 48 4. XIII 82. 90. Strabo says of the lake V p. 245 *ἐκφυλάσσεσθαι μὲν ἄχρηστος, τῶν ὀστρέων δὲ θήραν ἔχων ἀφθονωτάτην.* Petron. 119 34. Marquardt V 2 53. Becker Gallus III^3 239. The Lucrine lake, which stretched for eight stadia north-east from Baiae, is now united with the bay of Naples, and bears the name of *Gulf of Puzzuoli.*

RUTUPINO Mucianus in Plin. XXXII § 62 *Cyzicena* [ostrea] *. . . dulciora* Britannicis. id. XIX § 52 *ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri.* Bed. h. e. I 1 Rutubi *portus, a gente Anglorum nunc corrupte Reptacaestir vocata.* Oros. I 2. The ordinary route to England was from Bononia (*Boulogne*) to Rutupiae (*Richborough*) on the opposite coast Ammian. XX 1 § 3. XXVII 8 § 6. Recent excavations have brought to light the remains of many Roman buildings at Richborough. The lofty and massive walls of its citadel are almost entire Edinb rev. July 1851, 195 seq.

142 CALLEBAT PRIMO DEPRAENDERE MORSU Hieron. ep. 52=2 ad Nepotian. I 261° *novi et genera et nomina piscium*, in quo litore concha lecta sit calleo; *saporibus avium distinguo provincias et ciborum pretiosorum me raritas ac novissime damna ipsa delectant.* cf. the story of Philippus, who when a *lupus* not from the best locality was served up, after tasting one mouthful, spat it out, saying Varr. r. r. II 3 § 9 *peream, ni piscem putavi esse.* Colum. r. r. VIII 16. Stat. s. IV 6 8—11 *a miseri, quos nosse iuvat, quid Phasidis ales | distet ab hiberna Rhodopes grue, quis magis anser | exta ferat, cur Tuscus aper generosior Umbro,* | lubrica qua recubent conchylia mollius alga. Hor. s. II 2 31. 4 31 seq. schol. Pers. VI 22.

143 ECHINI the sea-urchin Hor. s. II 4 33 *Miseno oriuntur* echini. Mart. XIII 86 *iste licet digitos testudine pungat acuta,* | *cortice deposito mollis* echinus *erit.* Plin. ep. I 15 § 3 ostrea, *vulvas*, echinos.

145 ALBANAM ARCEM 60. 64. Plin. ep. IV 11 cited on 10. Tac. Agric. 45 cited on 113. DCass. LXVII 1 *τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ χωρίον ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἀλβανόν, ἀφ' οὗπερ οὕτως ὠνομάσθη* [i. e. *τὸ Ἀλβανόν*], *ὄν, ὥσπερ τινὰ ἀκρόπολιν ἐξείλετο.* id. LXVI 3 § 4. 9 § 4. Here Domitian kept the quinquatrus in honour of his so-called mother Minerva x 115 n. Statius three times won here the golden olive-crown in the poetic contests S. III 5 28—31. IV 2 63—7 *qua mihi felices epulas mensaeque dedisti* | *sacra tuae, talis longo post tempore venit* | *lux mihi,* Troianae qualis sub collibus Albae, | *cum* modo germanas acies, modo Daca sonantem | proelia Palladio tua me manus induit auro. 5 22—4. V 3 227—31 to his father *qualem te* Dardanus Albae | *vix cepisset* ager, *si per me serta tulisses* | *Caesarea donata manu. quod subdere robur* | *illa dies, quantum potuit dempsisse senectae!* | *heu quod me mixta quercus non pressit* oliva. Mart. IV 1 5 *hic colat* Albano Tritonida *multus in* auro. IX 23. 24 5. On the grandeur of the building see Plut. Poplicol. 15 § 7 any one who should see in Domitian's house a single portico or basilica or bath *ἢ παλλακίδων δίαιταν*, would say after Epicharmus 'thou art building-mad, *ὥσπερ ὁ Μίδας ἐκεῖνος ἅπαντά σοι χρυσᾶ καὶ λίθινα βουλόμενος γίνεσθαι.*' On the *arx tyranni* see X 307 n.

DUX MAGNUS 46 n. VII 21. Phaedr. II 5 3 *tanta maiestas* ducis. Burm. on Ov. her. 13 45.

146 ATTONITOS 76. 94. Plin. pan. 48 § 1 itaque non ut alias attoniti, nec ut periculum capitis adituri tarditate, *sed securi et hilares, cum commodum est, convenimus.* With this unseasonable zeal about trifles, cf. that of Caligula, who once convened the principal senators by night as for some urgent business and danced before them DCass. LIX 5 § 5. So Nero, who when he heard of the revolt of Vindex, was at a gymnastic exhibition at Naples, and took no notice of the news, but started from his seat to applaud a wrestler; to the senate he excused himself for not going to Rome, on the ground that he had a cold, 'as though even then he needed to sing something before them' DCass. LXIII 26 § 1. One night, summoning in hot haste (*σπουδῇ*) the principal senators and knights as though to communicate some important intelligence, he said 'I have found out how to give the water-organ greater power and harmony of tone' ib. § 4. Sen. de brev. vit. 12 § 3 *quis est istorum, qui non malit* rempublicam suam turbari *quam comam?*

147 CATTIS Stat. S. I 1 27 *das* Cattis Dacisque *fidem.* ib. III 3 168—171 *haec est, quae victis parcentia foedera* Cattis | *quaeque suum* Dacis *donat clementia montem,* | *quae modo Marcomanos post horrida bella vagosque* | *Sauromatas Latio non est dignata triumpho.* ib. IV 2 66 cited on 145. Domitian undertook

an expedition against the Catti A. D. 84. Suet. Dom. 6 *de* Cattis Dacisque *post varia proelia duplicem triumphum egit.* DCass. LXVII 4 *ἐκστρατεύσας δὲ εἰς τὴν Γερμανίαν καὶ μηδ' ἑωρακώς που πόλεμον ἐπανῆκε.* ib. 5. Tac. Agric. 39 *inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper* falsum e Germania triumphum, *emptis per commercia quorum habitus et crines in captivorum speciem formarentur.* cf. Germ. 37. Plin. pan. 20. Mart. VII 31 1 speaks of Germans and Dacians in Rome. From the year 84 Domitian's coins bear the title Germanicus; in an inscription 22 Dec. 84 he is called dominus noster and Germanicus Orelli 521. Mart. IX 1 the month September was called Germanicus. Plut. Num. 19 § 6. Suet. Dom. 13. Macrob. Sat. I 12 §§ 36. 37. On the strength, courage and military skill of the Catti see Tac. Germ. 30. 31. an. XII 47. h. IV 37. Their territory corresponded nearly with the modern *Hessen,* occupying the angle formed by the Rhine and Mayn to the north of the latter Pauly *Catti.* Eckhel VII 379. 396. Frontin. strat. I 1 § 8. II 3 § 23. 11 § 7. Zon. XI 19. AV. Caes. 11. ep. 11.

SYCAMBRIS expeditions of Domitian against the Marcomanni and Quadi are mentioned, but none against the Sycambri, a powerful and warlike people (Tac. an. IV 47. Hor. c. IV 2 3 *feroces.* ib. 14 51 *caede gaudentes*) who dwelt in Rhenish Prussia, to the west of the Catti, between the rivers Sieg and Lippe.

149 PINNA schol. *antea, si quid nuntiabant consules in urbem, per* epistulas *nuntiabant. si victoriae nuntiabantur, laurus in epistula figebatur, si autem aliquid adversi,* pinna *figebatur.* Serv. Aen. IX 473 *quidam volunt ideo hic* Famam pinnatam *a poeta inductam, quae tumultum et res adversas nuntiet; ut illud tangere videretur, quod* qui bellum nuntiaret, pinnatas litteras *diceretur afferre.* gloss. ms. ap. Gronov. diatr. ed. Hand I 481 (cf. II 119. 223) *veredarii dicuntur a vehendo, qui festinanter in equis currunt, ... habent* pennas *in capite, ut inde intellegatur festinatio itineris.* Gronovius adds *nisi tamen* pennatae potius litterae sic dictae, quod ferrentur a militibus, qui pennas in summo hastarum fixas gerebant; *quod erat male rei gestae aut belli signum. unde et ipsi tabellarii πτεροφόροι dicebantur.* Hesych. *πτερ. τέλος τι στρατιωτικόν. quomodo Plutarchus* [Otho 4] *quoscunque nuntios vocavit. significat ergo Stat.* [S. V 1 91—2] *ex omnibus locis felices Domitiano nuntios advenisse, nullum tristem.* Plathner adds Mart. X 3 10. But Casaub. on Suet. Aug. 27 more correctly takes *pinna* metaphorically; 'on hurried wing, with great despatch.' Friedländer cites Aristid. encom. Rom. 207 it is very easy for the emperor sitting at home *πᾶσαν ἄγειν τὴν οἰκουμένην δι' ἐπιστολῆς· αἱ δὲ μικρὸν φθάνουσι γραφεῖσαι καὶ πάρεισιν ὥσπερ ὑπὸ πτηνῶν φερόμεναι.* vit. Antonin. Pii 7 *ingenti auctoritate apud omnes gentes fuit, cum in urbe propterea sederet, ut undique nuntios, medius utpote, citius posset accipere.* On the eagerness to learn and spread news Iuv. VI 398—412. Mart. VI 35 4—6 Rhenigeram *numeras Sarmaticamque manum.* | *verba ducis* Daci *chartis mandata resignas,* | *victricem laurum quam venit ante vides.*

150 Tac. an. III 37 hac potius intenderet [*Drusus*], diem editionibus noctem conviviis traheret, quam *solus et nullis voluptatibus avocatus maestam vigilantiam et* malas curas exerceret. Sen. de ben. VII 20.

153 CERDONIBUS VIII 182 n. schol. *ignobilibus;* cerdo *est proprie turpis lucri cupidus.* ['In both places I should print *Cerdo* as a proper name, answering in the one case to *Lamiarum,* in the other to *Volesos Brutumque.* From Jahn's n. on Pers. IV 51 and addend. I have little doubt that it stands on the same footing as

Dama, meaning a slave, and Manius, meaning a beggar; a name used generically, but not to be confounded with an ordinary subst. It is like the *Hob* and *Dick* of Shakspeare's Coriolanus.' J.C.] dig. XXXVIII 1 42 Cerdonem *servum meum manumitti volo.* The murderers of Domitian were Suet. 17 *Stephanus Domitillae* procurator .... *Clodianus* cornicularius *et Maximus Parthenii* libertus *et Saturius* decurio cubicularium *et quidam* e gladiatorio ludo. Domitian, like many of the worst emperors, courted the populace by sumptuous shows and buildings which gave them amusement (X 81 n.) and employment Plin. pan. 27. 28. DCass. LXVII 4. Suet. 4. 7. Stat. S. I 6. IV 2. Imhoff 77—78.

TIMENDUS DCass. LXVII 15 *ἥ τε γὰρ Δομιτία ἀεί ποτε ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐμισεῖτο καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ καὶ ἀποθάνῃ· καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκέτ' αὐτὸν ἐφίλουν· οἱ μὲν, ὅτι ἐνεκαλοῦντό τινα, οἱ δ' ὅτι προσεδέχοντο. ἤκουσα δὲ ἔγωγε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι πάντας ἅμα αὐτοὺς ὁ Δομιτιανὸς ὑποπτεύσας ἀποκτεῖναι ἠθέλησε.* 154 Suet. 10 enumerates some of Domitian's victims *complures* senatores, in his aliquot consulares interemit..... *ceteros levissima quemque de causa. Aelium* Lamiam, *ob suspiciosos quidem, verum et veteres et innoxios iocos, quod post abductam uxorem* [Domitiam Longinam c. 1] *laudanti vocem suam 'εὐτακτῶ' dixerat, quodque Tito hortanti se ad alterum matrimonium responderat 'μὴ καὶ σὺ γαμῆσαι θέλεις;'* cf. DCass. LXVI 3 § 4. On the nobility of the Lamiae see Iuv. VI 385 *quaedam de numero* Lamiarum *ac nominis Appi.* Hor. c. III 17 *Aeli, vetusto* nobilis ab Lamo *etc.* Cic. p. red. in sen. § 12. Tac. an. VI 27 *genus illi* [Lamiae] decorum. On Domitian's oppression of the nobles cf. Iuv. 97. I 34. Plin. pan. 48 § 3 *domo, quam nuper illa immanissima belua plurimo terrore munierat; cum velut quodam specu inclusa nunc propinquorum sanguinem lamberet, nunc se ad* clarissimorum civium strages caedesque proferret. ib. 62 *an parum saepe experti sumus hanc esse rerum condicionem, ut senatus favor apud principem aut prosit aut* noceat. *nonne paulo ante* nihil magis exitiale erat quam illa principis cogitatio, 'hunc senatus probat, hic senatui carus est'? oderat quos nos amaremus, sed et nos quos ille. DCass. LXVII 12—14. 15 § 6 he was always studying the horoscope of the great, and slew many of those who were expecting promotion. Nerva only escaped because the astrologers only gave him a few days to live. Tac. Agric. 44. 55. Oros. VII 10 nobilissimos e senatu invidiae simul ac praedae causa alios palam interfecit, alios in exitium trusit ibique trucidari iussit.

V

MEN of honour, Trebius, would choose beggary rather than such dependence as yours 1—11. For first, suppose your patron Virro, in order to fill a vacant place, has been pleased to invite you to his board: in so doing he has repaid you, he thinks, and more than repaid you, for whatever you may have suffered from broken sleep and from that exposure to the raw night air which the *officium salutandi* demands 12—23. But this dinner for which you pay so dear—what is it? Before you the worst wine is placed; if it gets into your head, Virro's freedmen are ready to pick a quarrel with you for his amusement: meanwhile the choicest Opimian Alban Setine wines are reserved for Virro 24—37. Virro's cups are jewelled, yours of cracked glass, or if a jewelled cup is set before you, a slave stands by to guard the treasure 37—48. You do not even drink the same water 49—52. On you an ill-favoured Moorish runner waits, on him a fair youth of Ionia, who would scorn to obey your orders 52—66. You must gnaw a crust of black mouldy bread; if you venture to touch Virro's loaf, the slaves are at hand to make you restore it 67—75. No wonder that you find it hard to bear a slave's abuse 76—79. Virro eats of the choicest lobster seasoned with oil of Venafrum: you, of a common crab, with rank lamp-oil 80—91. Virro of the most costly foreign fish, you of the poorest, fed on the garbage of the sewers 92—106. Here the poet, turning to Virro himself, rebukes his unsocial arrogance 107—113. Other dainties are set before Virro, and carved with the most exquisite skill of art; you must look quietly on, unless you wish to be turned out of doors 114—131. How different would be your reception, if you were a wealthy *orbus* 132—145. Virro eats of the choicest truffles and fruit, you of the poorest *fungi* and rotten apples 146—155. Do not imagine that it is to spare his purse that Virro treats you thus shabbily: no, it is to enjoy your mortification. You think yourself free and the guest of a *king;* he more justly thinks of you, and treats you, as a slave 156—173.

Cf. Plaut. capt. Ter. eun. II 2. Phorm. II 2. Enn. sat. 6 in Donat. ibid. II 2 25. Plin. ep. II 6. Mart. II 14. 69. III 44. 60. 82. IV 68. VI 11. VII 20. XII 48. Lucian Nigrin. 21 seq. Saturnal. 17. 21. 22. 28. 32. de merc. cond. esp. 26. Petron. 31. Ath. VI § 26 seq. [Quintil.] decl. 298. Epikt. man. 25. Sidon. ep. III 13. Lucian de parasito is a mock vindication of the craft. G. Chapman has translated this satire.

1—11 If, says the poet to Trebius, you know no greater happiness than to dine at another's cost and for this are willing to bear any affront, you are so degraded, that even your oath cannot be trusted. Nature asks but little to support life; if this be wanting, it were better to beg in the streets, than court the notice of an insolent patron.

2 BONA SUMMA the chief good, τὸ τέλος Lucian de paras. 7—12. 14. ALIENA VIVERE QUADRA Plaut. capt. 77 of parasites *quasi mures semper edimus* alienum cibum. Ter. eun. 265 *viden otium et* cibus *quid facit* alienus? QUADRA Sen. de ben. IV 29 § 2 *quis* beneficium dixit quadram panis *aut stipem aeris abiecti?* Mart. IX 91 17 *libetur tibi candidas ad aras* | secta plurima quadra de placenta. id. III 77 3. VI 75 1. XII 32 18 quadra *casei.* Verg. moret. 49 *notat impressis aequo discrimine* quadris. Ath. III p. 114^{e} *βλωμαίους δὲ ἄρτους ὀνομάζεσθαι λέγει τοὺς ἔχοντας ἐντομάς, οὓς Ῥωμαῖοι κοδράτους λέγουσιν.* Some flat round loaves, scored into four or eight parts, have been discovered at Herculaneum Marquardt V 2 30.

3 SI POTES ILLA PATI the same words in Mart. XI 23 15. POTES Scheffer on Phaedr. III 7 8. SARMENTUS schol. *natione Tuscus, e domo Marci Favoni incertum libertus an servus, plurimis forma et urbanitate promeritis eo fiduciae venit, ut pro equite Romano ageret et decuriam quoque quaestoriam compararet. quare per ludos quibus primum XIV ordinibus sedit, haec a populo in eum dicta sunt 'aliud scriptum habet Sarmentus, aliud populus voluerat. | digna dignis: sic Sarmentus habeat crassas compedes. | rustici, ne nihil agatis, aliquis Sarmentum alliget.'* He adds that Sarmentus, being accused of illegal assumption of the equestrian dignity, was acquitted as being a freedman of Maecenas, and that at last he came to great indigence. Horace S. I 5 52 seq. describes the Sarmenti *scurrae pugnam Messique Cicirri.* Quintil. VI 3 § 58 Sarmentus, *seu P. Blessus, Iunium, hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, fibulam ferream dixit.* Weichert, whom Orelli follows, distinguishes this *scurra* from the Sarmentus in Plut. Anton. 59 *τῶν Καίσαρος παιγνίων παιδάριον.* INIQUAS ill-sorted, where prince and parasite feast together. 4 GABBA Mart. I 41 15. X 101 *Elysio redeat si forte remissus ab agro* | ille suo felix Caesare Gabba vetus, | *qui Capitolinum pariter* Gabbamque *iocantes* | *audierit, dicet 'rustice* Gabba, *tace.'* Friedländer I^{3} 130. The best mss. read *Gabba*, others *Galba*, who may have been the A. Galba, whose jests Quintil. records VI 3 §§ 27. 62. 64. 66. cf. Plut. erotic. 16 §§ 22. 23 p. 760. schol. Vallae *Appicius* [*A. Sulpicius*, Jahn] *Galba sub Tiberio scurra nobilis fuit.* 5 IURATO formed like *cenatus, adultus* Madvig § 110 n. 3. 6 XIV 318 n. Sen. ep. 60 § 3 *quantulum enim est, quod naturae datur? parvo illa dimittitur,* non fames nobis ventris nostri magno constat, *sed ambitio.* ib. § 2. ib. 21 fin. 110 fin. 114 fin. 7 seq. Lucian de merc. cond. 24

οὕτως ἀπορία μέν σε θέρμων ἔσχεν ἢ τῶν ἀγρίων λαχάνων, ἐτέλειτον δὲ καὶ αἱ κρῆναι ῥέουσαι τοῦ ψυχροῦ ὕδατος, ὡς ἐπὶ ταὐτά σε ὑπ' ἀμηχανίας ἐλθεῖν; PUTA II 153. Heind. on Hor. s. II 5 32. priap. 37 6. Hand IV 627—9.

8 CREPIDO X 277 n. Petron. 9 *vidi Gitona in* crepidine semitae *stantem*. VM. IV 3 § 4 *in* crepidine *collocatus* [Diogenes]. Orelli inscr. 3844 *viam cum* crepidinibus *a quadrivio ad murum straverunt*. The footpaths, such as are still to be seen at Pompeii, were stands for beggars, as were the bridges IV 116. XIV 134 n. M. Sen. cited on X 277. TEGETIS VI 117. VII 221. IX 139—140 *quando ego figam aliquid, quo sit mihi tuta senectus | a* tegete *et baculo?* from the beggar's mat and staff. Naevius tunicular. fr. 2 Bothe *Theodorum appelles, qui aris compitalibus | sedens in cella circumtecta* tegetibus. Mart. VI 39 4. IX 93 3 to a slave *dat tibi securos* vilis tegeticula *somnos*. XI 32 2 de bibula sarta palude teges. XI 56 5. The materials of which these mats were woven are enumerated by Varro r. r. I 22 § 1 *cannabis, linum, iuncus, palma, scirpus*. cf. Plin. XVI 70 (37) and XXI 69 (18) where he specifies the *mariscus*, a sort of rush.

9 TANTINE INIURIA CENAE Holyday 'dost thou so prize another's flout and bread?' Tert. apol. 39 cited 161 n. Plin. pan. 49 § 6. id. ep. II 6 § 3 dining with one who had different fare for the different classes of his guests he was asked if he approved the plan: *negavi.* '*tu ergo*' *inquit* '*quam consuetudinem sequeris?*' '*eadem omnibus pono:* ad cenam enim, non ad notam invito *cunctisque rebus exaequo, quos mensa et toro aequavi.*' Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *ut famem sitimque depellas, non est necesse superbis assidere liminibus, nec supercilium grave et* contumeliosam etiam humanitatem pati. ib. 84 § 12 *intueris illas potentium domos, illa tumultuosa rixa salutantium limina?* multum habent contumeliarum ut intres, plus cum intraveris. [Quintil.] decl. 298 p. 575 *hoc novum est et inauditum contumelias in quaestu habere et* iniuria pasci. paneg. in Pison. 103 seq. of clients *nulla superborum patiuntur dicta iocorum, | nullius subitos affert* iniuria *risus.* | ....rara domus tenuem non aspernatur amicum, | raraque non humilem calcat fastosa clientem. | *illic, casta licet mens et sine crimine constet | vita, tamen probitas cum paupertate iacebit.* | none seeks an honest adviser, *sed* miserum parva stipe munerat, ut pudibundos | exercere sales inter convivia possit. Lucian de mero. cond. 13 seq. id. Nigrin. 22 the parasites return home ἢ *διαβάλλοντες τὸ δεῖπνον ἢ ὕβριν καὶ μικρολογίαν ἐγκαλοῦντες*. On the gen. epexegetic *iniuria cenae* see Cic. Phil. II § 78 l. 18 n. Capitol. Ver. imp. 5 even says *animalia avium*.

10 'though you might with less dishonour stand shivering and gnawing a crust of bread *illic*, on the *pons* or the *crepido*.'
IEIUNA FAMES Ov. m. VIII 792. Aesch. ch. 248 *νῆστις λιμός*.

11 TREMERE VI 543 *Iudaea* tremens mendicat.
SORDES Nero in his last extremity refused Suet. 48 panem sordidum. FARRIS CANINI Mart. X 5 3 seq. cited on IV 116. Dogs were fed on barley bread, Varr. r. r. II 9 § 10. The dogs in Phaedrus complain to Iuppiter IV 17 3—4 '*ut sese eriperet hominum contumeliis,* | furfuribus sibi conspersum quod panem darent.' Among the Greeks the pieces of bread on which the guests wiped their hands were thrown to them Aristoph. eq. 415 *ἀπομαγδαλίαι*. Becker Charikles I[1] 431. cf. St Matt. XV 27. Philostr. Apoll. I 19 § 3. Mart. VII 20 17. On *prandium caninum* see Gell. XIII 31 §§ 12—16.

12 PRIMO FIGE LOCO Quintil. V 12 § 14 primone *ponenda sint* loco. FIGE i. q. pone. DISCUMBERE not found in this

sense in Plaut. or Ter. See lexx. Petron. 31.
IUSSUS Verg. Aen. I 708 *toris* iussi discumbere *pictis*. 'invited.'
13 SOLIDAM payment in full. Lucian Nigrin. 22 *γέρας δὲ τῆς πικρᾶς ταύτης αὐτοῖς περιόδου τὸ φορτικὸν ἐκεῖνο δεῖπνον καὶ πολλῶν αἴτιον συμφορῶν.*
VETERUM I 132 n. OFFICIORUM III 126 n.
14 AMICITIAM MAGNAM I 33 n. INPUTAT 'makes a merit of,' 'claims gratitude for;' properly, 'charges to your account:' VI 179. Mart. XII 48 13 inputet *ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum.* Sen. de ben. I 4 § 3 *hi* [givers] *docendi sunt nihil* inputare: *illi* [receivers] *plus debere.* ib. II 15 § 2 *qui quod dedit,* inputat, *gratiam destruit.* id. de brev. vit. 3. Med. 234. M. Sen. suasor. 3 § 9. contr. 13 passim. 27 § 6. 30 p. 303 8. Phaedr. I 22 8. Stat. s. II 7 30. Plin. ep. VIII 21 § 4. pan. 20 § 2. 24 § 3. 39 § 3. 59 § 3. 71 § 2. Mart. X 30 26. Bötticher lex. Tac. Gataker on Antonin. V § 6. Wetst. on Rom. IV 3. id. on James I 5. Casaubon on Suet. Tib. 53. Ner. 36. Luc. VIII 567. The word was not used in this sense in the Augustan age.
REX 161 n. 15 seq. Ammian. XIV 6 § 14 *intervallata temporibus convivia* etc. id. XXVIII 4 § 17 *expedit peregrino fratrem interficere cuiuslibet, quam cum rogatus sit ad convivium excusare:* defectum enim patrimonii se oppido perpeti senator existimat, si is defuerit, quem aliquotiens libratis sententiis invitaverit semel. Mart. VII 20 3.
16 LIBUIT some left it to their slaves to arrange invitations Sen. ep. 47 § 8 *alius, cui convivarum censura permissa est, perstat infelix et exspectat, quos adulatio et intemperantia aut gulae aut linguae revocet in crastinum.*
ADHIBERE II 135. Nep. pr. § 7. Aen. V 63. Hor. c. IV 5 32. Plin. ep. I 5 § 4. Quintil. XI 2 § 12. Iust. VII 3. Lact. VI 12.
17 III 82. Mart. X 48 5—6 *Stella, Nepos, Cani, Cerealis, Flacce, venitis? | septem sigma capit, sex sumus, adde Lupum.* Lucian Gall. 9 *τύχῃ τινὶ ἀγαθῇ ἐντυγχάνω χθὲς τῷ Εὐκράτει, καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν προσειπὼν αὐτὸν ὥσπερ εἰώθειν δεσπότην ἀπηλλαττόμην, . . . ὁ δὲ 'Μίκυλλε' φησί 'θυγατρὸς τήμερον ἑστιῶ γενέθλια καὶ παρεκάλεσα τῶν φίλων μάλα πολλούς· ἐπεὶ δέ τινά φασιν αὐτῶν μαλακῶς ἔχοντα οὐχ οἷόν τε εἶναι ξυνδειπνεῖν μεθ' ἡμῶν, σὺ ἀντ' ἐκείνου ἧκε λουσάμενος. ἢν μὴ ὅ γε κληθεὶς αὖθις εἴπῃ ἀφίξεσθαι, ὡς νῦν γε ἀμφίβολός ἐστι.'* cf. ib. 10. 11. Hor. ep. I 5 28. Of the three couches in a triclinium the *summus* lay to the left, and the *imus* to the right of the *medius*. The *medius lectus* was the most honourable post, then the *summus*, lastly the *imus*. Hor. s. II 8 40 imi *convivae* lecti. It was not usual for more than three to recline on each couch ib. I 4 86. Between the guests were placed pillows (*culcitae*, Varr. l. l. V § 167 *quod in eas acus aut tomentum aliudve quid calcabant, ab inculcando* culcita *dicta*), on which they rested their left elbows Becker Gallus III 204 seq.
18 UNA SIMUS Ter. haut. I 1 110 Ruhnken *hodie* apud me sis *volo.* Cic. p. Cluent. § 175 where *simul esse* also is similarly used.
VOTORUM SUMMA I 133. Plin. ep. VII 26 § 3 *haec summa curarum,* summa votorum. Mart. II 19. 19 76. I 128 n. III 127 n. Plin. ep. III 12 § 2 *officia* antelucana. Mart. III 36 3 seq. *horridus ut* primo *semper te* mane *salutem, | per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum: . . . hoc per triginta merui, Fabiane, Decembres?* Luc. de mere. cond. 10 *πολλῆς μὲν τῆς διαδρομῆς* [δεῖ], *συνεχοῦς δὲ τῆς θυραυλίας, ἕωθέν τε ἐξανιστάμενον περιμένειν ὠθούμενον καὶ ἀποκλειόμενον καὶ ἀναίσχυντον ἐνίοτε καὶ ὀχληρὸν δοκοῦντα ὑπὸ θυρωρῷ κακῶς Συρίζοντι καὶ δρομακλήτορι Λιβυκῷ ταττόμενον.* ib. 24 *ἕωθέν τε ὑπὸ κώδωνι ἐξαναστὰς ἀποσεισάμενος τοῦ ὕπνου*

τὸ ἥδιστον συμπεριθεῖς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, ἔτι τὸν χθιζὸν ἔχων πηλὸν ἐπὶ τοῦν σκελοῖν. id. Nigrin. 22 πολὺ δὲ τούτων οἱ προσιόντες αὐτοὶ καὶ θεραπεύοντες γελοιότεροι, νυκτὸς μὲν ἐξανιστάμενοι μέσης, περιθέοντες δὲ ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν πόλιν καὶ πρὸς τῶν οἰκετῶν ἀποκλειόμενοι, κύνες καὶ κόλακες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀκούειν ὑπομένοντες. Columell. r. r. I pr. §§ 9. 10. Manil. V 64—6. Marquardt V 1 265. Tert. paenit. 11 *illos qui ambitu obeunt capessendi magistratus, neque pudet neque piget incommodis animae et corporis, nec incommodis tantum, verum et contumeliis omnibus enitī in causa votorum suorum. quas non ignobilitates vestium affectant?* quae non atria nocturnis et crudis salutationibus occupant? Cypr. ep. I § 11. RUMPERE SOMNUM VI 416. Mart. I 50 35. IV 64 21. XIV 125 cited on III 127. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 10 18. Sen. de brev. vit. 14 § 1 *illis miseris* somnum suum rumpentibus, *ut alienum exspectent.* 20 LIGULAS schol. *cum festinatione et ansas caligarum praetereant nonnullas: dictae autem* ligulae a ligando. The word was pronounced *lingula* by grammarians Mart. XIV 120 where a kind of spoon is meant. id. II 29 7 *non hesterna sedet lunata* lingula *planta.* cf. Poll. II 109 γλώτταs .... τῶν ὑποδημάτων. Paul. Diac. p. 116 M lingula *a similitudine linguae exsertae,* ut in calceis. DIMITTERE to leave unfastened. SOLLICITUS Machon in Ath. p. 243^{f} Diphilus recommended Chaerephon whom he met hurrying to a marriage-feast to drive four nails into each cheek ἵνα μὴ παρασείων καὶ μακρὰν ἑκάστοτε | ὁδὸν βαδίζων τὰς γνάθους διαστρέφῃς. 21 alarmed lest his rivals should already have gone the round of their patrons. Arator II 1090 *cumque dies multos iam rite* peregerit orbis. 22 DUBIIS fading from sight. 23 FRIGIDA Bootes being a northern constellation Cic. n. d. II § 109 *septem autem triones sequitur 'Arctophylax, vulgo qui dicitur esse* Bootes, | *quod quasi temone adiunctam prae se quatit Arcton.'* The time intended is Stat. Th. III 683 seq. *iam nocte suprema* | *ante novos ortus, ubi sola superstite plaustro* | *Arctos ad Oceanum fugientibus invidet astris.* VFl. VII 457 Heins. PIGRI Mart. VIII 21 3 *placidi numquid te* pigra Bootae | plaustra *vehunt?* Ov. f. III. 405. m. II 176—7. Prop. III=II 33 24. IV=III 5 35 Burm. and Broukh. Sen. Med. 314. Claud. rapt. Pros. II 190 *praecipitat* pigrum *formido* Booten. SERRACA III 255. Rich companion gives a cut of what he supposes to be a *serracum.* 24 seq. 32 n. 116 n. 146 n. Lucian Saturnal. 17 οἶνον τοῦ αὐτοῦ πίνειν ἅπαντας. ib. 22 καὶ τὸν οἶνον δὲ αὐτὸν πᾶσι τοῖς συμπόταις ἕνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι. ἢ ποῦ γὰρ γεγράφθαι τοῦτον τὸν νόμον, τὸν μὲν ἀνθοσμίου μεθύσκεσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γλεύκους διαρρήγνυσθαι τὴν γαστέρα; ib. 32 εἰ δέ ποτε κἀκείνων τινὰς ἐστιᾶν διὰ μακροῦ [Iuv. 15] ἐθελήσαιτε, πλέον τοῦ εὐφραίνοντος ἐνεῖναι τὸ ἀνιαρὸν τῷ δείπνῳ, καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἐφ' ὕβρει [Iuv. 9] αὐτῶν γίγνεσθαι, οἷον ἐκεῖνο τὸ μὴ τοῦ αὐτοῦ οἴνου συμπίνειν, 'Ηράκλεις, ὡς ἀνελεύθερον. Plin. XIV 14 (13) *Cato, cum in Hispaniam navigaret, unde cum triumpho rediit,* 'non aliud' *inquit* 'vinum bibi, quam remiges.' *in tantum dissimiles istis,* qui etiam convivis alia quam sibimetipsis ministrant. Plin. ep. II 6 §§ 2. 3 (cf. n. on 7) sibi et paucis optima quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat. vinum etiam parvis lagunculis in tria genera descripserat, non ut potestas eligendi, sed ne ius esset recusandi, et aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis (nam gradatim amicos habet), aliud suis nostrisque libertis. Mart. III 82 22 seq. IV 85 cited 37 n. VI 11 2 cited 67 n. Petron. 31 vinum dominicum *ministratoris gratia*

est. cf. the notes ib. p. 161 Burm. Lucian de merc. cond. 26.

SUCIDA LANA Varr. r. r. II 11 § 6 *tonsurae tempus inter aequinoctium vernum et solstitium, cum sudare inceperunt oves*, a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est. Plin. XXIX 9 (2) sucidae [*lanae*] *plurima praestant remedia ex oleo vinoque aut aceto, prout quaeque mulceri morderive opus sit et astringi laxarive, laxatis membris dolentibusque nervis impositae et crebro suffusae.* The wine was not fit for use even in fomentations.

25 schol. *vinum malum mentem turbat.*

CORYBANTA the Corybantes were fanatic priests of Cybele Strab. X p. 473 *τῶν δὲ Κορυβάντων ὀρχηστικῶν καὶ ἐνθουσιαστικῶν ὄντων, καὶ τοὺς μανικῶς κινουμένους* Κορύβαντας *φαμέν.*

VIDEBIS the subject is general; but *torques* 26 refers to Trebius cf. XIV 274—5. DE VII 197. Hand Turs. II 199.

26 IURGIA PROLUDUNT etc. III 288 n. Alex. in *Ὀδυσσεὺς ὑφαλνων* ap. Ath. p. 421ª *φιλεῖ γὰρ ἡ μακρὰ συνουσία | καὶ τὰ συμπόσια τὰ πολλὰ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν ποιεῖν | σκῶψιν. ἡ σκῶψις δὲ λυπεῖ πλεῖον ἢ τέρπει πολύ. | τοῦ κακῶς λέγειν γὰρ ἀρχὴ γίγνετ'· ἂν δ' εἴπῃς ἅπαξ, | εὐθὺς ἀντήκουσας· ἤδη λοιδορεῖσθαι λείπεται, | εἶτα τύπτεσθαι δέδεικται καὶ παροινεῖν. ταῦτα γὰρ | κατὰ φύσιν πέφυκεν οὕτως.* cf. ib. X § 18. Hor. c. I 27 1. PROLUDUNT cf. HSt. *προοίμιον.*

27 Axionik. χαλκιδ. ap. Ath. p. 239ᶠ *ὅτε τοῦ παρασιτεῖν πρῶτον ἠράσθην, ... πληγὰς ὑπέμενον κορδυλλίων καὶ τρυβλίων | ὁστῶν τε, τὸ μέγεθος τοσαύτας, ὥστε με | ἐνίοτε τοὐλάχιστον ὀκτὼ τραύματα | ἔχειν.* MAPPA XI 191. a napkin, red with blood. *mappae* were sometimes supplied by the host (Hor. s. II 4 81), sometimes brought by the guests Mart. XII 29. those who were entitled to the *latus clavus*, had it on their *mappae* id. IV 46 17. Lucian conviv. 36. Becker Gallus III 213 seq.

28—29 Plaut. Persa 794 *at tibi ego continuo* cyatho oculum hoc excutiam tuum. capt. 89 cited on 172. Hor. c. I 27 1—2 *natis in usum laetitiae* scyphis | pugnare *Thracum est* etc. Passerat. on Prop. IV = III 8 4. The convivium or Lapithae of Lucian is the best comment on these verses. The philosophers at the wedding-feast first bicker and then fight. 42 Diphilus not only carried off his own *apophoreta*, but claimed also those of Zenon, who had gone out; he *fought with the slaves*, as Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroklus, for a fowl. 43 Zenothemis, seeing a larger fowl before Hermon, snatches at it: they fling the fowls at one another, tear one another's beards, and call on their adherents to take part in the fray. 44 Zenothemis *hurls a beaker at Hermon*, and missing him, wounds the bridegroom. The women throw themselves between the combatants. Alkidamas, the cynic, lays about him with his club. 45 beakers fly in all directions. Petron. 74 Fortunata *reviles* Trimalchio and at last calls him 'dog.' *Trimalchio contra offensus convicio* calicem in faciem Fortunatae immisit. cf. the battle of the Lapithae Ov. m. XII 235—244. Philo de vita contempl. 5.

28 LIBERTORUM freedmen were often invited to their patron's table Plin. ep. cited on 24. Pers. VI 23.

29 SAGUNTINA the Saguntine (XV 114 n.) earthenware was in high repute Plin. XXXV § 160 *Samia* [vasa] *etiam nunc in esculentis laudantur: retinent hanc nobilitatem et Arretium in Italia et calicum tantum Surrentum* . . . . in Hispania Saguntum. Mart. IV 46 14—15. VIII 6 2. XIV 108 cited 40 n. Birch ancient pottery II 372.

COMMISSA Mart. VIII 6 7—8 in n. on I 76.

LAGONA *λάγυνος*. cf. *ancora. storax* (*στύραξ*). *nox. mola. cocles* (*κύκλωψ*). Jahrbücher f. Philol. 1866 10—13.

Schuchardt II 256. The lagona was an earthenware jug with a handle Marquardt V 2 245. comm. on Petron. 22 p. 103 Burm.

30 CAPILLATO XVI 31 n. cf. Mart. III 62 2. DIFFUSUM XI 159. Hor. ep. I 5 4 Obbar *vina bibes iterum Tauro* diffusa. Luc. IV 379 Cort nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus. Apul. met. IX 34. Sen. n. q. IV 13 vina diffundere veterana *et per sapores* aetatesque *disponere.* Poor wines which would not keep (*aetatem ferre*) were racked at once from the dolium for use: the better kinds were transferred to *amphorae* and *cadi.* Plin. XIV § 94 *apothecas fuisse et* diffundi *solita vina anno* DCXXXIII *urbis apparet indubitato Opimiani vini argumento.* dig. XXXIII 6 15 vinum *enim* in amphoras et cados *hac mente* diffundimus, *ut in his sit, donec usus causa probetur; et scilicet id vendimus cum his amphoris et cadis; in dolia autem alia mente conicimus, scilicet ut ex his postea vel* in amphoras et cados diffundamus *vel sine ipsis doliis veneat.* Becker Gallus III 232 seq. Marquardt V 2 72.

CONSULE the name of the consul in whose year the wine was made, and also the name of the vineyard, were painted on the amphorae or written on tickets. Petron. 34 *statim allatae sunt amphorae vitreae diligenter gypsatae, quarum in cervicibus* pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: 'Falernum Opimianum annorum centum,' cf. the notes pp. 190—1 Burm. On a Pompeian amphora Niccolini Case Fasc. VIII p. 21 *KORcyraeum OPTimum.* Hor. c. II 3 6. III 8 11. 21 1. 28 8 Bibuli consulis amphoram. epod. 13 6. s. I 10 24. Marquardt V 2 72—3.

31 BELLIS SOCIALIBUS Hor. c. III 14 18 *et cadum* Marsi memorem duelli. The war waged by the Italian allies, with the Marsi at their head, against Rome B.C. 91—88, in order to secure the enjoyment of the civitas, which had been promised to them by Livius Drusus. Plin. (supr. 30 n.) speaks of wine of the vintage of 121 B.C. as still brought on the table in his time: cf. Mart. III 82 24. IX 88 1.

32 CARDIACO Plin. XXIII 25 (1) cardiacorum *morbo unicam spem in* vino *esse certum est.* he there treats at large of the time and mode of administering it, agreeing with Celsus (III 19) in forbidding it except in great extremity. Sen. ep. 15 § 3 bibere *et sudare* vita cardiaci est. Lucian Saturnal. 17 *μηδ' ἔστω πρόφασις τῷ πλουσίῳ ἢ στομάχου ἢ κεφαλῆς ὀδύνη, ὡς μόνον δι' αὐτὴν πίνειν τοῦ κρείττονος.*

CYATHUM a ladle (the twelfth of a pint) with which the wine was drawn from the crater (tureen, punch-bowl) into the cups Marquardt V 1 345. 2 246. cf. Pers. III 90 seq. Jahn. Mart. II 40 Tongilius feigns illness, but his real disease is hunger and thirst; he is spreading a net for fat thrushes, throwing a hook for mullet and pike. *Caecuba saccentur quaeque annus coxit Opimi,* | *condantur parco fusca Falerna vitro.* | . . . . *o stulti, febrem creditis esse? gula est.* 33 ALBANIS XIII 214. it was inferior to the Falernian alone, in the opinion of DH. I 66 fin. Marquardt V 2 60. Hor. c. IV 11 1. s. II 8 16.

MONTIBUS Mart. IV 64 33 pendulam . . . . . Setiam.

34 SETINIS X 27 n. Setia belonged to the Volscian confederacy and was colonized from Rome B. C. 382 Vell. I 14 § 2. cf. Liv. VI 30. VII 42. It was one of the twelve colonies which refused aid to Rome B. C. 209 Liv. XXVII 9. Sil. X 33 Setia colle | vitifero. Plin. XXIII 21 Setina *cibos concoqui cogunt.* PATRIAM TITULUMQUE 30 n.

SENECTUS 39 n. Plin. XIX § 53 *ferendum sane fuerit . . . inveterari vina saccisque castrari,* nec cuiquam adeo longam esse vitam, ut non ante se genita potet.

35 FULIGINE Hor. c. III 8 10 seq. *corticem astrictum pice dimovebit* | *am-*

phorae fumum bibere institutae | *consule Tullo.* Tibull. II 1 27 *nunc mihi* fumosos veteris *proferte* Falernos | consulis. *Fumarium* was the room in which the wines were stored, when the natural process of ripening was to be hastened by exposure to smoke Mart. X 36 1.

36 CORONATI XI 122 n.

THRASEA HELVIDIUSQUE joined together also by Antonin. I § 14 'from my brother Severus I learnt to love my relations, to love truth also and justice; he made me acquainted with *Thrasea, Helvidius, Cato,* Dion, *Brutus,* and gave me a conception of a free commonwealth.' P. Fannius Thrasea Paetus (for ten years a friend of Persius, who was related to his wife Arria Suet. reliq. 74 Reiff. see Mommsen in Keil Plin. ep. 410—411) and his son-in-law Helvidius Priscus were put to death, the former by Nero A.D. 66, at the same time as Barea Soranus III 116 n., and the latter by Vespasian (Arrian Epikt. I 2 § 19. IV 1 § 123. DCass. LXVI 12. Suet. Vesp. 15), shortly after his accession VIII 93 n. Brutus was their model, not only as a tyrannicide, but also as a Stoic Arrian Epikt. I 1 § 26. Thrasea wrote a life of Cato the younger Plut. Cat. 37. Mart. I 8 1—2 *magni* Thraseae *consummatique* Catonis | *dogmata.* Capito, Thrasea's accuser, in Tac. XVI 22 *ut quondam C. Caesarem . . . et M. Catonem, ita nunc te, Nero, et* Thraseam *avida discordiarum civitas loquitur . . . .* frustra Cassium amovisti, si gliscere et vigere Brutorum aemulos passurus es. Priscus also was a Stoic id. h. IV 5 Helvidius Priscus . . . *ingenium illustre altioribus studiis iuvenis admodum dedit: non ut plerique, ut nomine magnifico segne otium velaret, sed quo firmior adversus fortuita rempublicam capesseret: doctores sapientiae secutus est, qui sola bona quae honesta, mala tantum quae turpia, potentiam nobilitatem ceteraque extra animum neque bonis neque malis annumerant* etc. An excellent account of Thrasea is given by W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 352—377. Tac. XVI 21 after the slaughter of so many eminent men, Nero at last virtutem ipsam exscindere concupivit, *interfecto* Thrasea Paeto *et Barea Sorano.* See also G. Joachim P. Valerii Paeti Thraseae vita. Lahr. 1858. H. J. Kämmel de Helvidiis Priscis libertatis defensoribus. Zittau, 1846. 4to. A.D. 93 Herennius Senecio was accused by Mettius Carus of high treason for writing a biography of Helvidius, and condemned to death Plin. ep. I 5 § 3. III 11 § 3. VII 19 § 5. Tac. Agr. 2. 45. DCass. LXVII 13. Iunius Rusticus also was condemned Suet. Dom. 10 *quod* Paeti Thraseae et Helvidii Prisci *laudes edidisset appellassetque eos sanctissimos viros.* cf. Tac. XVI 26. The younger Helvidius was condemned A.D. 93 Plin. ep. III 11 § 3. IX 13. Suet. Dom. 10. Tac. Agr. 45. A.D. 97 Pliny avenged him in the senate and by his writings Plin. ep. IV 21 § 3. VII 30 § 4. IX 13.

37 BRUTORUM ET CASSI NATALIBUS Tac. an. I 10 *sane* Cassii et Brutorum *exitus paternis inimicitiis datos.* when Iunia, niece of Cato, wife of C. Cassius, sister of M. Brutus, was carried out to burial ib. III 76 *praefulgebant.* Cassius atque Brutus eo ipso, quod effigies eorum non visebantur.

BRUTORUM of Decimus and Marcus Brutus. ib. IV 34 A.D. 25 *Cremutius Cordus postulatur novo ac tum primum audito crimine, quod editis annalibus* laudatoque M. Bruto C. Cassium Romanorum ultimum dixisset. Cremutius cited the authority of Livy and Asinius Pollio, who were never called to account for their commendation of Brutus and Cassius. *Messala Corvinus imperatorem suum* Cassium *praedicabat.* cf. ibid. 25. Suet. Tib. 61. DCass. LVII 24 § 3. id. LIX 29 § 3 Gaius (Caligula), being warned by an oracle to beware of *Cassius,* ordered

C. Cassius, governor of Asia, a descendant of *Cassius the murderer of Caesar*, to be sent home as a prisoner A. D. 41. On the celebration of the birthdays of the dead cf. Sen. ep. 64 § 8 *quidni ego magnorum virorum et imagines habeam incitamenta animi et* natales celebrem? Plin. ep. III 7 § 8 of Silius Italicus Vergilii . . . . natalem *religiosius quam suum* celebrabat. Mart. XII 67 3 seq. VIII 38 9 seq. *sepulti | nomen non sinis interire Blaesi; | et de munifica profusus arca |* ad natalicium diem colendum | *scribarum memori piaeque turbae | quod donas facis ipse Blaesianum.* Stat. s. II 7 (cf. praef.) on Lucan's birthday. Epicurus' birthday was observed by his sect DL. X § 18. Cic. fin. II § 101. Plin. XXXV § 5. comm. on DL. X § 18. those of Homer and Archilochus by others Antip. Thess. epigr. 45 ap. Brunck anal. II 120. Plut. quaest. conv. VIII 1 1 § 1. Suet. Dom. 10. Herod. IV 26 § 3 Bähr (*γενέσια*). Porphyr. vit. Plotin. § 2. Eus. praep. ev. X 3 § 1. Orelli inscr. 775. 4132. 4414 where money is given in trust to the decurions of a town, the interest to be spent on public feasts etc. on the birthday of a deceased friend. Becker Charikles II[1] 203. DCass. LVII 14. LIX 11.

CASSI DCass. LXII 27 § 1 one was executed under Nero for having in his possession a likeness of Cassius.

37 seq. Mart. IV 85 *nos bibimus vitro* [infr. 48], *tu murra, Pontice. quare? | prodat perspicuus ne* duo vina *calix.*

CAPACES the patron drinks from a large jewelled saucer, the client from a small glass *calix* 47. Lucian Saturnal. 22 cited 60 n.

PHIALAS = pateras, of gold also Plat. Kritias 120[e]. Mart. XIV 95. Marquardt V 2 246.

38 the only verse in Iuv. which ends with three spondees L. Müller de re metr. 145.

HELIADUM Mart. IX 14 6 *gemma quod* Heliadum *pollice trita notet.* The daughters of the Sun after the death of their brother Phaethon were changed into trees, from which Ov. m. II 364—6 *fluunt lacrimae stillataque sole rigescunt | de ramis* electra *novis, quae lucidus amnis | excipit et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis.* The locus classicus is Plin. XXXVII §§ 30—41 e. g. § 31 Phaethontis fulmine icti sorores luctu mutatas in arbores populos lacrimis electrum omnibus annis fundere iuxta Eridanum amnem *quem Padum vocavimus,* electrum appellatum quoniam sol vocitatus sit Electror, *plurumi poetae dixere, primique, ut arbitror, Aeschylus, Philoxenus, Euripides, Satyrus, Nicander, quod esse falsum Italiae testimonio patet.* § 40 *super omnis est Sophocles poeta tragicus . . . hic ultra Indiam fieri dixit* e lacrimis meleagridum avium Meleagrum deflentium. § 41 a solemn refutation of this last fable, 'so unworthy of a man of birth and a statesman, who had commanded an army.' Serv. ecl. 6 62. On *sucinum* or *electrum* cf. Iuv. VI 573. XIV 307. Here it is *amber.* O. Müller Archäol. § 312 3. C. W. King the natural hist. of precious stones 1865 330—5. Haupt on Ov. m. II 324.

CRUSTAS I 76 n. Sen. de ben. IV 6 § 2. Tiberius, who was a great purist, would not allow the word *emblema,* though good enough for Lucil. and Cic., to be used in a decree of the senate; if no Latin word could be found, a periphrasis must be employed Suet. 71. DCass. LVII 15 § 1 with Reimar.

INAEQUALES embossed.

39 VERRO the patron.

AURUM X 27. Luc. IV 380. Lucian Saturn. 33.

40 Mart. XIV 108 quae non sollicitus teneat servetque minister, | *sume* Saguntino pocula ficta luto. id. XII 74 5. 7 *nullum sollicitant haec* [i. e. *vitrea*], *Flacce, toreumata furem.* | . . quid quod securo potat conviva ministro? Slaves *ab argento, ab*

argento potorio, ad (or *supra*) *argentum, ad arg. pot.* are often mentioned in inscriptions Marquardt v 1 148 n. 833. Gruter p. 582 5 *Philetaero Aug. lib. praepos(ito)* ab auro gemmato.

41 GEMMAS 43 n. x 27 n. Ov. m. VIII 572. Luc. x 159—160 gemmaeque capaces | *excepere merum,* where the cup is of solid *murra.*

UNGUES OBSERVET ACUTOS Mart. VIII 59 5. 7 nunc tu convivam cautus servare memento. | . . . pocula solliciti perdunt ligulasque ministri. Jebb's Theophrastus p. 194. Cic. Verr. IV § 33 Verres, when already as good as condemned, could not refrain from inspecting the plate of L. Sisenna: *pueri autem Sisennae, credo, qui audissent, quae in istum testimonia essent dicta,* oculos de isto nusquam deicere neque ab argento digitum discedere.

42 Plut. Galb. 12 § 2 Vinius, afterwards the all-powerful adviser of Galba, dining with the emperor Claudius, stole a silver cup; the emperor invited him for the next day, but ordered earthenware to be set before him instead of plate. Tac. h. I 48 and Suet. Claud. 32 say that the cup stolen was of gold.

PRAECLARA ILLIC LAUDATUR IASPIS Cic. fin. III § 63 *illa,* quae in concha patula pina dicitur, i. e. 'the creature called *pina*, which is in the open shell.'

43 GEMMAS AD POCULA TRANSFERT A DIGITIS I 68 n. x 27 n. Stat. s. I 3 49 dignas digitis contingere gemmas. Prop. IV=III 5 4. Marquardt v 2 297. Mart. XIV 109 gemmatum *Scythicis ut luceat ignibus* aurum, | *aspice.* quot digitos exuit iste calix! id. IX 60 17 seq. XI 11 5. Plin. XXXIII § 5 turba gemmarum potamus et smaragdis teximus calices *et temulentiae causa tenere Indiam iuvat et aurum iam accessio est.* dig. XXXIV 2 19 (20) § 13 seq.

44 Verg. Aen. IV 260 seq. *Aenean . . . conspicit; atque illi* stellatus iaspide fulva | ensis *erat.* Tert. de cult. fem. I 7 cylindros vaginae suae solus gladius *sub sinu novit.* Capitol. Pertinax 8 § 8 *armaque gladiatoria* gemmis *auroque composita.*

45 ZELOTYPO IUVENIS PRAELATUS IARBAE Ov. heroid. 7 (Dido Aeneae) 123 seq. *mille procis placui, qui me coiere querentes | nescio quem thalamis praeposuisse suis. | quid dubitas vinctam Gaetulo tradere* Iarbae? Aen. IV 36 despectus Iarbas. ib. 196—218.

46 Mart. XIV 96 *vilia* sutoris calicem monumenta Vatini | *accipe; sed nasus longior ille fuit.* Tac. XV 34 *ubi* [i. e. at Beneventum A.D. 62] *gladiatorium munus a* Vatinio *celebre edebatur.* Vatinius *inter foedissima eius aulae ostenta fuit, sutrinae tabernae alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis scurrilibus primo in contumelias assumptus; dehinc optimi cuiusque criminatione eo usque valuit ut gratia pecunia vi nocendi etiam malos praemineret.* id. h. I 37. dial. 11. DCass. LXIII 15 § 1.

NOMEN HABENTEM *calices Vatinii* Mart. X 3 3—4 *quae* sulpurato *nolit empta ramento* | Vatiniorum *proxeneta* fractorum; from their long spouts (*nasi*), since Vatinius schol. *grandem nasum habuit.* cf. Mart. supr. and lexx. in *nasiterna.*

47 SICCABIS Hor. c. I 35 26—27 cadis | *cum faece* siccatis.

CALICEM = κύλικα Macrob. Sat. V 21 § 18. Marquardt v 2 227.

NASORUM QUATTUOR gen. qual. III 4. 48.

48 RUPTO POSCENTEM SULPURA VITRO brimstone was a common cement, and brimstone ware was often exchanged for broken glass Mart. cited on 46. Mart. I 41 3 seq. *Transtiberinus ambulator,* | *qui pallentia sulpurata* fractis | *permutat* vitreis. id. XIV 94 1 *audacis plebeia toreumata* vitri. Stat. s. I 6 73—74 *quique* comminutis | *permutant* vitreis *gregale* sulpur. Plin. XXXVI § 199 vitrum sulpuri *concoctum ferruminatur in lapidem.* A mixture

of lime and the white of eggs was also used for repairing broken glass id. XXIX 11 fin. (3). Plin. ep. VIII 20 § 4 sulpuris *odor saporque medicatus, vis qua fracta solidantur.* 'Broken glass' was proverbial DCass. LX 17 § 6 Claudius made the freedom of the city so cheap that it was a common saying *ὅτι κἂν ὑάλινόν τις σκεύη συντετριμμένα δῷ τινι, πολίτης ἔσται.* Petron. 10.

50 GETICIS PRUINIS Marsh. XI 3 3 *in* Geticis *ad Martia signa* pruinis. Ovid in his exile complains often of the severity of the frosts ep. I 7 9 seq. IV 11 39 seq. 12 33. tr. II 190 seq. III 4 47 seq. 10 3 seq. 11 8. DECOCTA Ath. III 125ᵃ seq. Simonides on a hot summer's day was at a feast, when the cupbearers *served the other guests with snow to their wine, but passed him by;* on which he broke forth into an epigram *τῇ ῥά ποτ' Οὐλύμποιο περὶ πλευρὰς ἐκάλυψεν | ὀξὺς ἀπὸ Θρήκης ὀρνύμενος βορέης, | ἀνδρῶν δ' ἀχλαίνων ἔδακε φρένας, αὐτὰρ ἐθάρθη | χιὼ Πιερίην γῆν ἐπιεσσαμένη, | ἔν τις ἐμοὶ καὶ τῆς χείτω μέρος. οὐ γὰρ ἔοικεν | θερμὴν βαστάζειν ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ πρόποσιν.* Plin. XXXI § 40 *Neronis principis inventum est* decoquere aquam *vitroque demissam* in nivis refrigerare. *ita voluptas frigoris contingit sine vitiis nivis. omnem utique* decoctam *utiliorem esse convenit, item calefactam magis refrigerari, subtilissimo invento.* Sen. n. q. IV 13 e. g. § 5 *ubi quotidianis cruditatibus non temporibus aestus, sed suos sentit, ubi ebrietas continua visceribus insedit et praecordia bile, in quam vertitur, torret, aliquid necessario quaeritur, quo aestus ille frangatur, qui ipsis aquis incalescit, remediis incitat vitium. itaque non aestate tantum, sed et media hieme* nivem *hac causa bibunt.* ib. §§ 8—9 the snow was covered with straw and its sale formed a regular branch of trade carried on by hucksters. id. de prov. 3 § 11 *quibus* gemma ministratur (supr. 43), *quibus exoletus omnia pati doctus ... suspensam auro* nivem *diluit.* id. ep. 78 § 22. 95 § 25. 119 § 3. de ira II 25 §§ 1. 4. Mart. II 85 1. XIV 103. 104. 116 Rader. 117. 118. Petron. 31 where *aqua nivata* is used for washing the hands cf. the notes p. 162 Burm. Sidon. ep. II 2. Gellius XIX 5 was by a Peripatetic, who cited Aristotle's authority, weaned from this indulgence § 10 *postea ego* bellum et odium nivi indixi. Macrob. Sat. VII 12. In Nero's last extremity Suet. 48 *aquam ex subiecta lacuna potaturus manu hausit et 'haec est' inquit* 'Neronis decocta.' Marquardt V 1 343—4.

52 VOS ALIAM POTATIS AQUAM Plin. XIX § 55 aquae quoque separantur et ipsa naturae elementa vi pecuniae discreta sunt. hi nives, illi glaciem potant, ... decoquunt alii aquas *etc.* Sen. n. q. IV 13 § 4.

CURSOR as sometimes amongst us the groom supplies a footman's place, so at Rome the poorer guests were served by a Moorish runner, while the patron was waited on by an Ionian page. Sen. ep. 87 § 9 *o quam cuperem illi* [Catoni] *nunc occurrere aliquem ex his trossulis in via divitibus,* cursores *et Numidas et multum ante se pulveris agentem.* ib. 123 § 6 *omnes iam sic peregrinantur, ut illos Numidarum praecurrat equitatus, ut* agmen cursorum antecedat. Petron. 28 *lecticae impositus est,* praecedentibus phaleratis cursoribus quattuor. Mart. III 47 13—14 *nec feriatus* ibat ante carrucam, | *sed tuta faeno* cursor *ova portabat.* id. X 6 7. XII 24 6—7 when he rides in a *covinus, non rector Libyci niger caballi,* | succinctus neque cursor antecedit. Suet. Ner. 30. Marquardt V 1 155—6. They were employed to bear messages and letters Plin. ep. VII 12 § 6. Tac. Agric. 43. Suet. Ner. 49. Tit. 9. Mart. III 100 1. Apul. met. X 5.

53 GAETULUS XIV 278 n. On these African slaves cf. Ter. eun. I 2 85. Verg. moret. 32. Tibull. II 3 55. Petron. 102. [Quintil.] decl. 298 p. 575 *alter* [servus] *emi-*

tur, quia coloris alieni est. Mart. VI 39 6. VII 87 2. X 13 2. Tac. h. II 40. Orelli 2877. Ethiopic slaves among the Jews Numb. 12 1. 2 Sam. 18 21. 31. 32. Jer. 38 7. cf. Is. 18 2.

54 Plut. Brut. 48 'The *Ethiopian* became notorious, he *who met the eagle-bearer* as soon as the gate was opened, and was *cut down with their swords by the soldiers, who considered it a bad omen.*' cf. Flor. II 17=IV 7 § 7. App. b. c. IV 134. Demosth. c. Aristog. 794 δ *ὃν οἰωνίσαιτ' ἄν τις μᾶλλον ἰδών.* Aristoph. ran. 196. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 38 15. Cic. in Vatin. § 39. Brod. miscell. IV 1 (Gruter lamp. II p. 509). Ov. Ibis 146 *insequar et vultus* ossea larva *tuos.* Sen. lud. in mort. Claud. 13 § 3 *canem nigrum villosum,* sane quem non velis tibi in tenebris occurrere. Claud. in Eutr. I 121 seq. *cum* pallida nudis | ossibus horrorem dominis praeberet imago, | decolor et macies occursu laederet omnes | ...procedentibus omen. Lucian pseudol. 8. 17. eun. 6. Blomf. gloss. Aeschyl. PV. 496.

55 CLIVOSAE Paullin. Nol. nat. III Fel. 72 *aspera* montosae *carpuntur strata* Latinae. MONUMENTA I 171 n. add to the exceptional cases in which interment in the city was allowed [Quintil.] decl. 329 *qui tyrannum occiderit,* in foro sepeliatur. Varr. l. l. VI § 45 monumenta *quae in* sepulcris; *et ideo* secundum viam, quo praetereuntis admoneant et se fuisse et illos esse mortalis.

LATINAE the *Via Latina* or *Ausonia* (Mart. IX 102 2. cl. ib. 65 2) led from the *Porta Capena* Iuv. III 11 n. Strabo V p. 237 'Latium is traversed by three great roads, the Appia, the *Latina* and the Valeria. The *Latina* lies between the other two, and falls into the Appia at Casilinum (*so Kramer*), a town distant 19 stadia from Capua. After leaving Rome, it diverges to the left from the Appia, and after crossing the Tusculan hill (hence *clivosae*), descends upon Algidum. Afterwards it passes by Ferentinum, Frusino, Fabrateria, Aquinum.' Becker I 168.

56 FLOS ASIAE III 186 n. IX 46 seq. Sen. ep. 47 § 5 *vini minister in muliebrem modum ornatus.* Mart. IX 23 11—12. 60 3—6. 74 6. XI 56 11—12. Hor. s. II 8 10 Heind. 70. Greg. Naz. or. XIV=XVI § 17 παῖδας δὲ παρεστάναι, τοὺς μὲν ἐν κόσμῳ καὶ ἐφεξῆς ἀνέτους τὰς κόμας καὶ θηλυδρίας καὶ τῇ κατὰ πρόσωπον κουρᾷ περιειργασμένους, πλεῖον ἢ ὅσον συμφέρει λίχνοις ὀφθαλμοῖς κεκοσμημένους· τοὺς δὲ τὰς κύλικας ἐπ' ἄκρων δακτύλων ἔχοντας ὡς οἷόν τε εὐπρεπέστατα ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀσφελέστατα. Marquardt V 1 152-3. 176.

PRETIO MAIORE PARATUS Mart. I 58. III 62 1 centenis *quod* emis pueros *et saepe* ducenis. XI 70 1. Caesar Suet. 47 bought servitia rectiora politioraque immenso pretio *et cuius ipsum etiam puderet, sic ut rationibus vetaret inferri.* Sen. ep. 27 § 5 seq. Varr. in Gell. XV 19. Antony when triumvir Plin. h.n. VII § 56 bought for 200,000 sesterces two eximios forma pueros *alterum in* Asia *genitum, alterum trans Alpes.* PARATUS III 224. 57 cf. XIV 159 seq. Hor. c. IV 7 15 dives Tullus et Ancus. TULLI PUGNACIS Liv. I 22. Verg. Aen. VI 814 seq. *otia qui rumpet patriae residesque* movebit | Tullus in arma viros *et iam desueta triumphis* | *agmina.* Schwegler I 569 2. 581 2. ANCI Claud. bell. Gild. 108—9 *utinam remeare liceret* | *ad veteres fines et moenia* pauperis Anci.

58 NE TE TENEAM=*quid te morer?* III 183. On the alliteration cf. X 122 n. 59 FRIVOLA III 198 n. M. Sen. contr. 9 § 2 p. 117 25 *ego illos in* frivola *invitavi nostra: qui illis meam promisi* domum, *suam eripiam?* QUOD CUM ITA SIT *quae cum ita sint* is frequent in Cic. Prop. III=II 17 17 has *quod quamvis*

ita sit. Reisig-Haase 329. GANYMEDEM 56 n. XIII 43. the Moor is *your* Ganymede, a name often given to minions such as this *flos Asiae* Mart. VIII 39 4. Stat. s. I 6 34. Mart. X 66 who was so stern a tyrant as to make of you, Theopompus, a cook? to soil that face with the kitchen's soot, that hair with a reeking fire? *quis potius* cyathos aut quis crystalla tenebit? | qua sapient melius mixta Falerna manu? | *si tam* sidereos *manet exitus iste ministros,* | *Iuppiter utatur iam* Ganymede *coco.* ib. 98. Clem. Al. paed. III § 26.

60 seq. Lucian speaking of cupbearers Saturnal. 24 παῖδας δὲ αὐτῶν τοὺς ὡραίους καὶ κομήτας, οὓς Ταλίνθους ἢ Ἀχιλλέας ἢ Νarkίσσους ὀνομάζουσι. ib. 32 ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐς κόρον ὅμως φασὶ πίνειν. τοὺς γὰρ οἰνοχόους ὑμῶν ὥσπερ τοὺς Ὀδυσσέως ἑταίρους κηρῷ βεβύσθαι τὰ ὦτα. ib. 17 οἱ διάκονοι πρὸς χάριν μηδενὶ μηδέν, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ βραδυνέτωσαν etc. ib. 18 ὁ οἰνοχόος ὀξὺ δεδορκέτω ἐκ περιωπῆς ἐς ἕκαστον καὶ ἔλαττον ἐς τὸν δεσπότην καὶ ἐπ' ὀξύτερον ἀκουέτω. ib. 22 ὡς ἐπ' ἴσης μετέχειν ἅπαντας καὶ μὴ τὸν μὲν ἐμφορεῖσθαι τῶν ὄψων καὶ τὸν οἰκέτην περιμένειν ἑστῶτα ἕστ' ἂν ἀπαγορεύσῃ ἐσθίων, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς δὲ ἐλθόντα, ἔτι παρασκευαζομένων ὡς ἐπιβάλοιμεν τὴν χεῖρα, παραμείβεσθαι δείξαντα μόνον τὴν λοπάδα ἢ ὅσον ἐστὶ τοῦ πλακοῦντος τὸ λοιπόν.....προσιπεῖν δὲ καὶ τοῖς οἰνοχόοις μὴ περιμένειν, ἕστ' ἂν ἐπτάκις αἰτήσῃ πιεῖν ἡμῶν ἕκαστος, ἀλλὰ ἦν ἅπαξ κελεύσῃ, αὐτίκα ἐγχέαι καὶ ἀναδοῦναι μεγάλην κύλικα ἐμπλησαμένους ὥσπερ τῷ δεσπότῃ. RESPICE Apul. m. X 17 *sitiensque* pocillatore respecto *ciliis alterna connivens* bibere flagitarem.

61 MISCERE 63 n. Mart. III 57 2. 62 DIGNA SUPERCILIO VI 169. Holyday 'yet such a face and age do well agree | with such disdain.' 63 CALIDAE to mix with the wine Mart. I 11 3–4 *iam defecisset* portantes calda ministros, | *si non potares, Caeciliane, merum.* ib. VIII 67 7. XII 74 6. XIV 113 1. Sen. de ira II 25 § 1 *parum agilis est puer aut* tepidior aqua potui;...*ad ista concitari, insania est.* ib. I 12 § 4. Tac. XIII 16. Epikt. I 13 § 21. dig. XXXIII 7 18 § 3 *nec multum refert inter caccabos et aenum, quod supra focum pendet, hic* aqua ad potandum calefit, *in illis pulmentarium coquitur.* Apul. met. II 16 *arripit poculum ac desuper* aqua calida iniecta porrigit ut bibam. How highly this beverage was esteemed appears from Mart. VI 86 5–6 *possideat Libycas messes Hermumque Tagumque* | *et* potet calidam.....aquam. id. XIV 105 1 frigida non desit, non derit calda petenti. Hence the *thermopolia,* in which it was sold, were sometimes closed in times of mourning. DCass. LIX 11 speaking of Caligula, after Drusilla's death τὸν γὰρ πωλήσαντα θερμὸν ὕδωρ ἀπέκτεινεν, ὡς ἀσεβήσαντα. Claudius id. LX 6 προσέταξε μήτε κρέας που ἐφθὸν μήθ' ὕδωρ θερμὸν πιπράσκεσθαι· καί τινας ἐπὶ τούτῳ μὴ πειθαρχήσαντας ἐκόλασεν. id. cited XIV 305 n. Ampelius, praef. urb. A.D. 369 Ammian. XXVIII 3 § 4 *statuerat, ne taberna vinaria ante horam quartam aperiretur, neve* aquam vulgarium calefaceret quisquam. Tiberius Claudius Nero was nicknamed Biberius Caldius Mero Suet. 42. Lips. elect. I 4. Marquardt V 1 343. 64 QUIPPE 'you must know.' VETERI I 132 n. 65 POSCAS on the construction cf. Madvig §§ 357. 397. 66 74 n. III 184 seq. n. 67 PORREXIT I 70 n. The bread was handed round in *canistra* 74. PANEM 11 n. Mart. VI 11 1–4 *quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes,* | *miraris?* Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem. | nec melior panis turdusve dabatur Oresti, | sed par atque eadem cena duobus erat. id. IX 2 4 convivam pascit nigra farina tuum. ib. XI 56 8 nigro pane. Sen. ep.

119 § 3 *utrum hic* panis *sit* plebeius *an siligineus, ad naturam nihil pertinet.* ib. 18 § 5 *panis durus ac sordidus.* Ter. eun. v 4 17 Donatus. Friedländer I³ 304. Capitolin. Hadr. 17 § 4 *ad deprehendendas obsonatorum fraudes*.....fercula de aliis mensis etiam ultimis quibusque adponit.

68 VIX FRACTUM bread too hard to be cut, which has with difficulty been broken into rough lumps.

69 Holyday 'the which a man | may with his jaw-tooth rather grind than eat.' GENUINUM 'grinder.' Cic. n. d. II § 134 *eorum [dentium] adversi acuti morsu dividunt escas,* intimi autem conficiunt, qui genuini vocantur. AGITENT Madvig § 364 1.

70 NIVEUS Mart. IX 3 3. Lucian de merc. cond. 17 *οὐδ' ὄναρ λευκοῦ ποτὲ ἄρτου ἐμφορηθείς.* Sen. ep. 123 §§ 1—2 *non habet panem meus pistor. sed habet vilicus, sed habet atriensis, sed habet colonus.* 'malum panem' *inquis. exspecta, bonus fiet: etiam illum tenerum tibi et* siligineum *fames reddet.* ib. 119 § 3. Plin. XVIII §§ 85. 86 siliginem *proprie dixerim* tritici delicias candore, *virtute, pondere:*.....*e* siligine *lautissimus panis pistrinarumque opera laudatissima*.... *Pisana* candidior. ib. § 105. Columell. II 9 § 13 *nec nos tamquam optabilis agricolis fallat* siligo: *nam hoc tritici vitium est et quamvis* candore *praestet, pondere tamen vincitur*.... *omne triticum solo uliginoso post tertiam sationem convertitur in* siliginem. ib. 6 § 1. The *vilicus* gave the slaves coarser bread than he ate himself ib. I 8 § 12. Marquardt v 2 26—29.

71 DOMINO 92. 137.

MEMENTO VI 572. IX 93.

72 ARTOPTAE *artopta* from *ἀρτόπτης*. cf. *charta χάρτης. paenula φαινόλης.* Plaut. Aul. II 9 4 *ego hinc* artoptam *ex proxumo utendam peto.* which verse was suspected in Pliny's time XVIII § 107 where he seems to make *art.* i. q. *pistor.* Poll. X § 112 *τὸ σκεῦος ᾧ τοὺς ἄρτους ἐνοπτῶσιν*.... *ὃν νῦν ἀρτόπτην καλοῦσι.* Petron. 35 *circumferebat Aegyptius puer* clibano *argenteo panem.* The bread made in these moulds was called *artopticius.* Athen. III p. 113ª *ὁ ἀρτοπτίκινος ἄρτος καλούμενος κλιβανικίου καὶ φουρνικίου διαφέρει. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ σκληρᾶς ζύμης ἐργάζῃ αὐτόν, ἔσται καὶ λαμπρὸς καὶ εὔβρωτος πρὸς ξηροφαγίαν· εἰ δ' ἐξ ἀνειμένης, ἔσται μὲν ἐλαφρός, οὐ λαμπρὸς δέ.* cf. Plin. l. l. Specimens both of the moulds themselves, and of the bread baked in them, have been found at Pompeii Rich companion *artopta, artopticius.* Forcellini 'verere artoptam in domini delicias velut in usum sacrum comparatam, neque audeas tangere panem in ea coctum: ubi praesertim Graecam appellationem Iuvenalis irridet more suo.' On this mocking use of Greek words, cf. 121. III 67. 68.

FINGE VIII 195 n. Quintil. III 6 § 100 finge *solum natum nothum, cuius condicionis erit?*

73 IMPROBULUM IV 106 n. Sen. Med. 84 Gron. 340 inproba *Argo.* Flor. I 45 = III 10 § 17 Duker inprobam classem. so *inprobitas* Quintil. VI 4 § 16 is ascribed to a *turbidus et clamosus altercator.* Hor. s. II 6 29. Stat. Ach. II 268. Mart. IV 1 10. XII 97 2.

74 on the licence allowed these slaves cf. IX 10. Hor. s. II 6 66. Sen. const. sap. 11 § 3 *eadem causa est, cur nos* mancipiorum nostrorum urbanitas in dominos contumeliosa delectet: quorum audacia ita demum sibi in convivas ius facit, si coepit a domino.....pueros quidam in hoc mercantur procaces et eorum impudentiam acuunt et sub magistro habent, qui probra meditate effundunt, *nec has calumnias vocamus, sed argutias.* id. de prov. 1 § 6 *cogita filiorum nos modestia delectari,* vernularum licentia: *illos disciplina tristiori contineri,* horum ali audaciam.

VIS TU Hand Turs. IV 82 '*vis tu* dicit, qui aliquem hortatur aut rogat aut evocat aut modeste iubet.' Cic. in Macr. VI 4 § 8. Sen. ep. 47 § 8 *vis tu cogitare eum, quem servum tuum vocas, ex iisdem seminibus ortum eodem frui caelo, aeque spirare?* ib. 124 § 23 vis tu relictis, in quibus vinci te necesse est, dum in aliena niteris, ad bonum reverti tuum? Gron. on Sen. pp. 30. 204. 276. 381 Elz. esp. on n. q. IV pr. § 12. Mart. X 83 1. 9 *raros colligis hinc et hinc capillos.* | ....vis tu *simplicius senem fateri?* Bentl. ad Hor. s. II 6 92. Plin. ep. IX 17 § 2. Apul. m. I 7 *tu me vis* in another sense. Hor. ep. II 2 79. CANISTRIS Burm. on Phaedr. I 13 3.

75 PANIS TUI COLOREM 67 n. 70 n. Suet. Caes. 48 of Caesar *ut pistorem*, alium quam sibi panem convivis subicientem, compedibus vinxerit. Plin. XIX § 53 *e frugibus quoque quendam halitum sibi excogitasse luxuriam ac medulla tantum earum superque pistrinarum operibus et caelaturis vivere* alio pane procerum, alio vulgi, *tot generibus usque ad infimam plebem descendente annona.* 76 seq. 19 seq. it was for this, it seems (*scilicet*), mutters Trebius to himself, that I so often left my bed before dawn, and braved cold and hail, in my zeal to do honour to my lord.

FUERAT Ramshorn p. 602. 78 ESQUILIAS XI 50 n.

SAEVA GRANDINE cf. I 5.

GRANDINE IV 87 n. Mart. X 82. Sen. n. q. IV 4 § 1 *quaeritur autem, quare .... vere,* iam frigore infracto, grando cadat.

79 IUPPITER Plut. Cat. mai. 21. PAENULA *φαινόλης* (cf. artopta 72 n.) Rhinth. ap. Poll. VII § 61, a sleeveless cloak, worn in rainy weather DCass. LVII 13. Hadrian, when trib. pl., looked on it as a good omen, Spartian. 3 Salmas. *quod* paenulas *amiserit, quibus uti tribuni plebis* pluviae tempore solebant, *imperatores autem numquam.* Quintil. VI 3 § 66 *Galba* .. paenulam *roganti respondit* '*non pluit, non opus est tibi;* si pluit, ipse utar.' cf. ib. § 64 supr. III 201 n. Varr. virg. div. ap. Non. s. v. *non quaerenda est homini, qui habet virtutem,* paenula in imbri? Sen. n. q. IV 6 § 1 *hi cum signum dedissent adesse iam* grandinem, *quid exspectas, ut homines ad* paenulas *discurrerent aut ad scorteas?* Lampr. Al. Sev. 27 paenulis frigoris causa *ut senes* [senatores, Becker] *uterentur permisit, cum id vestimenti genus semper itinerarium aut pluviae fuisset.* The paenula was generally worn in travelling (Cic. p. Mil. § 54. ad Att. XIII 33 5), by muleteers (id. p. Sest. § 82 *mulionica*), by the soldiery (Suet. Galb. 6. Sen. de ben. III 28 § 4. V 24 § 1. Mart. XIV 129), and by the company at the public spectacles in winter Tertull. apol. 6. Lamprid. Comm. 16. Suet. Galb. 6. cf. Hor. ep. I 11 18. It fitted closely to the body (Cic. p. Mil. § 54 paenula irretitus. Tac. dial. 39 paenulis astricti et velut inclusi. Artemid. II 3 p. 134—5 Reiff *χλαμὺς δὲ θλίψιν καὶ στενοχωρίαν καὶ τοῖς δικαζομένοις καταδίκην μαντεύεται διὰ τὸ ἐμπεριέχειν τὸ σῶμα. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ ὁ λεγόμενος φαινόλης, καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο τούτοις ὅμοιον*), and was used by both sexes dig. XXXIV 2 23 § 2. Lamprid. Al. Sev. 27. Trebell. Poll. Quiet. 14 *matronales.* The material was *gausape,* a woollen frieze (Mart. VI 59. XIV 145. Plin. h. n. VIII § 190), or leather (*scortea* Mart. XIV 130 2 *ad subitas numquam scortea desit aquas.* Sen. n. q. IV 6 § 2), but Caligula appeared Suet. 52 depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas. To *run* (75) in a dress so tight and so heavy (Tert. de cor. mil. 1 gravissimas p.) was an additional grievance. Marquardt V 2 170. 80 IV 132. LANCEM Marquardt V 2 250.

81 on courses at table see I 94 n.

SQUILLA Weber supposes to have been a lobster. From Plin. ep. II 17 § 28 it seems that *squillae* were highly esteemed *mare non sane pretiosis piscibus abundat: soleas tamen et* squillas optimas *suggerit.* Apicius (supr. IV 23 n.) spent much of his time at Minturnae Ath. I p. 7b *καρίδας* [*squillas* schol. Hor. s. I 4 58] *ἐσθίων πολυτελεῖς, αἱ γίγνονται αὐτόθι ὑπέρ γε τὰς ἐν Σμύρνῃ μέγισται.* On hearing that the fish grew to a great size in Libya, he set sail for that coast. On his arrival the fishermen brought their finest fish, but he, not finding them superior to those of Minturnae, at once without disembarking returned to Italy. cf. Lucil. in Cic. fin. II § 24. Cic. fam. IX 10 ingentium squillarum.

82 ASPARAGIS Plin. XIX § 54 *silvestres fecerat natura corrudas, ut quisque demeteret passim; ecce* altiles spectantur asparagi, *et Ravenna ternos libris rependit* i. e. at Ravenna they grow to the weight of ¼ lb. On their medicinal properties, cf. id. XX 42.

DESPICIAT I 159. 83 EXCELSI MINISTRI VI 351 longorum . . . *Syrorum.* 84 Mart. of a frugal meal V 78 5 divisis *cybium latebit* ovis. id. X 48 11 secta *coronabunt rutatos* ova *lacertos.* Eggs are often found in tombs Raoul-Rochette in mém. de l'acad. des inscr. XIII (1838) 679.

CAMMARUS a kind of squilla Ath. p. 306d. It was little esteemed Mart. II 43 11—2 *immodici tibi flava tegunt chrysendeta* mulli, | concolor in nostra, cammare, lance rubes. Apic. II 1.

85 at the *feriae novemdiales* or *novendialia* a meal consisting of *pultes panis merum* (Aug. conf. VI 2), or other simple fare, was laid on the grave nine days after the burial. Plut. Crass. 19 *φακοὺς καὶ ἅλας, ἃ νομίζουσι Ῥωμαῖοι πένθιμα καὶ προτίθενται τοῖς νέκυσι.* id. qu. Rom. 95 *ὀσπρια.* Plin. XX 40 (11) *ambo* [dicunt] *neutrum* [apii] *genus ad cibos admittendum, immo omnino nefas; nam id defunctorum epulis feralibus dicatum esse.* The *milvus* would never carry away food *ex funerum ferculis!* ib. X 12 (10). A physician, discovering signs of life in one for whom all funeral preparations had been made, ordered Apul. flor. IV § 95 *rogum demolirentur,* cenam feralem *a tumulo ad mensam referrent.* Becker Gallus III 296. Tac. an. VI 5 Lips. Marquardt V 1 382.

86 VENAFRANO *Venafrum,* still called *Venafro,* an ancient town of Samnium on the banks of the Vulturnus, and on the borders of Campania (to which Pliny assigns it). Plin. XV 3 (2) *principatum in hoc quoque bono* [oleo] *obtinuit Italia toto orbe, maxime* agro Venafrano, *eiusque parte quae Licinianum fundit oleum.* ib. XVII 4 (3). Varr. r. r. I 2 § 6 *quod vinum* [conferam] *Falerno?* quod oleum Venafro? Hor. c. II 6 16. s. II 4 69. 8 45. Mart. XII 63 12. XIII 101 *hoc tibi Campani sudavit* baca Venafri | *unguentum: quoties sumis, et istud olet.* cf. *olebit* infr. 87. Strabo p. 238.

87 PALLIDUS Mart. XIII 17 *ne tibi* pallentes *moveant fastidia* caules, | *nitrata viridis brassica fiat aqua.*

CAULIS I 134. Hor. s. II 3 125 ungere *si* caules oleo *meliore* [coeperis]. ib. 2 59 cuius odorem olei nequeas perferre . . . cornu ipse bilibri | caulibus instillat. cf. ib. 4 50.

OLEBIT Madvig § 223 c n. 2. 88 LANTERNAM Hor. s. I 6 123 seq. *ungor* olivo, | non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis. Plin. XV § 24 of an Egyptian oil *oleum* . . . cibis foedum, lucernis exile. ALVEOLIS schol. *vasis, in quibus vos manducatis.* VII 73. Colum. VIII 5 § 13 *totum ovorum numerum in* alveolum ligneum *conferat.* Phaedr. II 5 15 alveolo *coepit* ligneo *conspergere* | *humum aestuantem.* 89 CANNA boats

of reeds plied on the Nile Plin. h. n. VII § 206 *ex papyro et scirpo et harundine.* Movers Phönizier II 3 168 (citing a schol. here *Probus exponit,* cannam navem esse, quae gandeia dicatur, *ut sit gandeia Micipsarum, id est Aphrorum, gandeiam enim soli Afri id est Zamaei, vel ut alii Bizazeni, ut alii Barcaei invenerunt*) understands a merchant vessel armed with a brazen beak: he shews that Phoenician merchantmen carried catapults etc.

MICIPSARUM Micipsa was king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, uncle of Iugurtha, and father of Hiempsal and Adherbal Sall. Iug. 5 seq. Cless in Pauly V 3. The plur. is generic I 109 n.

SUBVEXIT)(VII 121 'has brought up' the Tiber to Rome.

90 PROPTER etc. Roth *quia Boccar in balneis illo ungitur* [III 263 n.]. *Nomen ipsum regis Mauritaniae* Liv. XXIX 30: h.l. *autem Numidae alicuius, Romae versantis, Iuvenalis aequalis.* cf. infr. VII 130 Hor. s. I 6 123 (supr. 88 n.) It is a characteristic of the *δυσχερής*, Theophr. char. 19 *ἁλαίῳ σαπρῷ ἐν βαλανείῳ χρῆσθαι.* Perfumes were used in the baths Sen. ep. 86 § 10 seq.

91 omitted in the best mss. The rankness of the oil with which they are anointed, secures the Numidian snake-charmers from harm. In Africa Plin. h. n. VII 2 *gens Psyllorum fuit . . . . horum corpori ingenitum fuit virus exitiale serpentibus, et* cuius odore sopirent eas.

ATRIS Verg. g. I 129 *ille malum virus* serpentibus *addidit* atris.

92 MULLUS 84 n. IV 15 n. Mart. II 43.

93 TAUROMENITANAE Naxus, an ancient city on the east coast of Sicily, was razed to the ground by Dionysius the elder B.C. 403 DS. XIV 15. The Naxians were scattered about in the island until, B.C. 358, Andromachus restored them to Tauromenium, ib. XVI 7, a town which, B.C. 396, the Sicels had founded upon and named from Mt. Taurus, near the site of Naxus ib. XIV 59. 87. Strab. VI p. 268. Tauromenium suffered greatly from the slaves under Eunus ib. p. 272; when it took part with Sextus Pompeius against Augustus (App. b. c. V 109. 116), the inhabitants were forced to abandon it to a Roman colony DS. XVI 7. It is now called *Taormina,* and has remains of a vast theatre.

RUPES Sen. n. q. III 18 § 4 *illa audiebamus,* nihil esse melius saxatili mullo. Colum. VIII 17 § 8 *et si quae sunt alia* saxatilis notae, quorum pretia vigent. Those caught near shore were less esteemed Plin. h. n. IX § 65 *nec litoralibus gratia.*

94 DEFECIT, DUM SAEVIT III 10 n.

GULA etc. I 135. IV 140. XI 14. Luc. X 154—170. Sen. ep. 89 § 21 *quorum profunda et insatiabilis* gula hinc maria scrutatur, hinc terras. id. de prov. 3 § 6 *felicior esset,* si in ventrem suum longinqui litoris pisces et peregrina aucupia congereret? si conchyliis superi atque inferi maris pigritiam stomachi nauseantis erigeret? *si ingenti pomorum strue cingeret primae formae feras, captas multa caede venantium?* id. ep. 95 § 19. ad Helv. 9 § 9 seq. M. Sen. cited on I 144. id. contr. 9 § 11 p. 121 7. Varr. ap. Gell. VI = VII 16 who gives a list of fowls, fish and fruits imported; Gellius adds *hanc autem* peragrantis gulae *et in sucos inquirentis industriam atque* has undique vorsum indagines cuppediarum *maiore detestatione dignas censebimus.* Macrob. Sat. VII 5 fin. Plin. h. n. XIX 19 (4). Tac. h. II 62 of Vitellius. cf. Suet. Vit. 13. DCass LXV 3 § 1. Ambros. cited on IV 51. Petron. 119 33 seq. ingeniosa gula est. Siculo scarus aequore mersus | *ad mensam vivus perducitur, inque Lucrinis | eruta litoribus vendunt conchylia cenas, | ut renovent per damna famem; iam* Phasidos unda | orbata est avibus. id. 93. Stat. s. IV 6 6 seq. Claud. Eutrop.

II 329 seq. Manil. V 369 seq. A long catalogue of foreign dainties in Clem. Al. paed. II 1 § 3. Friedländer I³ 16. III 19—26.

95—96 every cranny of the nearer seas is swept with nets to supply the Roman market, not a fish can there attain its full size.

SCRUTANTE Plin. XXII § 3 transalpine Gaul employs vegetable dyes nec quaerit in profundis murices *seque obiciendo escam, dum praeripit, beluis marinis intacta etiam ancoris* scrutatur *vada, ut inveniat per quod facilius matrona adultero placeat, corruptor insidietur nuptae.*

MACELLO XI 10 n. Plin. XIX § 52 *ex horto plebei* macellum, *quanto innocentiore victu!* mergi enim, credo, in profunda satius est et ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri, aves ultra Phasim amnem peti ne fabuloso quidem terrore tutas, immo sic pretiosiores, alias in Numidia Aethiopiaque in sepulchris aucupari, aut pugnare cum feris mandique capientem quod mandat alius.

97 *therefore*, since our own shores are exhausted, the provinces must provide our kitchens with fish.

PROVINCIA IV 26.

98 observe the chiasmus in this line Quintil. X 1 § 36 n.

CAPTATOR VI 40. X 202. XII 93 seq. Mart. IV 56. V 18. 39. 60. VI 62. 63. VII 66. XII 91. Plin. ep. II 20. Lucian dial. mort. 5—9: Petron. 116 *quoscunque homines in hac urbe* [Crotona] *videritis, scitote in duas partes esse divisos. nam* aut captantur aut captant, in hac urbe nemo liberos tollit, *quia, quisquis suos heredes habet, nec ad scenas nec ad spectacula admittitur, sed omnibus prohibetur commodis, inter ignominiosos latitat.* qui vero nec uxores unquam duxerunt nec proximas necessitudines habent, ad summos honores perveniunt.... '*adibitis*' *inquit* 'oppidum, tamquam in pestilentia campos, in quibus nihil aliud est nisi cadavera, quae lacerantur, aut corvi, qui lacerant.' Hor. ep. I 1 77 seq. Obbar.

LAENAS circumflexed on the last syllable Prisc. V § 22. From the province the fortunehunter Laenas obtains fish to be presented to the *orba* (III 129 n.) Aurelia, which she again sends to market.

VENDAT Sen. ep. 95 (supr. IV 15 n.) relates that Tiberius once sent a fine mullet to market which had been sent to him as a present.

99 seq. MURAENA Mart. XIII 80 1 *quae natat* in Siculo grandis muraena profundo. Clem. Al. paed. I 1 § 3 *οἱ δὲ ἐξυμνεῖν οὐκ αἰσχύνονται τὰς σφετέρας ἡδυπαθείας τὰς ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ τῷ Σικελικῷ σμυραίνας πολυπραγμονοῦντες.* Macrob. Sat. III 15 § 7 arcessebantur *autem* muraenae ad piscinas nostrae urbis ab usque freto Siculo,.... illic enim optimae a prodigis esse creduntur. Varr. r. r. II 6 § 2 muraenae optimae *flutae sunt* in Sicilia. Plin. h. n. IX § 169. Gell. VII 16 preferred those of Tartessus. So great was the rage for keeping this fish that Colum. VIII 16 § 5 'Licinius Muraena took pride in assuming its name.' cf. Macrob. l. l. Plin. § 170. Hortensius (or according to others, Crassus, Macrob. al. ap. Hard. ad Plin. ib. § 172. Plut. mor. 89ᵃ. 811ᵃ. 976ᵃ) went into mourning for a favourite muraena Plin. § 172. Antonia, wife of Drusus, ibid. muraenae, quam diligebat, *inaures addidit.* Marquardt V 2 45.

100 AUSTER XII 69. XIV 268.

101 MADIDAS Claud. laud. Stil. II 394 umidus Auster. panegyr. ad Pis. 137 *cessat hiemps* madidos et siccat vere capillos.

CARCERE X 181.

102 CONTEMNUNT 'brave.' VI 90 contempsit pelagus. IX 120. X 123.

LINA IV 45.

103 ANGUILLA COGNATA COLUBRAE Varr. l. l. V § 77 *vocabula piscium pleraque translata a terrestribus*

ex aliqua parte similibus rebus, ut anguilla [from anguis]. cf. *ἔχις, ἔγχελυς*. The resemblance (which makes Highlanders loathe eels) is only superficial. **104** MACULIS Colum. VIII 17 § 8 *sine* macula (*nam sunt et varii*) lupos *includemus.* TIBERINUS Hor. S. II 2 31. Colum. VIII 16 § 4 *fastidire docuit* fluvialem lupum, nisi quem Tiberis adverso torrente defatigasset. Macrob. Sat. III 16 §§ 11—18. Plin. h. n. IX § 169 lupi *pisces* [*meliores*] in Tiberi *amne inter duos pontes.* **105** the *lupus* or pike Marquardt V 2 44—5. PINGUIS Lucilius called the *lupus* of the Tiber *ligurritor catillo.* Macrob. ib. *scilicet qui proxime ripas stercus insectaretur.* TORRENTE Plin. XXXVI § 104 seq. *cloacas, opus omnium dictu maximum, suffossis montibus atque .... urbe pensili subterque navigata M. Agrippae in aedilitate* [B.C. 33] *post consulatum. permeant corrivati septem amnes* cursuque praecipiti torrentium modo rapere atque auferre omnia *coacti, insuper imbrium mole concitati, vada ac latera quatiunt.* **106** SUBURAE III 5 n. XI 51 n. The Subura lay in the hollow formed by the junction of three valleys i. that between the Quirinal and Viminal; ii. that between the Viminal and Esquiline; iii. that which separates the northerly portion of the Esquiline from the chief mass of the hill. E. H. Bunbury in Class. Mus. V 219 'this position coincides admirably well with Iuv. V 104 seq. which represents the cloaca under the Subura as directly accessible from the Tiber. The remains of the great cloaca which led from the low grounds in this direction towards the Tiber, were brought to light by excavations in the year 1743.' ib. 'a small *piazza* in this locality still bears the name *Subura.*' Becker I 532 seq. Burn Rome and the Campagna 79. 230. **107** cf. XIV 210—1 *talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem | sic possem affari.* IPSI Virroni. PAUCA VELIM *dicere.* Ter. Andr. I 1 2 paucis te volo. PRAEBEAT AUREM Ov. M. V 333—4 *sed forsitan otia non sint | nec nostris* praebere *vacet tibi cantibus* aures. Burm. Ciofan. ad l. **109** Mart. XII 36 1 seq. *libras quattuor aut duas amico | algentemque togam brevemque laenam | .... quod nemo nisi tu, Labulle, donas, | non es, crede mihi,* bonus: *quid ergo? | ut verum loquar, optimus malorum.* | Pisones Senecasque *Memmiosque | et Crispos mihi redde, sed priores.* ib. XIV 122. SENECA see his de ben. *e.g.* I 1 § 6 *gratus esse adversus eum quisquam potest, qui beneficium aut superbe abiecit aut iratus impegit aut fatigatus, ut molestia careret, dedit?* ib. 5 § 2 *nec aurum nec argentum nec quidquam eorum quae a proximis accipiuntur, beneficium est, sed ipsa tribuentis voluntas.* ib. 6 § 1 *quid est ergo beneficium? benevola actio tribuens gaudium capiensque tribuendo, in id quod facit prona et sponte sua parata.* ib. c. 14. PISO C. Calpurnius Piso conspired against Nero, A.D. 65 (see Merivale or Höck and Friedländer I[3] 207). Tac. XV 48 *is Calpurnio genere ortus .... claro apud vulgum rumore erat per virtutem aut species virtutibus similes: namque facundiam tuendis civibus exercebat,* largitionem adversus amicos et ignotis quoque comi sermone et congressu. Bassi (?) paneg. in Pis. 97 seq. quis tua *cultorum iuvenis facunde, tuorum* | limina pauper adit, quem non animosa beatum | excipit et subito iuvat indulgentia censu? COTTA VII 95 n. **111** Lyd. de mag. I 20 *μάρτυς ὁ Ῥωμαῖος Ἰουβενάλιος, εἰπὼν καὶ ὑπατειῶν καὶ θριάμβων καὶ τῶν ἐν πολέμοις ἀνδραγαθημάτων πρώτην γενέσθαι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν χαρισμάτων εὐκλειαν.* **112** CIVILITER Sen.

exc. cont. IV pr. § 5 p. 376 20 *non* civiliter *tantum, sed etiam familiariter.* Baumgarten-Crus. clav. Suet. *civilis.* Plin. pan. 2 § 4 seq. 78 § 4. Tac. an. I 54. Suet. Caes. 75. Aug. 51. Tib. 11. 26. Vesp. 9. Vell. II 40 § 3 *civilis.* cf. in Nep. I 8 § 4. XXV 3 § 1 *communis.* 'As an equal with equals.' = *δημοτικῶς* DCass. LVII 9 § 1. FACE L. Müller de re metr. 401. 113 Plat. Menex. 246e *ἄλλῳ γὰρ ὁ τοιοῦτος πλουτεῖ καὶ οὐχ ἑαυτῷ.* St. Luke XII 21 Wetst. Mart. IX 3 1 pauper amicitiae *cum sis, Lupe, non es amicae.* 114 ANSERIS IECUR Plin. h. n. X § 52 *nostri sapientiores, qui eos* [anseres] iecoris bonitate *novere.* fartilibus in magnam amplitudinem crescit; exemptum quoque lacte mulso augetur. *nec sine causa in quaestione est, quis primus tantum bonum invenerit, Scipione Metellus . . . an M. Seius.* id. VIII § 209 *adhibetur et ars* iecori *feminarum* [suum] *sicut* anserum. Athen. IX p. 384e. Mart. XIII 58 *aspice quam tumeat* magno iecur ansere maius! | *miratus dices 'hoc, rogo, crevit ubi?'* Tho geese were fattened on figs Hor. s. II 8 88 *pinguibus et* ficis pastum iecur anseris *albae.* Pollux VI 49 *ἔξεστι δ' εἰπεῖν ἧπατα σεσυκασμένα, ἧπατα συῶν σεσυκοτραγηκότων ἢ χηνείων ἡπάτων.* On this delicacy (Ov. f. I 453. Pers. VI 71) Elagabalus fed his dogs Lamprid. 20 fin. cf. Mart. III 82 19. Galen VI 704 K. Pallad. I 30 § 4. Wernsdorf-Lemaire I 594. In our own time Strasbourg is famous for its *pâtés de foies gras,* made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by shutting the birds up singly in coops too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with maize. They are generally kept in a dark cellar (cf. Sen. ep. 122 § 4 *aves quae conviviis comparantur, ut immotae facile pinguescant, in obscuro continentur: ita sine ulla exercitatione iacentibus, tumor pigrum corpus invadit et super membra iners sagina succrescit*) and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. In some cases the liver has attained the weight of two or even three lbs. (Murray's hand-book).

115 ALTILIS Varr. r. r. III 9 §§ 19—21 *includunt in locum tepidum et angustum et tenebricosum, quod motus earum et lux pinguitudini inimica, ... evulsis ex alis pinnis et e cauda farciunt turundis hordeaceis, partim admixtis ex farina loliacea aut semine lini ex aqua dulci.* The process occupied twenty-five days, or if the birds were fed on steeped wheat and wine, twenty. the lex sumptuaria of C. Fannius Strabo, cons. B.C. 161, ordained Plin. h. n. X §§ 139—140 '*ne quid volucre poneretur praeter unam gallinam quae non esset* altilis.' *quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit. inventumque diverticulum est in fraudem earum gallinaceos quoque pascendi lacte madidis cibis. multo ita gratiores adprobantur.* Mart. XIII 62 *pascitur et dulci facilis gallina farina,* | *pascitur et tenebris. ingeniosa gula est.* ib. 63. 64. cf. Lucian de merc. cond. 26.

FLAVI MELEAGRI II. B 642 *ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος.* on the Kalydonian boar-hunt cf. ib. I 525 seq. Ov. met. VIII 270 seq. Mart. VII 27 1—2 *Tuscae glandis* aper *populator et ilice multa* | *iam piger, Aetolae* fama secunda ferae. id. IX 49 Garricus promising Mart. quarter of his estate, the poet encouraged his good disposition with gifts: *inter quae rari Laurentem ponderis* aprum | *misimus;* Aetola de Calydone putes. | Garricus invites all Rome, *populum patresque,* to the feast; Martial alone is left in the cold; not a spare rib, not the tail, is sent to him: *de quadrante tuo quid sperem, Garrice? nulla* | *de nostro nobis uncia venit apro.* id. XIII 93 qui Diomedeis metuendus setiger agris | Aetola cecidit cuspide, talis erat, ib. 41 2 Aetolo de sue dives edat.

116 FUMAT APER Mart. XIV 221 2 *spumeus in longa cuspide* fumet aper.

APER I 140—1 n. Plin. h. n. VIII 78 (51) solidum aprum *Romanorum primus in epulis apposuit P. Servilius Rullus, pater eius Rulli, qui Ciceronis consulatu legem agrariam promulgavit. tam propinqua origo nunc cotidianae rei est. et hoc annales notarunt, horum scilicet ad emendationem morum: quibus non* [lege *ne*] *tota quidem cena, sed in principio bini ternique pariter manduntur apri.* Becker Gallus III 191 seq. Lucian Saturnal. 28. esp. Mart. I 43 cited p. 152. Petron. 40. Marquardt V 2 40.

TUBERA XIV 1. Mart. XIII 50. Plin. XIX § 37 from Theophr. ap. Athen. II p. 62^{ab} *de* tuberibus *haec traduntur peculiariter: cum fuerint imbres auctumnales ac* tonitrua crebra, *tunc nasci et* maxime e tonitribus, *nec ultra annum durare, tenerrima autem verno esse.* Plutarch rejects the fable qu. conv. IV 2 p. 664 seq.

118 TIBI HABE III 188. Munro on Lucr. III 135. Cic. Verr. IV §§ 18. 151. Mart. II 48 8. VIII 37 3. X 51 16 *quae tua sunt,* tibi habe: *quae mea, redde mihi.* VII 48 4 vobis habete cited on I 137 p. 149. Suet. Caes. 1 sibi haberent.

FRUMENTUM VIII 117 n. Pind. Isthm. III 72=IV 91 *πυροφόρον Λιβύαν.* id. Pyth. IV 6. Lucian navig. 1. Stat. S. III 3 20.

ALLEDIUS an unknown gourmand, is willing that the Libyan corn-fleets should cease to supply the poor citizens with bread, provided Libyan truffles are sent over for the rich. On the form *Alledius* see Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. 3 Folge XI 296.

119 DUM Madvig § 352 b n. 2.

TUBERA Plin. XIX § 34 laudatissima Africae. Aug. de mor. Manich. § 51 *piperata* tubera, a great delicacy.

120 STRUCTOREM the *structor* arranged the dishes on the tray in which they were served up. Verg. Aen. I 704 *penum* struere. Serv. ad l. struere. *ordinare, componere: unde et* structores *dicuntur* ferculorum compositores. Petron. 35 *repositorium enim rotundum duodecim habebat signa in orbe disposita, super quae proprium convenientemque materiae* structor imposuerat cibum. King Iuba Athen. IV p. 170^e identified the structor with the Greek *τραπεζοκόμος* or *τραπεζοποιός.* Another part of his office was to carve the dishes (which he did with artistic flourishes, *χειρονομοῦντα,* Iuv. XI 136 seq.), in which capacity he was also called *carptor, scissor, diribitor* Mart. X 48 15. Marquardt V 1 152.

121 SALTANTEM Petron. 36 ad symphoniam quattuor tripudiantes procurrerunt *superioremque partem repositorii abstulerunt. . . . damus omnes plausum a familia inceptum. . . . Trimalchio eiusmodi methodio laetus 'Carpe' inquit. processit statim* scissor *et* ad symphoniam ita gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, *ut putares essedarium hydraule cantante pugnare.* Plin. h. n. X § 140 *postea culinarum artes, ut clunes spectentur, ut dividantur in tergora, ut a pede uno dilatatae repositoria occupent.* Sen. ep. 47 §§ 4—5 alius pretiosas aves scindit: pectus et clunes certis ductibus circumferens eruditam manum in frusta excutit. infelix, qui huic uni rei vivit, ut altilia decenter secet: *nisi quod miserior est, qui hoc voluptatis causa docet, quam qui necessitatis discit.* id. de brev. vit. 12 § 4 *quanta arte scindantur aves in frusta non enormia.* id de vit. beat. 17 § 2 *quare ars est apud te ministrare, . . . et est* aliquis scindendi obsonii magister? It is not necessary here to take *saltare* as in Plin. ep. IX 34 § 2 *quae pronuntiabit, murmure oculis manu prosequar. sed puto me non minus male* saltare, *quam legere.* cf. Gesn. ad l.

CHIRONOMUNTA VI 63. Quintil. I 11 § 17. A Greek name for a Greek thing, supr. 72 n. Sidon. ep. IV 7 *cum apud crudos caeparumque cra-*

pulis esculentos hic agant vulgus, illic ea comitate retractabitur ac si inter Apicios epulones et Byzantinos chironomuntas *hucusque ructaverit.* Ioan. Sarisb. polycrat. I 4 where he is ridiculing the passion for field sports *ad haec carnificium eorum artem exigit et artem facit, suum habet opificem* chironomunta volanti cultello, *nunc pugione stricto, nunc hebetata machaera mirabilis, si te casu sollemniis eorum contigerit interesse.* Clem. Al. paed. III § 26 *φεύγοντες γὰρ αὐτουργίαν καὶ αὐτοδιακονίαν ἐπὶ τοὺς θεράποντας καταφεύγουσιν, ὑψοποιῶν καὶ τραπεζοποιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐντέχνως εἰς μοίρας κατατεμνόντων τὰ κρέα τὸν πολὺν συνωνούμενοι ὄχλον.* 122 XI 136 seq. n.

PERAGAT Luc. VI 817 *fata* peregit. DICTATA 'lessons.' Hor. ep. I 1 55. Cic. fin. II § 95. IV § 10. n. d. I § 72. Tusc. II § 26. VM. II 3 § 2. Suet. Caes. 26. Petron. 45 fin. *Thraex, qui et ipse ad* dictata *pugnavit.* Lips. Sat. I 15.

125 Verg. Aen. VIII 264 pedibusque *informe cadaver* | protrahitur. On Cacus cf. ib. 190—267. Ov. f. I 554 seq. Prop. V=IV 9.

127 HISCERE 'if you but venture to open your mouth.' Cic. Phil. II § 111 n. *respondebisne ad haec aut omnino* hiscere *audebis?* Add Att. 157 *hem vereor plus, quam fas est, captivam* hiscere. Lucr. IV 66. Mützell on Curt. VI 9=36 § 32. Liv. XXXIX 36 § 2. Ov. m. XIII 321. Mühlmann I 2 1206—7. NOMINA most freeborn Romans had (1) a *praenomen,* as Publius, which denoted the individual: (2) a *nomen,* as Cornelius, which denoted his *gens:* (3) a *cognomen,* as Scipio, which denoted his *familia* or *stirps.* Freedmen also assumed the praenomen and nomen of their liberator before their own name, as M. Tullius Tiro. Artem. I 45 *ἐγένετο ἐλεύθερος καὶ ἀνθ' ἑνὸς ὀνόματος τρία ἔσχε, δύο τοῦ ἀπελευθερώσαντος προσλαβὼν ὀνόματα.* cf. id. V 91. Hence we may translate (cl. infr. 161 seq.) 'as though you were free.' See Auson. idyll. XI 80 tria nomina nobiliorum. Hor. s. II 5 32. Plut. quaest. Rom. 102 *χρῶνται δὲ δυσὶ μὲν ὀνόμασιν αἱ θήλειαι, τρισὶ δὲ οἱ ἄρρενες.* Sen. de ben. IV 8 § 3 *si, quod a* Seneca *accepisses,* Annaeo *te debere diceres vel* Lucio, *non creditorem mutares, sed nomen, quoniam sive* praenomen *eius sive* nomen *dixisses sive* cognomen, *idem tamen ille esset.* cod. VII 16 § 9. Plut. Mar. 1. Marquardt V 1 11. 15. 17. 23. 26—7. PROPINAT Mart. has *ō* II 15 1. III 82 31. VI 44 6. but *ŏ* I 68 3. III 82 25. VIII 6 13. X 49 3. XII 7 9. L. Müller de re metr. 363—4. Lucian Saturnal. 18 *πάντες πᾶσι προπινέτωσαν ᾗν ἐθέλωσι.* Mart. II 15 (cf. *contacta* Iuv. 128) *quod* nulli calicem tuum propinas, | *humane facis, Herme,* non superbe. id. III 82 25 and 31. VI 44 6. VIII 6 13. X 49 3—4 propinas *modo conditum Sabinum,* | *et dicis mihi, Cotta,* 'vis in auro?' Apul. met. X 16 *'heus' ait 'puer, lautum diligenter ecce illum aureum cantharum mulso contempera et offer parasito meo,* simul quod ei praebiberim commoneto.' The one first took a draught, and then passed the cup to the other. So Theramenes, when by order of the thirty tyrants he drank hemlock in prison, said to the public slave who brought it VM. III 2 § 6 Critiae propino. *vide igitur ut hoc poculum ad eum continuo perferas.* Sen. de ben. II 21 § 5. Marquardt V 1 346—7.

129 VESTRUM *parasitorum.* 130 PERDITUS reckless.

REGI 161 n. PLURIMA SUNT QUAE XIV 1. 3.

131 VII 134. Quintil. VIII pr. § 20 *cultus concessus atque magnificus addit hominibus, ut Graeco versu testatum est, auctoritatem.* Theogn. 177—8 *καὶ γὰρ ἀνὴρ πενίῃ δεδμημένος οὔτε τι εἰπεῖν* | *οὔθ' ἕρξαι δύναται, γλῶσσα δέ οἱ δέδεται.* Phaedr. III epil. 34 *palam mutire*

plebeio piaculum est. PERTUSA LAENA τρίβων, III 283 n. 132 QUADRINGENTA XIV 236 n. cf. Apul. de mag. 98 *multi mirantur, Aemiliane,* tam repentinam circa puerum istum pietatem tuam, postquam frater eius Pontianus est mortuus, cum antea tam ignotus illi fueris, ut saepe ne in occursu quidem filium fratris tui de facie agnosceres *etc.* Arr. Epikt. I 19 §§ 17—22 would that we courted tyrants only, and not their chamberlains. How does it come about that the man *starts up wise all on a sudden,* ὅταν Καῖσαρ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ λασάνου ποιήσῃ; how is it that we say at once, 'Felicio has spoken to me with good sense.' ἤθελον αὐτὸν ἀποβληθῆναι τοῦ κοπρῶνος, ἵνα πάλιν ἄφρων σοι δοκῇ. Epaphroditus had a cobler, whom he sold as good for nothing. By some luck the cobler was bought by one of Caesar's household, and so became Caesar's cobler. *You should have seen, how Epaphroditus honored him.* ' *how does good Felicio do* φιλῶ σε*?*' And then if any of us asked, what Epaphroditus himself is doing, we were told, he is discussing something with Felicio. Had he not sold him as worthless? Who then on the sudden made him wise? 134 Petron. 38 *hodie sua octingenta possidet;* de nihilo crevit. EX cf. VII 197 *de.* Verg. Aen. X 221 *nymphas* e navibus. Oud. on Luc. IV 719. Manil. IV 46. Flor. I 33=II 17 § 15 ex venatore *latro,* ex latrone *subito dux.* Freinsh. ad l. Hand II 646.

135 I 101 seq. Stanley cites Aristoph. pax 771—2 *φέρε τῷ φαλακρῷ, δὸς τῷ φαλακρῷ | τῶν τρωγαλίων.* PONE Aen. I 706 *pocula* ponant, where Serv. *veteribus non in manus dabantur pocula, sed mensis apponebantur.* AD 'before,' as in *ad pedes, ad manum.*

FRATER Hor. ep. I 6 54 frater, *pater, adde;* | *ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta.* [Quintil.] decl. 321 p. 641 quotiens blandiri volumus his, qui esse amici videntur, nulla adulatio procedere ultra hoc nomen potest, quam ut fratres vocemus. Phaedr. I 29 4—6 *asellus apro cum fuisset obvius,* | '*salve*' *inquit* 'frater.' *ille indignans repudiat* | *officium.* id. app. 20 5. Burm. (omitted by L. Müller). Spartian. Did. Iul. 4 *unumquemque, ut erat aetas, vel* fratrem *vel filium vel parentem affatus blandissime est.* Apul. met. I 17 Hild. *ecce ianitor fidelissime comes et pater meus et* frater *meus.* id. IX 7. Capitol. M. Anton. 18. Cic. Verr. III § 155. Petron. 12 Bosch and ind. s. v. Tibull. III 1 23 Broukh. Suet. Vesp. 23. Mart. IX pr. X 65. Fronto epist. I 12 § 1. 28 § 10. So in Greek Pallad. Alex. epigr. 31 in Brunck anal. II 413 *ἦν ὁ φίλος τι λάβῃ, δόμινε φράτερ, εὐθὺς ἔγραψεν* | *ἦν δ' αὖ μή τι λάβῃ, τὸ φράτερ εἶπε μόνον.* | *ὅπια γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα.* Dorv. ad Char. IV 3 p. 433 Lips. On the use of the term in the early church and the calumnies to which it gave rise cf. Minuc. 9. Tert. apol. 39. Athenag. 32. More in Friedländer I³ 358. Marquardt V 2 439

136 ILIBUS taken strictly Plin. XI § 208 *inter eam* [vesicam] *et alvum arteriae ad pubem tendentes quae* ilia *appellantur* cannot have been considered a dainty. But the word is used in a wider sense=lumbus. Mart X 45 4 *costam rodere mavis,* | ilia *Laurentis cum tibi demus apri,* i. e. you refuse the better and choose the worse. cf. Hor. s. II 8 30 ilia *rhombi.*

137 DOMINUS Mart. II 18 8. VI 88 2. Apul. de mag. 98 cf. n. on 132 *ipse domi tuae rector, ipse familiae* dominus, *ipse magister convivio.* If, as a rich man, you would be your patron's lord and master, you must be *orbus* III 129 n. VI 38 seq. *sed placet Ursidio lex Iulia, tollere dulcem* | *cogitat heredem, cariturus turture magno* | *mullorumque iubis et*

captatore macello. Plin. ep. IV 15 § 3 *sunt ei liberi plures. nam in hoc quoque functus est optimi civis officio, quod fecunditate uxoris large frui voluit eo saeculo,* quo plerisque etiam singulos filios orbitatis praemia graves faciunt. 138—9 NULLUS TIBI PARVULUS AULA LUSERIT AENEAS 98 n. From Verg. Aen. IV 328, where Dido says, si quis mihi parvulus aula | luderet Aeneas.

AENEAS X 318 n. 140 Mart. XI 55 5—6 dicat praegnatem tua se Cosconia tantum, | *pallidior fiet iam pariente Lupus.* 141 if you were rich, to win Virro's regard you must be childless; as it is (*nunc* Hand Turs. IV 339. Cic. Tusc. III § 2 Kühner. p. Ligar. § 29. p. Arch. § 29. so *νῦν δέ* Matthiä § 607. Plat. apol. p. 38^{b}), your wife may have three children at a birth, and yet Virro will not be estranged from you, but amused rather, by the prattle of the baby parasites. 142 PATRIS i.e. *tuum.* IPSE Virro. LOQUACI NIDO Verg. Aen. XII 475 nidisque loquacibus *escas.* 143 NIDO Plin. XXXV § 12 *si* liberum turba *parvulis imaginibus ceu* nidum aliquem sobolis *pariter ostendat.*

THORACA schol. *armilausiam* [sagum militare, Du Cange] *prasinam, ut simiae.* It seems to have been a kind of waistcoat. Suet. Aug. 82 *hieme quaternis cum pingui toga tunicis et subucula et* thorace laneo *et feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur.* 144 NUCES Sen. const. sap. 12 § 2 *non ideo quidquam inter illos puerosque interesse quis dixerit, quod illis talorum* nucumque *et aeris minuti avaritia est, his auri argentique.* Pers. I 10 Jahn. Hor. s. II 3 171. Marquardt V 2 418—420, where the different games are described. 145 PARASITUS INFANS so Lucian's parasite boasts that all parents teach their children his art · de paras. 13 '*καλῶς νὴ Δί' ἔγραψεν ὁ παῖς*' λέγοντες '*δότε αὐτῷ φαγεῖν.*' '*οὐκ ἔγραψεν ὀρθῶς, μὴ δότε.*'

146 ANCIPITES FUNGI Plin. XXII § 96 *tertium genus* [fungorum] *suilli venenis* accommodatissimi *familias nuper interemere et tota convivia, Annaeum Serenum praefectum Neronis vigilum et tribunos centurionesque. quae voluptas tanta tam* ancipitis cibi? Hor. s. II 4 21.

147 BOLETUS XIV 8 n. The line is from Mart. I 20 *dic mihi, quis furor est?* turba spectante vocata | solus boletos, Caeciliane, voras. | *quid dignum tanto tibi ventre gulaque precabor?* | boletum, qualem Claudius edit, edas. III 60 5 sunt tibi boleti; fungos ego sumo suillos.

SET IV 27 n. Phaedr. IV 17 19 *odore . . .* sed *multo.* Mart. I 107 3 cited on VII 94. ib. II 6 6. VI 70 5. 78 7. VII 23 1. IX 42 3 *scelus est, mihi crede,* sed *ingens.* X 87 14. XII 36 9 cited on 109. Plaut. rud. 799 DAE. *duas clavas.* LA. *clavas?* DAE. set *probas.* Cic. orat. § 97 *hic est enim, cuius ornatum dicendi et copiam admiratae gentes eloquentiam in civitatibus plurimum valere passae sunt,* sed *hanc eloquentiam, quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur.* See Burm. on Petron. 128. Heusing. on Cic. off. I 10 § 8. Ruhnk. on Vell. II 4 § 1. Plin. ep. I 5 § 8 *mane, . . .* sed *plane mane.* Apul. met. VII 12 *cuncti denique,* sed *prorsus omnes.* ib. X 22 *totum me prorsus,* sed *totum.* Aug. tract. in Io. I § 107 *fur et sacrilegus, non qualiscunque fur: fur loculorum,* sed *dominicorum; loculorum,* sed *sacrorum.* So in Fr. Molière l'avare II 5 ad fin. *il est Turc là-dessus,* mais *d'une turquerie à désespérer tout le monde.* ib. III 9 pr. *je maintiens et garantis que vous êtes un astre,* mais *un astre, le plus bel astre qui soit dans le pays des astres.* L'abbé d'Olivet of La Bruyère *il s'aperçut qu'il devenait sourd,* mais *absolument sourd.*

148 UXORIS VI 620 seq. *minus ergo nocens erit* Agrippinae | boletus, *siquidem unius praecordia pressit* | *ille senis tremulumque caput descendere iussit* | *in caelum.* Plin. XXII § 92 *inter ea quae temere manduntur et* boletos *merito posuerim,* optimi quidem hos cibi, sed immenso exemplo in crimen adductos, veneno Tiberio Claudio principi per hanc occasionem a coniuge Agrippina dato, *quo facto illa terris venenum alterum sibique ante omnes Neronem suum dedit.* cf. ib. XI § 189. Suet. Claud. 44 *veneno quidem occisum convenit, ubi autem et per quem dato discrepat. quidam tradunt epulanti in arce cum sacerdotibus per Halotum spadonem praegustatorem: alii* domestico convivio per ipsam Agrippinam, quae boletum medicatum avidissimo ciborum talium obtulerat. id. Ner. 33 *parricidia et caedes a Claudio exorsus est, cuius necis etsi non auctor, at conscius fuit, neque dissimulanter, ut qui* boletos in quo cibi genere venenum is acceperat *quasi deorum cibum* [DCass. LX 35 § 3 *θεῶν βρῶμα*] *posthac proverbio Graeco collaudare sit solitus.* ib. 39 *Datus Atellanarum histrio in cantico quodam ὑγίαινε πάτερ, ὑγίαινε μῆτερ, ita* [Neronem] *demonstraverat, ut* bibentem *natantemque faceret,* exitum *scilicet* Claudi *Agrippinaeque* significans. Nero contented himself with banishing the daring actor. DCass. LX 34 Claudius intending to divorce Agrippina, she sent for Lucusta (I 71 n.) and by her aid prepared a deadly poison, which she inserted *εἴς τινα τῶν καλουμένων μυκήτων.* She ate herself other boleti, but made him eat that which was poisoned, 'for it was the largest and finest.' He was carried from the feast insensible, as he had often been before from drink, and spoke no more. Tac. XII 66. Claudius was murdered Oct. 13 A.D. 54.

149 RELIQUIS VIRRONIBUS the more distinguished guests. On the quantity of *reliquus* see Bentl. on Phaedr. I 31 3. Lachmann on Lucr. V 679. Munro ib. I 560.

150 POMA the dessert came on last Hor. S. I 3 7 *ab ovo* | *usque* ad mala. PHAEACUM XV 15 seq. Verg. g. II 87 pomaque et Alcinoi silvae. Ov. m. XIII 719 seq. Phaeacum *felicibus obsita* pomis | *rura.*

151—2 Mart. X 94 1—2 *non mea* Massylus servat pomaria serpens, | regius Alcinoi nec mihi servit ager. XIII 37 (mala citrea) aut Corcyraei sunt haec de frondibus horti, | aut haec Massyli poma draconis erant.

151 Hom. Od. H 114 seq. *ἔνθα δὲ δένδρεα μακρὰ πεφύκει, τηλεθόωντα, | ὄγχναι καὶ ῥοιαὶ καὶ μηλέαι ἀγλαόκαρποι, | . . . . τάων οὔποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ἀπολείπει | χείματος οὐδὲ θέρευς, ἐπετήσιος. ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰεὶ | ζεφυρίη πνείουσα τὰ μὲν φύει, ἄλλα δὲ πέσσει. | ὄγχνη ἐπ' ὄγχνῃ γηράσκει, μῆλον δ' ἐπὶ μήλῳ.* Stat. S. I 3 81—2. Prop. IV = III 2 11. Ov. amor. I 10 56. Hence the proverb *poma dare Alcinoo* Ov. Pont. IV 2 10. Mart. VII 42 6.

152 XIV 114 n. Schömann on Aesch. PV. 346—7. Welcker Aeschyl. Trilog. 46. Valck. on Eur. Hipp. 742. Hes. theog. 213 seq. *οὔτινα κοιμήσασα θεὰ τέκε Νὺξ ἐρεβεννή | . . . . Ἑσπερίδας θ' αἳς μῆλα πέρην κλυτοῦ Ὠκεανοῖο | χρύσεα καλὰ μέλουσι φέρουτά τε δένδρεα καρπόν.* Apollodorus represents Hercules as having in his 11th (or as others, 12th) labour, searched through Africa in vain for the golden apples, which were among the Hyperborei (II 5 11). On the use of the *Hesperidum mala* (as a part of the *crepundia* of the infant Bacchus) in the Orphica and Dionysia Orph. ap. Clem. Al. protr. II § 17 *κῶνος καὶ ῥόμβος καὶ παίγνια καμπεσίγνια, | μῆλά τε χρύσεα καλὰ παρ' Ἑσπερίδων λιγυφώνων.* Arnob. V 12. Lobeck Aglaoph. p. 702.

153 QUOD IN AGGERE RODIT etc. schol. 'quale simia manducat,' such as the ape gnaws dressed

in uniform, and taught by fear of the lash to hurl a javelin from a goat's back. Apul. met. XI 8 fin. in a procession of Isis a tame bear *cultu matronali* riding in a sedan, an ape acting Ganymede in a Phrygian cap and saffron-coloured robe, bearing a golden cup, an ass fitted with wings to represent Pegasus etc. Lucian adv. indoct. 4 'ape is ape' says the proverb 'though he have trinkets of gold.' id. pisc. 36 a king of Egypt taught apes to dance the pyrrich in masks and purple; but a wag flinging them nuts, they tore masks and finery to tatters, in a general scramble. A like story of Cleopatra's ape which danced to music till it espied a fig or almond id. apol. 5. On a wall-painting at Pompeii (mus. Borb. I 21. Zahn II 50) a boy *with a whip* is teaching a clothed ape to dance. Ael. h. a. V 26 saw one holding the reins and laying on the whip as he drove; they were also taught to play on musical instruments. Mart. XIV 202 speaks of a soldier ape callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, | si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram. See O. Jahn archäol. Beiträge 434—7. E. aus'm Weerth in Jahrb. der Alterthumsfr. in den Rheinl. XLI 1866 p. 142 seq. pl. III. Rich s. v. *circulator*. The parasite is compared to an ape by Lucian de merc. cond. 24. AGGERE VI 588 *plebeium in circo positum est et* in aggere *fatum.* Quintil. XII 10 § 74 *est enim iucunda auribus ac favorabilis qualiscumque eloquentia et ducit animos naturali voluptate vox omnis, neque aliunde illi* per fora atque aggerem *circuli, quo minus mirum est, quod nulli non agentium parata vulgi corona est.* Hor. s. I 8 15 aggere in aprico *spatiari.* In all these passages Buttmann on Quintil. understands simply 'a public road;' but the last at least seems to require a definite locality, probably the agger of Servius Tullius Burn Rome and the Campagna 48. 52.

154 METUENSQUE FLAGELLI VII 210 metuens virgae. ['Lucr. VI 1240 mortisque timentis.' H. A. J. M.]

155 AB HIRSUTA IACULUM TORQUERE CAPELLA Prop. IV=III 11 13—4 *ausa ferox* ab equo *quondam oppugnare sagittis | Maeotis Danaum Penthesilea rates.* ['Ov. a. a. I 210 *telaque,* ab *averso quae iacit hostis* equo.' H. A. J. M.]

156 seq. it is not to spare his purse, that Virro thus stints his guests; no, he sets himself deliberately to work (HOC AGIT VII 20. 48. Sen. ep. 100 *ille rerum se magnitudini addixit; eloquentiam velut umbram, non* hoc agens, *trahit.* [Quintil.] decl. IX § 11 *an* hoc agis *ne quid tibi praetitisse videatur, qui me redemit?* so *id agere.* Quintil. I 11 § 19 *unde nos non* id agentes *furtim decor ille discentibus traditus prosequatur*) to tantalise them: he knows no greater enjoyment than to hear them gnash their teeth for vexation.

157 COMOEDIA, MIMUS frequent entertainments at feasts XI 180 n. Plin. ep. I 15 § 2 *audisses* comoedum *vel lectorem vel lyristen vel, quae mea liberalitas, omnes.* ib. III 1 § 9 *frequenter* comoedis cena distinguitur, *ut voluptates quoque studiis condiantur.* ib. V 19. IX 17 § 3 *quam multi, cum lector aut lyristes aut* comoedus *inductus est, calceos poscunt, aut non minore cum taedio recubant* etc. id. pan. 49 *non enim ante medium diem distentus solitaria cena* spectator *adnotatorque convivis tuis imminet nec* ieiunis et inanibus plenus ipse et ructans non tam apponis quam obicis cibos, *quos dedigneris attingere, aegreque perpessus superbam illam convictus simulationem rursus te ad clandestinam ganeam occultumque luxum refers.* Lamprid. Elagab. 25 § 9 parasitis in secunda mensa saepe cereum cenam saepe ligneam,

saepe eburneam, aliquando fictilem, nonnumquam vel marmoream vel lapideam exhibuit, ita ut omnia illis exhiberentur videnda de diversa materia quae ipse cenabat, cum tantum biberent per singula fercula et manus, quasi comedissent, lavarent. **158** III 152. Plaut. Stich. II 1 62—4 *prae maerore adeo miser atque aegritudine | consenui: paene sum famed emortuus.* | ridiculus aeque nullus est, quam quando esurit. **159** SI NESCIS [Ov.] heroid. 16 244 *ille ego, si nescis, verus amator eram.* ib. 17 198. Verg. ecl. 3 23 Forbiger. Cestius Pius in M. Sen. contr. 34 § 4 si nescis, *Parrhasi, in isto templo pro Olynthiis dona solvuntur.* Ruhnken '*elegans formula pro ut hoc scias, ne hoc ignores.*' Gell. I 26 § 9 si ignoras. Cic. Verr. IV § 53 *si quaeritis.* BILEM Diphil. Συνωρίς fr. 2 in Ath. VI p. 247° ὀργίζεται; παράσιτος ὢν ὀργίζεται; | οὐκ· ἀλλ' ἀλείψας τὴν τράπεζαν τῇ χολῇ, | ὥσπερ τὰ παιδί', αὐτὸν ἀπογαλακτιεῖ.

161 seq. IX 46—7. Petron. 81 ad fin. *nam aut vir ego* liberque *non sum, aut noxio sanguine parentabo iniuriae meae.* Wallon hist. de l'esclavage III 40—2 has collected many passages from Epiktet. on the voluntary slaves of luxury and ambition see esp. IV 1 § 55 'when you see a man crouching before another, or flattering him against his true opinion, you need not fear to affirm that such a man is not free, and that not only *if he do it for a dinner,* ἂν δειπναρίου ἕνεκα αὐτὸ ποιῇ, but also if he do it for a province or a consulship.' Lucian. de merc. cond. 24 ἀλλὰ δῆλον ὡς οὐχ ὕδατος οὐδὲ θέρμων, ἀλλὰ πεμμάτων καὶ ὄψων καὶ οἴνου ἀνθοσμίου ἐπιθυμῶν ἐάλως, καθάπερ ὁ λάβραξ αὐτὸν μάλα δικαίως τὸν ὀρεγόμενον τούτων λαιμὸν διαπαρείς. παρὰ πόδας τοιγαροῦν τῆς λιχνείας ταύτης τἀπίχειρα, καὶ ὥσπερ οἱ πίθηκοι δεθεὶς κλοιῷ τὸν τράχηλον ἄλλοις μὲν γέλωτα παρέχεις, σεαυτῷ δὲ δοκεῖς τρυφᾶν, ὅτι ἔστι σοι τῶν ἰσχάδων ἀφθόνως ἐντραγεῖν· ἡ δὲ ἐλευθερία καὶ τὸ εὐγενὲς αὐτοῖς φυλέταις καὶ φράτορσι φροῦδα πάντα καὶ οὐδὲ μνήμη τις αὐτῶν. καὶ ἀγαπητόν, εἰ μόνον τὸ αἰσχρὸν προσῇν τῷ πράγματι, δοῦλον ἀντ' ἐλευθέρου δοκεῖν, οἱ δὲ πόνοι μὴ κατὰ τοὺς πάνυ τούτους οἰκέτας. ib. 7 13 μυρία γάρ ἐστιν ἀφόρητα ἐλευθέρῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐν αὐταῖς ἤδη ταῖς συνουσίαις γιγνόμενα. 21. 22. 23 δοῦλος οὖν, εἰ καὶ πάνυ ἀχθέσει τῷ ὀνόματι, καὶ οὐχ ἑνός, ἀλλὰ πολλῶν δοῦλος ἀναγκαίως ἔσει, καὶ θητεύσεις κάτω νενευκὼς ἔωθεν εἰς ἑσπέραν δεικελίῳ ἐπὶ μισθῷ. 25. [Quintil.] decl. 298 p. 575 libertatem *et ingenuum pudorem* consumpsisti! *qui melior ille, cui servis? pudet dicere, quo pretio hereditatem emancipaveris.* gulae servis, et sicut muta animalia, obiectis cibis in istam cecidisti servitutem. Tert. apol. 39 Hav. *parasiti affectant ad gloriam* famulandae libertatis sub auctoramento ventris inter contumelias saginandi. Mart. II 18 5 seq. 53. IX 11. Hor. s. II 7 102 seq. Pers. V 73 seq. Epiktet. man. 25 §§ 3—4 'how do lettuces sell? at an obol, say. Well then, if any one pays his obol and receives his lettuces, and you neither pay nor receive, do not think yourself the worse off of the two; for as he has the lettuces, so you have spared your obol. Just so here. Has some one neglected to ask you to dinner? Well: you have not paid the price at which he sells his dinner; for praise he sells it, for court he sells it. If then it is worth your while, pay the purchase-money. But if you would both spare your money, and receive the money's worth, you are greedy.' REGIS 14. 71. 81. 92. 130. 137. 147. I 136. VII 45. VIII 161 n. Colum. I praef. § 9 *an honestius dixerim* mercenarii salutatoris *mendacissimum aucupium circumvolitantis limina potentiorum somniumque* regis sui *inaugurantis.* Hor. ep. I 7 37 Obbar. 17 43 Obbar.

Pers. I 67. II 37. Plaut. Stich. 455. asin. 919 Gronov. Casaub. on Theophr. char. 2. Mart. II 18 cited on I 100. III 7 5. V 22 14. X 96 13.

162 CAPTUM Mart. V 44 7—8 captus *es unctiore mensa | et maior rapuit canem* culina. NIDORE CULINAE Mart. I 92 9 *pasceris et nigrae solo* nidore culinae. Sen. ep. 122 § 12 *Varus eques Romanus, ...* cenarum bonarum adsectator, *quas improbitate linguae merebatur.* Apul. met. I 21 of a miserly host *in cuius hospitio nec fumi nec* nidoris nebulam *vererer.* cf. HSt. *κνισοκόλαξ. κνισολοιχός.* Erasm. adag. *ollae amicitia. καπνοσφράντης.* cf. Plut. de adul. et am. 3 *τοὺς αὐτοληκύθους τούτους λεγομένους καὶ τραπεζέας. . . .* 'those who encircle a rich table, whom neither fire nor sword deters *μὴ φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον.*' from Eupolis, see Wytt. Diphil. ap. Ath. VI p. 236b *ἀτενὲς δὲ τηρῶ τοῦ μαγείρου τὸν καπνόν· | κἂν μὲν σφοδρὸς φερόμενος εἰς ὀρθὸν τρέχῃ, | γέγηθα.* Lucian catapl. 16 *ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἡ κνίσσα ἡ τῶν σκευαζομένων ἐς τὸ δεῖπνον ἀπέκναιέ με . . . οἷον κάθαρμα ἐτεθήπειν, ἀπὸ τῆς κνίσσης τεκμαιρόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν.* **163** seq. who that wore in his boyhood the golden *bulla*, or even the leathern *bulla* of the freedman's son, would so degrade himself as twice to submit to the insults of such a host? **164** ETRUSCUM AURUM XIII 33. XIV 5. Stat. S. V 3 120 *nobile pectoris* aurum. Plaut. rud. 1171 bulla aurea est, *pater quam dedit mihi natali die.* Bullae have been found in Etruscan graves Bullet. d. inst. 1860 186 seq. Like most of the badges of rank or office at Rome (Liv. I 8. Festus s. v. *Sardi venales* p. 322 M. Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 77 n. 148), the *bulla* was borrowed from the Etruscans. Plut. Rom. 25 'Romulus once led in triumph the aged general of the Veientines, in memory of which an old man is led in triumphs to this day, clad in the praetexta and wearing a child's bulla.' Plin. XXXIII § 10 *a Prisco Tarquinio* [who came from Etruria] *omnium primo filium, cum in praetextae annis occidisset hostem,* bulla aurea *donatum constat: unde mos* bullae *duravit,* ut eorum qui equo meruissent filii insigne id haberent, ceteri lorum. so Macrob. who adds Sat. I 6 § 9 that the *bulla* worn by generals in their triumph contained amulets to avert envy. On the use of the *bulla* as a charm cf. Plin. XXXIII § 84 aurum . . . infantibus applicatur, ut minus noceant quae inferantur veneficia. ib. XXVIII § 39 fascinus. Plaut. mil. 1399. Varr. l. l. VII § 108 praebia, *a praebendo ut sit tutus, quod sint* remedia in collo pueris. Paulus 235 M. Festus 238 M. Iuv. X 41—2 n. Macrob. ib. §§ 10—12 *hinc deductus mos ut praetexta et* bulla in usum puerorum nobilium usurparentur. . . *alii putant eundem Priscum . . . instituisse, . . . ut* patricii bulla aurea *cum toga cui purpura praetexitur* uterentur, *dumtaxat illi quorum patres curulem gesserant magistratum* [Liv. XXVI 36 attributes the right to the sons of senators]: *ceteris autem ut praetexta tantum uterentur indultum, sed usque ad eos quorum parentes equo stipendia iusta meruissent.* In the 2d Punic war ib. § 14 *concessum ut libertinorum quoque filii, qui ex iusta dumtaxat matrefamilias nati fuissent, togam praetextam et* lorum in collo pro bullae decore gestarent. From this passage, and from existing specimens, we learn that the *bulla* was hollow: it was of two parts, globular (Plut. quaest. Rom. 101), or heart-shaped (Macrob. ib. § 7), suspended from the neck (Plut. Sertor. 14 *χρυσᾶ περιδέραια.* cf. quaest. Rom. 53 p. 277c) and resting upon the breast. Paul. Diac. 36 M bulla aurea insigne erat puerorum praetextatorum, quae dependebat eis a pectore. That it was the distinction of the free-born appears from Cic. Verr. I § 152 *non vestitus, sed fortuna popularis*

videbatur: neque te tam commovebat quod ille cum toga praetexta, quam quod sine bulla *venerat. vestitus enim neminem commovebat is, quem illi mos et ius ingenuitatis dabat. quod* ornamentum pueritiae *pater dederat,* indicium atque insigne fortunae, *hoc ab isto praedone ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe homines ferebant.* also from Suet. rhet. 1 p. 122 Reiff. *venaliciarii cum Brundisii gregem venalium e navi educerent, formoso et pretioso puero, quod portitores verebantur,* bullam et praetextam togam imposuere, *facile fallaciam celarunt. Romam venitur. res cognita est. petitur puer,* quod domini voluntate fuerit liber, *in libertatem.* cf. Jahn on Pers. v 31. Müller Etrusk. I 374. Marquardt v 1 83—86. Rich companion. Yates in archaeol. journ. VI 112—3. VIII 166—171. X 159. cf. ib. XIII 321—3.

165 PAUPERE Stat. s. v 2 18 paupere *clavo.*

LORO [Ascon.] ad Cic. l. l. *bulla suspendi in collo infantibus* ingenuis solet aurea, libertinis scortea.

166 I 133 seq. n. [Quintil.] decl. 298 p. 575 *iuvat illa te* residua potio et ex locupletis cena nescio quid intactum, *caedentis manus oscularis et ferrum (?) portas, fame periturus, si ille nihil malefecerit.* Capitolin. Pertin. 12 amicis si quando de prandio suo mittere voluit, *misit offulas binas aut omasi partem, aliquando lumbos gallinaceos. phasianum numquam privato convivio comedit aut alicui misit.* DCass. LXXXI 3 fin. Plin. pan. 49 § 6 cited on 157. Lucian de merc. cond. 26. ECCE etc. says the hungry parasite to himself. DABIT Hor. s. II 3 159. 5 10.

167 SEMESUM LEPOREM ATQUE ALIQUID DE CLUNIBUS APRI Ath. XIV 656^{cd} when Simonides was dining with Hieron and hare was served to all the other guests but none to him, he broke out into the parody *οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' εὑρύς περ ἐὼν ἐξίκετο δεῦρο.* Lucian conviv. 22 a philosopher writes to the giver of the feast to reproach him with unneighbourly neglect: 'what frets me most is your ingratitude; for my happiness does not consist in a helping of *boar* or *hare* or cake,' *ἐμοὶ γὰρ ἡ εὐδαιμονία οὐκ ἐν ὑὸς ἀγρίου μοίρᾳ ἢ λαγωοῦ ἢ πλακοῦντος.* ib. 38 at the end of the feast was brought in *τὸ ἐντελὲς ὀνομαζόμενον δεῖπνον,* one fowl for each, and *boar* and *hare* and fried fish etc. Suet. Cal. 18 Gaius (Caligula) sent refreshments round at the shows: *qua epulatione equiti R. contra se hilarius avidiusque vescenti* partes suas misit; to a senator for the same reason he sent a nomination as praetor extraordinary. cf. id. Domit. 11 cited on IV 88. Mart. IX 48 cited on 115. Chrys. de Babyla 8 p. 548^{e} the rich feed parasites like dogs with scraps from their dainty board *οἱ γὰρ εὐπορώτεροι τοὺς διὰ τὴν ἀργίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ φθειρομένους ἐκλέγοντες ἐν τάξει παρασίτων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὰς τραπέζας τρεφομένων ἔχουσι κυνῶν, τοῖς λειψάνοις τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν παρανόμων δείπνων διασπῶντες τὰς γαστέρας τὰς ἀναιδεῖς καὶ πρὸς ὅπερ ἂν θέλωσιν αὐταῖς χρώμενα.* id. hom. in Matt. 48=49 6 p. 501^{c} seq. where parasites are again classed with dogs.

DE I 84. APRI 116 n. **168** ALTILIS 115 n. 'a capon too small for my lord.' INDE in hope of this. **169** STRICTO the bread which you have extorted from the slaves you do not touch, but keep in readiness for use, like a *drawn* sword: Ov. amor. I 6 14 *non timeo* strictas *in mea fata manus.* **170** Virro shews his nice discrimination of character in selecting you as his butt; if you can tamely put up with every affront, you deserve the worst. **171** VERTICE RASO VIII 192 n. you will one day act the *morio* with shaven crown. Lucian conv. 18—19 in the interval between two courses the host bid

a jester γελωτοποιόν divert his guests; shapeless he was and *shorn*, having a few hairs standing on end on his head; he danced twisting his body into odd postures, singing anapaests with an Egyptian accent, and finally began to jeer the guests, who all took it in good part, except Alkidamas the cynic, who, when called a Maltese lapdog, challenged the fool to a bout of the pankration. It was a pleasant sight, fool and philosopher bruising and bruised. At last the Cynic gave way to his wiry little foe. Mart. II 72 1—4 *hesterna factum narratur, Postume,* cena | *quod nollem—quis enim talia facta probet?—* | os tibi percisum quanto non ipse Latinus | vilia Panniculi percutit ora sono. Tertull. spect. 23 *placebit et ille, qui vultus suos novacula mutat? infidelis erga faciem suam, quam non contentus Saturno et Isidi et Libero proximam facere, insuper* contumeliis alaparum *sic obicit, quasi de praecepto Domini ludat? docet scilicet et diabolus verberandam maxillam patienter offerre.* Arnob. VII 33 *mimis nimirum dii gaudent: . . . . delectantur, ut res est,* stupidorum capitibus rasis, *salpittarum* sonitu atque plausu. Non. s. v. *calvitur* a calvis mimicis. Artemid. I 22 ξυρᾶσθαι δὲ δοκεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν ὅλην Αἰγυπτίων θεῶν ἱερεῦσι καὶ γελωτοποιοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐξ ἔθους ἔχουσι ξυρᾶσθαι ἀγαθόν. Alkiphr. ep. III 43. Dorville on Charit. p. 666. O. Jahn Pers. proleg. LXXXVI—XC on γελωτοποιοί. Chrys. hom. 48=49 in Matt. 6 p. 502[b] seq. consider, of what service are parasites to your house. Do they make your dinner pleasant? καὶ πῶς ἡδύ, ῥαπιζόμενοι καὶ αἰσχρὰ λέγοντες; καὶ τί τούτου ἀηδέστερον, ὅταν τὸν κατ' εἰκόνα Θεοῦ γενόμενον τύπτῃς καὶ ἐκ τῆς εἰς ἐκεῖνον ὕβρεως τέρψιν ἑαυτῷ συνάγῃς θέατρον ποιῶν τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ μίμων πλῃρῶν τὸ συμπόσιον, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς σκηνῆς ἐξυρημένους μιμούμενος ὁ εὐγενὴς καὶ ἐλεύθερος; καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκεῖ γέλως καὶ ῥαπίσματα. See Field ad l. III pp. 104—6 who cites at length Chrys. ib. 99[a]. 422[d]. Synes. calvit. enc. 77[b]. Aster. hom. 4 p. 57. Greg. Naz. stel. 1 I 166[a]. id. or. 20. Suid. παράσιτος...κοσσιτράπεζος, cl. Pallad. ap. Bast ep. crit. p. 181 ὃν ξυρισθῆναι ἐκέλευσε καὶ ὑπὸ παιδαρίων ἐντονώτατα κοσσισθῆναι=*colaphis peti.* Chrys. hom. in Matt. 73=74 4 p. 713[d] seq. the husband of a rich wife has to put up with affronts from his very slaves, for he is *not free.* So too *parasites* listen to the worst taunts and glory in their shame ἐγκαλλωπίζονται τῇ αἰσχύνῃ. When we remonstrate with them they in their proverb reply ἔστω ἡδύ τι καὶ γλυκύ, καὶ ἀποπνιγέτω με. Then follows a comment on this parasite saw: 'would hogs or unclean dogs, if they could speak, make any other answer?' etc. Mediaeval jesters or court-fools were also shorn and were the butt of all indignities Dunlop Gesch. d. Prosadichtungen v. Felix Liebrecht, Berl. 1851 72 a. Baldness was looked upon as a fair subject of ridicule (IV 38 n. Aristoph. nub. 540 seq. schol. Suet. Caes. 45), and accordingly parasites and others were brought bald upon the stage Jacobs on Luciani epigr. 18 in Brunck anal. II 311. That parasites sometimes suffered as much from *alapae* (Tert. Arnob. supr., cf. sat. VIII 192 n.) as these mimi, appears from Ter. eun. 243—4 Lindenbr. *at ego infelix* neque ridiculus esse neque plagas pati | *possum.* Plaut. capt. 86 seq. 469. cf. Antiph. ap. Ath. VI 238[e] where the parasite boasts of being τύπτεσθαι, μύδρος.

172 X 270. 345. QUANDOQUE XIV 51 n.

173 FLAGRA a slave's punishment 153 n. X 109 n. Hor. s. I 3 119 Torrent. dig. II 4 10 § 12. 10 7 § 2. ib. 45. XLIX 14 12. Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 15 *apparuit subito C. Caesar, et petere illum* [Claudium] *in servitutem coepit: producit testes, qui illum viderant ab illo* flagris ferulis colaphis vapulantem. *adiudicatur C. Caesari.* Cic. p. C. Rabir. § 12.

VII

TILL now for very want men of letters have been driven to the humblest pursuits (1—7); which yet, all unworthy as they are, must be chosen rather than the baser arts by which slaves rise to wealth (8—16). Henceforth however the poet has a friend in Caesar: other patrons applaud his genius, but leave him to starve: so that, if he have no better hope, he would do well to burn his poems and renounce the muse (17—35). The rich man, to avoid giving poets their due, will be a brother poet, and free of the guild; at most he will (which he can do without expense) lend a dusty room for recitation and freedmen to applaud (36—47). Still the poetic frenzy is not cured by all this neglect (48—52). To be worthy of the name however the poet should be relieved from vulgar fears and vulgar cares (53—73). He *should be*, but in fact while harlequins, nay even wild beasts are well provided for, the most admired poets must starve or write verses to order for a Paris (73—97). The historian's recompense is even less than the poet's (98—104). Nor let it be said that poets and historians are justly neglected as mere drones, of no service to their kind. For pleaders too, however (to deceive their creditors or allure clients) they may magnify their gains, are thought to be well repaid for their efforts by the present of a ham and a few jars of wine. True, those who make a show of wealth are better paid: but then the expense of this display in Rome is ruinous (105—149). Harder still is the rhetorician's fate. Not only must he hear his class droning forth day after day denunciations of tyrants or advice to Hannibal, but (if he would not lose all reward of his labour) must come out, like an owl into sunshine, from the privacy of his school to the bustle of the courts, in order to claim his scanty dues. Gladly would he lay by his Elements of Rhetoric, to make a fortune like Chrysogonus as a musician (150—177). Men lavish money on their houses and on their cooks, but have nothing to spare for Quintilian. Yet *he* is no fair sample of his class: he lives in affluence, but that is owing

to his luck. Luck can make of a slave a king, of a rhetorician a consul. Thrasymachus and Rufus more truly represent the ordinary fate of rhetoricians in these our days (178—214). Most of all is the grammarian to be pitied. Ill-paid or not paid at all, plundered by stewards and pedagogues, he is yet required not only himself to possess universal knowledge and a spotless character, but also to exercise a vigilant superintendence over every act and every look of each of his pupils (215—243).

Friedländer III[1] 411—3 points out the want of connexion between the introduction of the satire and the body of it: in 1—3. 17—21 poetry is reviving under Caesar's smile; in 22—97 the old beneficence of Maecenas, Fabius, Cotta, is lamented as lost for ever. Again the satire speaks of poets, historians, advocates, teachers of rhetoric and grammar, the introduction of poets only (for *studiorum* 1, *studiis* 17 refer to poetic studies; the word nowhere else occurs in Iuv.). Hence he infers that the introduction was added under Hadrian, who was known as a poet and patron of poets (Friedländer ib. 312. Teuffel Gesch. d. röm. Lit.[1] § 323 3. AV. Caes. 14. Spartian. 14 § 8 *fuit enim* poematum *et litterarum nimium studiosissimus*. 16 § 8 *quamvis esset in reprehendendis musicis tragicis grammaticis rhetoribus facilis, tamen* omnes professores et honoravit et divites fecit), whereas the satire itself was written under Trajan, who did indeed encourage philosophy and oratory (Plin. pan. 47 § 1 *quid? vitam, quid? mores iuventutis quam principaliter formas! quem* honorem dicendi magistris, *quam* dignationem sapientiae doctoribus *habes! ut sub te spiritum et sanguinem et patriam receperunt studia! quae priorum temporum immanitas exiliis puniebat, cum sibi vitiorum omnium conscius princeps inimicas vitiis artes non odio magis quam reverentia relegaret.* at tu easdem artes in complexu oculis auribus habes. id. ep. III 18 § 5 *mihi hunc honorem habitum putem, an studiis?* studiis malo, quae prope extincta refoventur. ib. VIII 14 §§ 2. 3. Teuffel § 312) and history, but not specially poetry, which indeed suffered less than other studies under Domitian.

Nerva (A.D. 96—98) is addressed in words very similar to those of Iuv. by Mart. XII 6 1—2 *contigit Ausoniae procerum mitissimus aulae | Nerva,* licet toto nunc Helicone frui.

Cf. Theokr. id. XVI 5 seq. Pallad. Alex. epigr. 9. 14. 41—46 in Brunck anal. II p. 408. 409. 415 seq. Tac. dial. 9. 10. Mart. I 76. III 4. 38 cited 91 n. IV 46 cited 119 n. V 56. VI 8. VII 64 7—8. VIII 56 cited 69 n. IX 74 cited 27 n. X 76. XI 3. XII 6. Auson. epigr. 136.

Petron. 83 seq. Marquardt v 1 111—122. Friedländer III[1] 271—420 'die schöne Litteratur. Poesie und Kunst der Prosa.' Schmidt Gesch. der Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 449.

1 RATIO motive. CAESARE Hadrian.

2 TRISTES Domitian, though at one time he feigned a love of letters, afterwards neglected them. Suet. 2 *in primisque poeticae studium* [simulavit] *tam insuetum antea sibi, quam postea spretum et abiectum: recitavitque etiam publice.* Quintil. x 1 § 91 n.

3 RESPEXIT St Luke 1 68 ἐπεσκέψατο. Sen. tranq. an. 8 § 2 *laetiores videbis, quos numquam fortuna* respexit, *quam quos deseruit.* Aug. de cons. ev. III § 26 *quotidie dicimus 'Domine,* respice *me;' et,* 'respexit *eum Dominus,' qui de aliquo periculo vel labore divina misericordia liberatus est.* 4 BALNEOLUM 233. Poets are forced to become *balneatores* in order to gain a livelihood. Beside the public baths (Plin. ep. III 14 § 6 *in publico lavari*) and those in private houses, there were also *balnea meritoria,* to which any one was admitted on payment of a small sum Iuv. VI 447 *quadrante lavari.* cf. II 152. Hor. s. I 3 137. Sen. ep. 86 § 8. Mart. III 30 4. VIII 42 34. Becker Gallus III 84. The calling of *balneator* appears to have been in bad repute dig. III 2 4 § 2. Marquardt v 1 279—281.

GABIIS x 100 n. in so small a place but little custom could be expected. FURNOS bakehouses such as are still to be seen at Pompeii in the house of Actaeon with three mills and an oven. Suet. Vit. 2 *muliere* vulgari, *Antiochi cuiusdam* furnariam exercentis filia. id. Aug. 4. Marquardt v 2 25.

6 PRAECONES how much the *praecones* were despised, appears from III 33 n. 157. Gallonius in particular obtained great notoriety from the verses of Lucilius ap. Cic. fin. II § 24 *o Publi, o gurges, Galloni, es homo miser, . . | cenasti in vita numquam bene, cum omnia in ista | consumis squilla atque acipensere cum decumano.* cf. ib. §§ 25. 90. Mart. I 85. Quintil. cited on XI 3. Cic. p. Quinct. § 94 *ut in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum dominentur ii, qui relicta bonorum virorum disciplina et quaestum et sumptum Gallonii sequi maluerunt.* cf. ib. § 11 seq. Hor. s. II 2 47 *Galloni* praeconis *erat acipensere mensa | infamis.* Mart. IV 5 4. V 56 *cui tradas, Lupe, filium magistro, | quaeris sollicitus diu rogasque. |* omnes grammaticosque rhetorasque | devites, *moneo;* nihil sit illi | cum libris Ciceronis aut Maronis. | *famae Tutilium suae relinquat.* | si versus facit, abdices poetam. | *artes discere vult pecuniosas? | fac discat citharoedus aut choraules. | si duri puer ingeni videtur, |* praeconem *facias vel architectum.* VI 8. *Praecones* were not eligible to the rank of *decuriones,* so long as they followed their calling, tab. Heracl. in Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 383. Cic. ad fam. VI 18 § 1. Jebb's Theophrastus p. 228. Marquardt v 1 357 n. 2272. AGANIPPES Pausan. IX 29 § 3 ἐν Ἑλικῶνι δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἄλσος ἰόντι τῶν Μουσῶν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μὲν ἡ Ἀγανίππη πηγή· θυγατέρα δὲ εἶναι τὴν Ἀγανίππην τοῦ Περμησσοῦ λέγουσι· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος ὁ Περμησσὸς περὶ τὸν Ἑλικῶνα.

7 hungry Clio leaves the springs of Helicon for the auction-rooms Orelli inscr. 3439 atrium auctionarium. Cic. leg. agr. I § 7 *at hoc etiam nequissimi homines consumptis patrimoniis faciunt, ut in* atriis auctionariis *potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur.* id. p. Quinct. § 12 ab atriis Liciniis *atque a* praeconum *consessu.*

cf. ib. § 25. 8 58—9. if amid the groves of the Muses (Mart. IX 85 3 *haec ego Pieria ludebam tutus in umbra*) you cannot find a livelihood, rather choose the meanest trade than enrich yourself by perjury. QUADRANS TIBI NULLUS I 121 n. Mart. II 44 9 *et* quadrans mihi nullus *est in arca.* 9 MACHAERA a *praeco* of the day (Weber, from the name *μάχαιρα*, supposes him to have been a cook). 10 COMMISSA AUCTIO Grang. 'ubi licitantes utrinque pretio pugnant; translate a gladiatoribus.' I 162 n. cf. *committere proelium, ludos, spectaculum* Ruhnken on Suet. Aug. 43. 11 OENOPHORUM VI 426. Marquardt V 2 425 who shews that it was not a basket, or portable cellar, but a vessel with handles. ARMARIA cupboards or cabinets Fr. *armoires.* Marquardt V 2—318. Rich companion. Pauly I² 1733. Often bookcases Sidon. ep. II 9 with Savaro's n. p. 142. CISTAS III 206 n. 12 PACCI FAUSTI tragic poets of the day, who must part with their all, even their poems. ALCITHOEN Alkithoe, daughter of Minyas, for her refusal to share in the worship of Bacchus was changed into a bat Ov. m. IV 1 seq. Heins. 388 seq. THEBAS the scene of the tragedies of Oedipus rex, the seven against Thebes and the epigoni Welcker griech. Trag. III 1490. Hor. ep. II 1 213. Mart. XIV 1 cited on 97. TEREA 92. VI 644. How Tereus violated his sister-in-law Philomela, how his wife Prokne served up to him his son Itys and how the three were transformed into birds, is told by Ov. m. VI 424 seq. cf. Thuk. II 29. *Tereus* was the subject of tragedies by Sophokles, Philokles, Karkinus the younger and Attius Welcker l. l. p. 1495. 13 SATIUS VIII 196. Sen. de ir. III 14 § 6 *quem* satius *erat vinum quam sanguinem bibere.* Flor. I 47=III 12 § 6 Forc. has exx. from Plaut. Ter. Cic. Verg. Frequent in Plin. h. n. With *hoc satius quam* cf. Quintil. X 7 § 23 id potius quam. SUB X 69 n. XV 26. Hor. a. p. 78. paneg. in Pison. 29. 65. Pers. V 80. Ov. m. XI 157. M. Sen. contr. 13 § 5 *tortor vocatur,* sub quo *mariti uxorem prodiderant.* Stat. Ach. II 438 sub *teste.* VIDI XVI 30 n. (audeat ille) *pugnos qui vidit dicere* 'vidi.' 14—16 Luc. VII 541—4 *vivant* Galataeque *Syrique,* | Cappadoces *Gallique extremique orbis Hiberi,* | *Armenii, Cilices; nam* post civilia bella | hic populus Romanus erit.

14 Cic. p. Flacc. § 60 *quantam Asiaticis testibus fidem habere vos conveniret.* ib. c. 25—27. Since the Cappadocians and Bithynians may be included in the Asiani, and the Bithynians are not Galatians ver. 16, while the first syllable of Bithyni is elsewhere (Iuv. X 162. XV 1) long, ver. 15 appears to be spurious. So Friedländer I³ 192. ['*faciant eq. Asiani* seems to me very abrupt and disjointed, if 15 is not genuine: you say the Cappadocians and Bithynians are included in the *Asiani*: perhaps they might be; but also *Asiani* may well be limited to the province Asia: thus Catullus, writing in Bithynia, says *ad claras* Asiae *volemus urbes.* Iuv. may have written, *fac. eq. Asiani* | *quamquam et Cappadoces; faciant equites Bithyni,* | *altera quos.* Bithynia and Galatia had got very much mixed up together.' H. A. J. M.] FACIANT Munro on Lucr. IV 1112. EQUITES Henzen in ann. d. Inst. 1865 p. 6 an epitaph on a freedman of Cotta Messalinus a friend of Tiberius: his patron, who erected the monument, several times gave him *sums to the amount of the equestrian census* (400,000 sesterces), undertook the education of his children, portioned his daughters, and advanced his son Cottanus to a military tribunate.

15 ET . . . QUE Hor. c. 1 9 21—3 et . . . *risus* . . . *pignus*que. Sen. Med. 732. VFl. III 78—9 et . . . *insonuit monuit*que. CAPPADOCES I 104 n. III 58 seq. 62 n. Petron. 69. swarms of Pontic slaves Philostr. Apoll. VIII 7 § 42. Polyb. IV 38 § 4 who says the best slaves were from thence. Hor. ep. 1 6 39 Schmid. schol. Pers. VI 77 *qui* Cappadoces dicerentur habere studium naturale ad falsa testimonia proferenda, *qui nutriti a pueritia in tormentis equuleum sibi facere dicuntur, ut in eo se invicem torquerent, et cum in poena perdurarent, ad falsa testimonia se bene venumdarent.* Suid. s. v. Κάππα διπλοῦν. τρία κάππα κάκιστα· Καππαδοκία, Κρήτη καὶ Κιλικία. Demodok. epigr. 3 in Brunck anal. II 56 Καππαδόκαι φαῦλοι μὲν ἀεί· ζώπηξ δὲ τυχόντες | φαυλότεροι· κέρδους δ' εἵνεκα φαυλότατοι. Mart. X 76 2 seq. *civis non Syriaeve Parthiaeve* | *nec* de Cappadocis eques catastis, | *sed de plebe Remi Numaeque verna,* | *iucundus probus innocens amicus,* | *lingua doctus utraque,* cuius unum est, | sed magnum vitium quod est poeta, | pullo Maevius alget in cucullo. Cic. p. red. in sen. § 14 Cappadocem *modo* abreptum de grege venalium *diceres.* cf. in Pis. § 1 *nemo queritur Syrum nescio quem* de grege noviciorum factum esse consulem. Pers. VI 77 Jahn. Seiler on Alkiphr. II 2 § 5. Plut. Sull. 22 § 6. BITHYNI Vedius Pollio, a Roman knight and friend of Augustus, was a freedman, or freedman's son, of Caesarea in Bithynia Nipperdey on Tac. an. I 10. Haakh in Pauly VI 2419. Lucian de merc. cond. 23 εἰ μὴ ἀποχρῆν σοι πρὸς ἐλευθερίαν νομίζεις τὸ μὴ Πυρρίου μηδὲ Ζωπυρίωνος υἱὸν εἶναι, μηδὲ ὥσπερ τις Βιθυνὸς ὑπὸ μεγαλοφώνῳ τῷ κήρυκι ἀπημπολῆσθαι.

16 ALTERA GALLIA New Gaul i.e. Galatia or Gallograecia, so named from the Gallic tribes Trocmi Tolistobogii and Tectosages, who, separating from the main body of Gauls under Brennus, were invited into Asia B.C. 278 by Nikomedes of Bithynia, and were confined to the district which bore their name by Attalus I. cir. B.C. 230 Liv. XXXVIII 16 seq. Strab. XII p. 566. Memn. ap. Phot. cod. 224 p. 227 seq. Lightfoot on ep. Gal. 1—16. The Galatians are called *Galli* by Hor. epod. 9 18. On the Galatian slaves cf. Claud. in Eutr. I 59 *hinc fora venalis* Galata *ductore frequentat.* NUDO TALO I 111 n. On the great wealth often acquired by freedmen, cf. Sen. ep. 27 § 4 *Calvisius Sabinus memoria nostra fuit dives: et* patrimonium habebat libertini et ingenium. ib. 86 § 6 (infr. 178 n.). id. n. q. IV pr. § 7 *Demetrium egregium virum memini dicere cuidam* libertino potenti: *facilem sibi viam ad divitias esse, quo die bonae mentis paenituisset,* 'nec invidebo' *inquit* 'vobis *hac arte,*' namely the art of shameless flattery. Mart. V 13 6 I am poor, but all the world reads me: your roof rests on a hundred pillars *et* libertinas *arca* flagellat opes. Hence they become *equites,* as having the *census equestris,* Iuv. I 102 seq. n. IV 32. V 3 schol. Plin. XXXIII § 32 seq. *postea gregatim insigne id* [the golden ring] *appeti coeptum. propter haec discrimina Gaius princeps decuriam quintam adiecit, tantumque enatum est fastus, ut quae sub divo Augusto impleri non potuerant decuriae, non capiant eum ordinem* passimque ad ornamenta ea etiam servitute liberati transiliant, *quod antea nunquam erat factum, quoniam in ferreo anulo et equites iudicesque intellegebantur; adeoque promiscuum id esse coepit, ut apud Claudium Caesarem in censura eius unus ex equitibus Flavius Proculus quadringentos ex ea causa reos postularet;* ita dum separatur ordo ab ingenuis, communicatus est cum servitiis. Tac. h. I 13. II 57. an. XIII 26 a debate in the senate about controlling the licence of freedmen. 27 on their behalf it was urged *late fusum id*

corpus, hinc plerumque tribus, decurias, ministeria magistratibus et sacerdotibus, cohortes etiam in urbe conscriptas; et plurimis equitum, plerisque senatoribus non aliunde originem trahi. si separarentur libertini, manifestam fore penuriam ingenuorum. XIV 55 Nero to Seneca *pudet referre* libertinos, qui ditiores *spectantur*. Ios. Ant. XVIII 6 § 4 Thallus, a Samaritan freedman of Tiberius, lent Agrippa a million sesterces. Suet. Galb. 14. Vitell. 12. DCass. XLVIII 45. LIII 30. Ov. tr. IV 10 8. Mart. VII 64 2 tonsor dominae munere factus eques. id. II 29. Stat. s. III 3 144. Tertull. de res. 57 fin. Arr. Epikt. IV 1 § 38. dig. XL 10 1 pr. *inter ceteros alimenta liberto relicta non idcirco non debentur, quia* ius aureorum anulorum ab imperatore libertus acceperit. cf. ib. 2—6. novell. LXXVIII.

TRADUCIT sends across the sea. 19 LAURUMQUE MOMORDIT Boisson. anecd. III 385 Ἡσίοδον . . . τὸν μετὰ τὸν Ὅμηρον τὸ τῶν Μουσῶν δαφνηφάγον θρέμμα. Hesiod theog. 30 *καί μοι σκῆπτρον ἔδον, δάφνης ἐριθηλέος ὄζον.* schol. ib. παρόσον ἡ δάφνη ἐνεργεῖ πρὸς τοὺς ἐνθουσιασμούς. Σοφοκλῆς [fragm. 777 Dind.] *δάφνην φαγὼν ὀδόντι πρῖε τὸ στόμα.* Leaves of bay were eaten by the Delphic priestess Lucian bis acc. 1 ἡ πρόμαντις . . . μασησαμένη τῆς δάφνης. cf. Tibull. II 5 63 and on the bay as sacred to Apollo Müller Dor. II 8 § 7. Spanh. ad Callim. Del. 94. Meurs. ad Lykophr. 6. Herm. gottesd. Alterth. § 40 11. Jebb's Theophrastus 265.

20 HOC AGITE 48. V 157 n. Plut. Num. 14 *ὅταν ἀρχὼν πρὸς ὄρνιν ἢ θυσίαις διατρίβῃ, βοῶσιν, ὃκ ἄγε· σημαίνει δὲ ἡ φωνή, τοῦτο πρᾶσσε, συνεπιστρέφουσα καὶ κατακοσμοῦσα τοὺς προστυγχάνοντας.* id. moral. 269e. Tert. adv. Marc. IV 7 *ut dici solet, AD QUOD VENIMUS HOC AGE.* Sen. de ben. III 36 § 2 hoc agite, optimi iuvenes! *proposita est inter parentes ac liberos honesta contentio.* Hor. ep. I 6 30 Obbar. 18 88. s. II 3 152. Plaut. asinar. prol. 1. [Quintil.] decl. 339 p. 669 Burm. Suet. Calig. 58 Torrent. and Graev. Chaerea with a reference to the sacrificial use of the word Suet. Cal. 58 *alii tradunt adloquenti pueros a tergo Chaeream cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissa voce:* hoc age. Erasmi adag. Francof. 1656 pp. 77. 202. Brisson. de form. I 17. Munro on Lucr. I 41.

21 DUCIS II 104. IV 145. DUCIS INDULGENTIA from Stat. s. V 2 125 *ergo age, nam magni* ducis indulgentia *pulsat.* Tac. dial. 9 cited on 80 n. Better were it to burn your poems at once, than to look for patronage to any other than Caesar. 23 [" CROCEA MEMBRANA TABELLA: 'the parchment is filled by its yellow page,' 'by means of its yellow page;' that is, one page getting filled after another, the quaternion or whatever it may be of parchment is filled: the *tabella* I certainly take to be a page, in our sense of the word, as the scholiast does, and Mart. I 2 3 *quos artat brevibus* membrana tabellis. XIV 192 headed Ovidii metamorphosis in membranis: *haec tibi* multiplici quae *structa est* massa tabella, | *carmina Nasonis quinque decemque gerit:* thus *membrana* came to be leaves in our sense: cf. ib. 7 headed pugillares membranae: *esse puta* ceras, *licet haec membrana vocetur:* | *delebis, quotiens* etc. As the papyrus was so much cheaper and more plentiful, it seems to have been long before it occurred to them to have a *liber* of anything but rolls of papyrus, they using the *membranae* only of a few leaves. When it came into fashion to have continuous books of many leaves of parchment I cannot tell, and can get no information: Pertz attributes the ms. of Virgil, of which he has published the fragments, to the age of Augustus which cannot be

true. Was not the fashion of thus using a few leaves of parchment fastened together probably the origin of the quaternions etc. of mss.?" H. A. J. M.] Pers. III 10 *positis* bicolor membrana *capillis*.

25 VENERIS MARITO Vulcan Hor. s. I 5 74. Catull. 36 4 seq. *vovit*....*electissima* pessimi poetae | scripta tardipedi deo daturam | infelicibus ustulanda lignis. Tib. I 9 49. Plut. Is. et Osir. 66 condemns as monstrous and atheistic the opinions of those who impose the names of gods on things insensible and inanimate, which perish with human use, specifying Demeter for corn, *Hephaestus for fire*. cf. ib. 40 fin. of the stoics. Quintil. VIII 6 § 24 Vulcanum *pro igne vulgo audimus* etc. Lachmann on Lucr. III 388. L. Müller de re metr. 143. TELESINE another Telesinus, wealthy and miserly, is addressed by Martial.

26 CLUDS in *scrinia* or *capsae* Mart. I 66 5 seq. secreta *quaere carmina et rudes curas*, | *quas novit unus* scrinioque signatas | custodit ipse virginis pater chartae. Hor. ep. I 20 3 Obbar *odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico*. TINEA Cassius Hemin. in Plin. XIII § 86 Pythagorean books found in Numa's coffin *libros citratos fuisse, propterea arbitrarier* tineas *non tetigisse*. Hor. ep. I 20 12. Sympos. aenigm. 16 littera me pavit *nec quid sit littera, novi*. | in libris vixi *nec sum studiosior inde*. Ov. Pont. I 1 72 *conditus ut* tineae carpitur ore liber. Mart. VI 60 7 quam multi tineas pascunt blattasque diserti. id. XII 1 2. XIV 37. Seren. Sammon. 30 has *t*.

27 FRANGE MISSA CALAMOS Calpurn. IV 23 frange, puer, calamos et inanes desere Musas; | ....quid enim tibi fistula reddet | quo tutere famem? Mart. IX 73 7 seq. *at me* litterulas stulti docuere parentes: | *quid cum grammaticis rhetoribusque mihi?* | frange leves calamos et scinde, Thalia, libellos, | si dare sutori calceus ista potest. VIGILATA PROELIA Ov. f. IV 109 *carmen* vigilatum. 28 CELLA Sen. ep. 18 § 5 pauperum cellas. Mart. III 48. VII 20 21. VIII 14 after a description of the rich man's greenhouse *at mihi* cella *datur non tota clusa fenestra*, | *in qua nec Boreas ipse manere velit*. | is this the lodging you give your old friend? *arboris ergo tuae tutior hospes ero*. Esp. *servorum cella* Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 4. Cic. Phil. II § 67. On the *lucubratio* cf. I 51 n. Pers. I 13 *scribimus inclusi*. Ov. tr. I 1 41 carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt. 29 UT K. Fr. Hermann compares Cic. p. Sest. § 69 *qui cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit*, qui magis nationis eius esse quam generis videretur. VENIAS may come forward; Ov. a. a. II 161 *non ego divitibus* venio *praeceptor amandi*. HEDERIS cf. VI 387 the oak-crown. Pers. prol. 5 Jahn *quorum* imagines *lambunt* | hederae *sequaces*. Ov. tr. I 7 1—2 *si quis habes nostris similes* in imagine *vultus*, | *deme meis* hederas *Bacchica serta comis*. Hor. c. I 1 29. Prop. II 5 26. III=II 30 39. V=IV 1 62. 6 3. Verg. ecl. VII 25 *pastores*, hedera *crescentem ornate poetam*. Serv. ad l. hedera autem coronantur poetae, quasi Libero consecrati, qui et ut Bacchae insaniunt; ... vel quod semper et vivunt et virent hederae, sicut carmina, et aeternitatem merentur. Simm. epigr. 1 in Brunck anal. II 168 *τὸν σε χοροῖς μέλψαντα Σοφοκλέα, παῖδα Σοφίλου, | τὸν τραγικῆς Μούσης δοτέρα Κεκρόπιον, | πολλάκις ἐν θυμέλῃσι καὶ ἐν σκηνῇσι τεθηλὼς | βλαισὸς Ἀχαρνίτης κισσὸς ἔρεψε κόμην*. cf. Jacobs vol. VI p. 330 seq. Mart. I 76 7 quid possunt hederae Bacchi dare? ib. VIII 82 8. Calpurn. IV 56. Plin. XVI § 147 *alicui* [hederae] *et semen nigrum, alii crocatum*, cuius coronis poetae utuntur, *foliis minus nigris, quam quidam*

Nysiam, alii Bacchicam vocant, maximis inter nigras corymbis. ib. § 155. Plut. qu. Rom. 112. IMAGINE II 4 seq. Hor. s. I 4 22. Plin. XXXV § 9 seq. *non est praetereundum et novicium inventum; siquidem nunc* ex auro argentove aut certe ex aere in bibliothecis dicantur illis quorum immortales animae in locis iisdem loquuntur, *quin immo etiam quae non sunt finguntur pariuntque desideria non traditos vultus, sicut in Homero id evenit. quo maius, ut equidem arbitror, nullum est felicitatis specimen, quam semper omnes scire cupere, qualis fuerit aliquis. Asinii Pollionis hoc Romae inventum, qui primus bibliothecam dicando ingenia hominum rem publicam fecit* etc. ib. VII § 115 *M. Varronis in bibliotheca, quae prima in orbe ab Asinio Pollione ex manubiis publicata Romae est, unius viventis posita* imago *est.* Sen. de tranq. an. 9 § 7 *ista exquisita et cum* imaginibus suis descripta sacrorum opera ingeniorum in speciem et cultum parietum comparantur. Plin. ep. I 16 § 8. 17 § 3. III 7 § 8 of Silius Italicus *multum ubique librorum, multum statuarum, multum* imaginum, *quas non habebat modo, verum etiam venerabatur,* Vergilii *ante omnes.* IV 28. Suet. Tib. 70. Cal. 34. Lucian Nigrin. 2. Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 31 fin. Tac. ann. II 37. 83. Mart. IX 1 cf. ib. praef. Arnob. I 64. Marquardt V 2 216. MACRA 97 n. schol. *corpore exilis, propter vigilias.* 30 ULTERIOR IV 20 n. DIVES AVARUS IX 38 *mollis* avarus. cf. VIII 49 n. 31 Tac. dial. 10 *ne opinio quidem et fama, cui soli serviunt et quod unum esse pretium omnis laboris sui fatentur, aeque poetas quam oratores sequitur: quoniam mediocres poetas nemo novit, bonos pauci. quando enim rarissimarum recitationum fama in totam urbem penetrat? nedum ut per totas provincias innotescat. quotusquisque, cum ex Hispania vel Asia, ne quid de Gallis nostris loquar, in urbem venit,* Saleium Bassum *requirit? atque adeo si quis requirit,* ut semel vidit, transit et contentus est: ut si picturam aliquam vel statuam vidisset. TANTUM LAUDARE I 74 n. Apul. IV 32 of Psyche mirantur *quidem divinam speciem, sed* ut simulacrum fabre politum mirantur omnes. Mart. IV 49 9—10 the original of Lessing's famous epigram on Klopstock's Messiah: epigrams should not be called mere toys and jests; he more truly toys who serves up the hackneyed, unreal themes of tragedy or epic, your Tereus or Thyestes, Daedalus or Polyphemus: '*illa tamen* laudant omnes, mirantur, *adorant.*' | *confiteor:* laudant *illa, sed ista legunt.* Liban. ep. 372 an ingenious hint to Iulian: 'do not suppose that I strike myself off the list of your friends because I am not one of those who have been enriched by you. For I can give a reason why I alone have nothing. You wish cities to abound in eloquence, the chief barrier against barbarism. Fearing lest I should abandon my profession if advanced to affluence, you thought best to guard me by poverty that I might guard my post .... It is out of regard for the public that you give nothing. Therefore *ἐν ἀπορίᾳ χρημάτων πλουτοῦμεν ῥημάτων.*' Cic. fam. VII 28 *quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre.* Mart. XIII 70 1 *pavones:* miraris, *quotiens gemmantes explicat alas.* Cic. fin. III § 18 some parts of the body seem given *nullam ob* utilitatem, *quasi ad quendam ornatum,* ut cauda pavoni. Lucr. II 806—7. Tertull. de an. 33 Homer, as Ennius dreamt, remembers that he had been a peacock [id. res. carn. 1. Pers. VI 10] .... *etsi pulcherrimus pavus et, quo velit colore cultissimus; tacent pinnae, sed displicet vox: et poetae nihil aliud quam cantare malunt. damnatus est igitur Homerus in pavum, non honoratus. plus de saeculi remuneratione gaudebit pater ha-*

bitus liberalium disciplinarum, ut malit famae suae ornamenta, quam caudae. Syncs. Dion p. 39° ἐν ἐκείναις [σοφιστικαῖς ὑποθέσεσι] μὲν γὰρ ὑπτιάζει καὶ ὡραΐζεται, καθάπερ ὁ ταὼς περιαθρῶν ἑαυτὸν καὶ οἷον γανύμενος ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀγλαΐαις τοῦ λόγου, ἅτε πρὸς ἓν τοῦτο ὁρῶν καὶ τέλος τὴν εὐφωνίαν τιθέμενος. An elaborate account of the peacock id. de pall. 3. Phaedr. I 3 5—7. III 18. On its beauty and vanity Lucian de oeco 11. Bochart hieroz. II 16. Colum. VIII 11 § 8 semet ipsum veluti mirantem *caudae gemmantibus pinnis protegit.*

IUNONIS AVEM I 143 n. Mart. XIV 85 2 *nunc* Iunonis avis, *sed prius Argus erat.* Claud. in Eutr. II 329—330 *qui ventrem invitant pretio traduntque palato* | *sidereas* Iunonis aves. cf. ib. I 722. Ov. met. XV 385 Iunonis volucrem, quae cauda sidera portat. Stat. s. II 4 26—7. Ov. med. fac. 33—4 laudatas homini volucris Iunonia pennas | explicat et forma muta superbit avis. Varr. r. r. III 6 § 2 *pavonum greges transmarini esse dicuntur in insulis, Sami* in luco Iunonis. Menodotus of Samos in his book on the Samian temple of Hera in Ath. XIV 655ᵃ 'peacocks are sacred to Hera. Perhaps they were first bred in Samos and thence distributed into foreign parts.' Antiphanes ὁμοπάτριοι ib.ᵇ ἡ δ' ἐν Σάμῳ | Ἥρα [ἔχει] τὸ χρυσοῦν, *φασίν, ὀρνίθων γένος,* | *τοὺς καλλιμόρφους καὶ περιβλέπτους ταώς.* 'wherefore also' adds Ath. 'there is a peacock on the coinage of the Samians.' cf. Iuv. XVI 6 n. Meyer anthol. 1565 12—13 *cum quatit et caudam* Iunonius *explicat* ales, | *mille oculos, gemmas mille decenter habet.* See the rationalising explanation in Lyd. de mens. IV 16 ταῶνα τὸν ὄρνιθα τοῖς ἱεροῖς τῆς Ἥρας οἱ φυσικοὶ διδόασιν οἱονεὶ τὸν ἀστεροκτὸν ἀέρα ἤγουν οὐρανόν.

SED etc. but the best years of life, during which success in other callings might have been ensured, pass by, and the aged poet has nothing to look to Tac. dial. 9 cited 40 n.

33 PELAGI XIV 277.

35 TERPSICHOREN ODIT Ov. tr. II 13 *si saperem,* doctas odissem iure sorores. ib. v 7 32.

NUDA SENECTUS Mart. III 38 (cited 91 n.). id. VI 82 some one lately, Rufus, examined me as curiously as a buyer or a trainer and asked 'are you that Martial, whose jests are known to all men of taste?' I smiled and nodded 'yes.' '*cur ergo' inquit 'habes* malas lacernas?' 'Because I am a bad poet.' That this may not happen often, *mittas, Rufe, mihi bonas lacernas.* Petron. 83 an old man entered shabbily dressed, so that it was plain *eum ex hac nota litteratorum esse quos odisse divites solent.* He said 'I am a poet *et ut spero, non humillimi spiritus, si modo coronis aliquid credendum est, quas etiam ad imperitos deferre gratia solet.*' 'Why then are you so ill-clad?' '*propter hoc ipsum,* amor ingenii neminem unquam divitem fecit.' Ov. her. 9 154 nuda senecta.

36 ACCIPE XV 31. 'hear next the arts, by which the rich excuse their neglect of poor poets.'

37 Suet. Aug. 29 templum Apollinis *in ea parte Palatinae domus excitavit, quam fulmine ictam desiderari a deo haruspices pronuntiarant. addita porticus cum bibliotheca Latina Graecaque.* On the dedication of the temple (B.C. 28) Horace wrote c. I 31 *quid* dedicatum *poscit* Apollinem | *vates?* From Iuv. h. l. and from Mart. XII 3 7—8 *iure tuo veneranda novi pete limina tecti,* | *reddita* Pierio *sunt ubi templa* choro. Becker röm. Alterth. I 427 infers that statues of the Muses stood in this temple of Apollo. cf. Varro in Aug. doctr. Chr. II § 27 a certain state gave a commission to each of three sculptors for three statues of Muses to be dedicated in Apollo's temple. The statues were all so approved, that all were bought. Hesiod afterwards gave names to the nine. *non*

ergo Iuppiter novem Musas genuit, sed tres fabri ternas creaverunt. schol. Cruq. on Hor. s. I 10 38 *Tarpa fuit iudex criticus auditor assiduus poematum et poetarum in* aede Apollinis seu Musarum, quo convenire poetae solebant suaque scripta recitare. Hither the studious resorted Ov. tr. III 1 60 seq. *ducor ad* intonsi candida templa dei | .... *quaeque viri docto veteres cepere novique* | *pectore, lecturis inspicienda patent.* Calpurn. IV 158 seq. *fer, Meliboee, deo mea carmina: nam tibi fas est* | *sacra* Palatini penetralia *visere* Phoebi. Hor. ep. I 3 16 Obbar. II 1 216. 2 94. schol. Iuv. I 128. In order to reserve his poems for his patron's ear alone, the poet ceases to recite in the temple: but the great man will be a poet himself, and expect praise for his own compositions cf. Pers. I 51 seq. Stat. s. IV 9 *est sane iocus iste,* quo libellum | misisti mihi, Gryphe, pro libello *etc.*

RELICTA Amm. XXX 4 § 6 *quem .... Demosthenes* Academia *cum Platone* relicta *sectatus est.*

38 IPSE FACIT VERSUS Plin. ep. VII 22 § 2 *natus splendide abundat facultatibus,* amat studia ut solent pauperes. anthol. 1149 Meyer discite pro numeris numeros sperare, poetae. | mutare est animus carmina, non emere. Petron. 137 5—6 of the rich man carmina componat, *declamet, concrepet omnes* | *et peragat causas sitque Catone prior.* Macrob. cited on I 91. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 15 § 21 p. 812[c] Ἱφικράτης δὲ καὶ μελέτας λόγων ποιῶν ἐν οἴκῳ πολλῶν παρόντων ἐχλευάζετο· καὶ γὰρ εἰ λογεὺς ἀγαθὸς ἀλλὰ μὴ φαῦλος ἦν, ἔδει τὴν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις δόξαν ἀγαπῶντα τῆς σχολῆς ἐξίστασθαι τοῖς σοφισταῖς. HOMERO cf. Mure hist. lit. Gr. II 245.

39 MILLE ANNOS Hor. ep. II 1 29 seq. *si quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque* | *scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem* | *scriptores trutina* etc. Vell. I 5 § 3.

FAMAE Ov. Pont. I 5 57—8. ib. IV 2 33 seq. *in tenebris numerosos ponere gressus* | *quodque legas nulli scribere carmen, idem est.* | *excitat auditor studium laudataque virtus* | *crescit et immensum gloria calcar habet.* id. tr. V 1 75—6. Hor. ep. II 1 219—225. Tac. dial. 10. Plin. ep. II 10. V 17 § 2 seq. *recitabat* [*Calpurnius Piso*] *κατασγερισμῶν eruditam sane luculentamque materiam. scripta elegis erat fluentibus .... commendabat haec voce suavissima, vocem verecundia. Multum sanguinis, multum sollicitudinis in ore, magna ornamenta recitantis. .... recitatione finita multum ac diu exosculatus adulescentem,* qui est acerrimus stimulus monendi, laudibus incitavi 'pergeret, qua coepisset'.... *gratulatus sum optimae matri, gratulatus et fratri, qui ex auditorio illo non minus pietatis gloriam quam ille alter eloquentiae tulit.*

40 RECITES III 9 n, COMMODAT AEDES I 12 n. M. Sen. contr. 6 § 27 p. 88 11 of Sextilius Ena *is hanc ipsam proscriptionem* [Cicero's] recitaturus in domo Messalae Corvini Pollionem Asinium advocaverat *et in principio hunc versum* non sine assensu recitavit: '*defendus Cicero est Latiaeque silentia linguae.*' *Pollio Asinius non aequo animo tulit et ait: 'Messala, tu quid tibi liberum sit in domo tua videris: ego istum auditurus non sum cui mutus videor;' atque ita consurrexit. et interfuisse recitationi Severum quoque Cornelium scio cui non aeque displicuisse hunc versum quam Pollioni adparet.* Tac. dial. 9 *carmina et versus .... neque dignitatem ullam auctoribus suis conciliant neque utilitate eos alunt; voluptatem autem brevem, laudem inanem et infructuosam consequuntur .... exitus hic est, ut cum toto anno per omnes dies magna noctium parte unum librum excudit* [Bassus] *et elucubravit, rogare ultro et ambire cogatur, ut sint qui dignentur audire et ne id*

quidem gratis. nam et domum mutuatur et auditorium exstruit et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit. *et ut beatissimus recitationem eius eventus prosequatur, omnis illa laus intra unum et alterum diem, velut in herba vel flore praecepta, ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem; nec aut amicitiam inde refert aut clientelam aut mansurum in animo cuiusquam beneficium, sed clamorem vagum et voces inanes et gaudium volucre.* Epikt. diss. III 23 § 23 *ἀκουσόν μου σήμερον διαλεγομένου ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Κοδράτου.* Plin. ep. I 5 § 4 *haec me Regulus dolenter tulisse credebat, ideoque etiam* cum recitaret librum, non adhibuerat. 18 § 6 *possum iam repetere secessum et scribere aliquid quod non recitem, ne videar, quorum* recitationibus adfui, non auditor fuisse, *sed creditor. nam ut in ceteris rebus ita* in audiendi officio *perit gratia, si reposcatur.* V 8 § 11 *haec ita disputo, quasi* populum in auditorium, non in cubiculum amicos advocarim, *quos plures habere multis gloriosum, reprehensioni nemini fuit.* Gorgias lectured in the house of Kallikles Plat. Gorg. pr. St Paul in the school of Tyrannus at Ephesus acts 19 9. Cic. de or. II § 20 *porticus haec ipsa, ubi inambulamus et palaestra et tot locis sessiones gymnasiorum et* Graecarum disputationum *memoriam quodammodo commovent.* See Theophr. char. 5 *περὶ ἀρεσκείας* Cas. also Jebb p. 208.

41 LONGE Mart. III 58 51 *rus haec vocari debet an* domus longe? the patron lends a room inconveniently situated, which has been barred up, and its *door* as jealously closed as the *gates* of a town during a siege.

43 *seq.* he will send freedmen and poor clients (*comites* I 119 n.), whose services he can command, to applaud, but will not hire seats for the recitation. SCIT Pers. I 54 *scis comitem horridulum trita* donare *lacerna.* EXTREMA they are posted at either end of the rows, that the cue may be given in every part of the room. 44 DISPONERE Suet. Ner. 20 *captus autem modulatis Alexandrinorum laudationibus, . . . plures Alexandria evocavit. neque eo segnius adulescentulos equestris ordinis et quinque amplius milia e plebe robustissimae iuventutis undique elegit, qui* divisi in factiones plausuum genera condiscerent (bombos *et* imbrices *et* testas *vocabant*) operamque navarent cantanti sibi. DCass. LXI 20 Reimar. Quintil. IV 2 § 37 ad clamorem dispositae *vel etiam forte circumfusae multitudinis.* ib. X 1 § 18 *et vitiosa pluribus placent et* a conrogatis laudantur etiam quae non placent. So the audience was packed in the courts Plin. ep. II 14 § 4 seq. auditores *actoribus similes* conducti et redempti; manceps convenitur in media basilica, ubi tam palam sportulae quam in triclinio dantur . . . . heri duo nomenclatores mei . . . ternis denariis ad laudandum trahebantur. tanti constat, ut sis disertissimus. hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia implentur, hoc ingens corona colligitur, hoc infiniti clamores commoventur, cum *μεσόχορος* dedit signum, opus est enim signo apud non intellegentes, ne audientes quidem. Lucian rhet. praec. 21. Sievers Leben des Libanius 27. Mart. VII 64 9 vendere nec vocem *Siculis* plausumque theatris. Cato in Gell. I 15 § 9 *numquam tacet, quem morbus tenet loquendi, tamquam veternosum bibendi atque dormiendi.* quod si non conveniatis, cum convocari iubet, ita cupidus orationis conducat, qui auscultet. *itaque auditis, non auscultatis, tamquam pharmacopolam.* Petron. 45 fin, *'munus tamen' inquit 'tibi dedi.'* et ego tibi plodo. computa, et tibi plus do quam accepi. Eunap. soph. p. 488 l. 41 seq. sophists, enemies of Pro-

haeresius, spoke on given themes *ἐκ παρακλήσεως καὶ παρασκευῆς τῶν κρότων συντελουμένων.* Bion the Borysthenite introduced a number of sailors in the garb of students into the gymnasium at Rhodes in order to attract attention DL. IV 53.

VOCES on the usual cries cf. III 9 n. Quintil. X 1 § 17 l. 35 n. p. 178. Philostr. soph. II 9 § 4 when M. Aurelius signified his intention to be present at a declamation of Aristides, the sophist stipulated that his pupils might be present *δεδόσθω δ' αὐτοῖς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, καὶ βοᾶν καὶ κροτεῖν, ὁπόσον δύνανται·* to which the emperor replied with a smile *τοῦτ' ἐπὶ σοὶ κεῖται.* 45 REGUM V 161 n.

SUBSELLIA the seats on the groundfloor. Plut. an seni sit ger. resp. 26 § 3 p. 796d Sokrates *οὔτε βάθρα θεὶς οὔτ' εἰς θρόνον καθίσας οὔτε ὥραν διατριβῆς ἢ περιπάτου τοῖς γνωρίμοις τεταγμένην φυλάττων,* but playing with men, drinking with them, serving with them in war, marketing with them everywhere *ἐφιλοσόφει.*

CONSTANT 77. VI 365. 626. 46 ANABATHRA the tiers of benches resting on beams, *tigillis.* 47 when the recitation is over, the hired seats are returned.

ORCHESTRA the foremost rows immediately before the reader; here the more distinguished among the audience sat (cf. III 178. Suet. Aug. 35 *servavitque etiam excusantibus insigne vestis et spectandi in* orchestra *epulandique publice ius*), and here accordingly the luxurious *cathedrae* (I 65 n. so Pliny, when reciting, ep. VIII 21 § 2 *positis ante lectos* cathedris *amicos collocavi.* Mart. I 76 13—14 *illic aera sonant, at circum pulpita nostra | et* steriles cathedras *basia sola crepant*) were substituted for benches. cf. Epiktet. cited 84 n. 48 HOC AGIMUS make this our business, are engrossed by it 20 n. V 157 n.

49 LITUS VERSAMUS ARATRO Ov. heroid. V 115 seq. *quid harenae semina mandas? | non profecturis* litora *bubus* aras. ib. XVII 139. tr. V 4 48. Verg. Aen. IV 212. Sen. de ben. IV 9 § 2 *'dicitis' inquit 'diligenter eligendos quibus beneficia demus, quia* ne agricolae quidem semina harenis committant.' Auson. epist. IV 4 cultor harenarum vates, cui litus arandum. cf. the proverbs *εἰς ὕδωρ σπείρειν, κατὰ θάλατταν σπείρειν, κατὰ πετρῶν σπείρειν,* paroem. graec. I 70. II 166 Leutsch.

STERILI 203. XII 97. Sen. de ben. IV 11 § 3 *interim nos iuvat* sterilis *beneficii conscientia.* DISCEDAS . . . TENET X 339—40 n. 52 CACOETHES Cato cited on 44. I 31 n. Cic. Verr. IV § 1 *venio nunc ad istius, quem ad modum ipse appellat, studium, ut amici eius;* morbum *et insaniam.* Ov. tr. II 15. Pallad. Alex. epigr. 15 in Brunck anal. II 410 *ὤμοσα μυριάκις ἐπιγράμματα μηκέτι ποιεῖν· | πολλῶν γὰρ μωρῶν ἔχθραν ἐπεσπασάμην.* | *ἀλλ' ὁπόταν κατίδω τοῦ Παφλάγονος τὸ πρόσωπον | Πανταγάθου, στέξαι τὴν νόσον οὐ δύναμαι.* Sen. ep. 79 § 4 *non est autem, quod istam curam imputes mihi:* morbo *enim tuo daturus eras, etiamsi nemo mandaret tibi, donec Aetnam describas in tuo carmine.* The word occurs here only in the metaphorical sense; in Gr. and Lat. med. and in Plin. it denotes a malignant disease.

53 seq. cf. Hor. s. I 4 39—44. VATEM Quintil. X 1 § 48 l. 15 n. PUBLICA Petron. 3 sermonem *habes* non publici saporis. cf. ib. 118. Ov. a. a. III 479—480 *munda sed e* medio consuetaque verba *puellae | scribite;* sermonis publica forma *placet.* id. Pont. IV 13 3—6 *structura mei carminis . . . . non quia mirifica est, sed quod nec* publica *certe; | qualis enim cumque est, non latet esse meum.* The word is used of coinage 'current' Sen. de ben. V 14 § 4. 20 § 2. Quintil. I 6 § 3. VENA met. from

veins of metal. Hor. a. p. 409 *ego nec studium sine* divite vena | *nec rude quid possit video ingenium.* Donat. vit. Verg. § 41 non communi vena *editos* [versus]. CUI . . . QUI . . . QUI Tibull. III 2 3 seq. qui *tantum ferre dolorem,* | *vivere et erepta coniuge* qui *potuit.*

54 EXPOSITUM Luc. V 192—3 expositum cunctis nullique negatum | *numen.* 'trite,' as in Quintil. X 5 § 11 *varietatem similibus,* voluptatem expositis *dare.*

DEDUCERE Quintil. III 6 § 69 Spalding *commentarios quos adulescens* deduxerat. The word seems to be used in the sense of *beating out* metal. Generally, when applied to composition, the metaphor is derived from spinning. Hor. ep. II 1 225 tenui deducta poemata filo. A common-place among poets is the boast Lucr. I 925 seq. *avia Pieridum peragro loca* etc. Verg. g. III 3 seq. Hor. c. III 1 2 seq. 25 8. ep. I 19 21 seq. Obbar. Prop. IV = III 1 3. Upton's Spenser II 635.

55 FERIAT properly, to *strike* money, as in *triumviri A. A. A. F. F. Ferire carmen* denotes the *ictus* Terentian. Maur. 2193 *sed ter* feritur: *hinc trimetrus dicitur;* but more commonly the lyrical accompaniment Ov. tr. IV 10 50. Calpurn. IV 128. CARMEN TRIVIALE X 22 n. Calpurn. I 28 *non pastor, non hoc* triviali *more viator,* | *sed deus ipse canit.* Verg. moret. 29—30. Aug. de magistr. 1 *quod* [cantare] *cum soli saepe facimus, nullo praesente qui discat.*

MONETA Sext. Empir. adv. gr. I § 178 'for as in a city where a local coinage is current, he who adopts it can traffic without hindrance; whereas he who does not receive it, but mints some other new one for himself and would have this accepted, is but vain and foolish: so too in life, he who rejects the language generally current, and would strike a new one for himself, is not far from madness.' Lucian Lexiph. 20 *τὸ καθεστηκὸς νόμισμα τῆς φωνῆς.* Sen. ep. 34 § 3 *omnia facta dictaque* una forma percussa. Apul. de mag. 38 *animadvertes nomina labore meo et studio ita de Graecis provenire, ut tamen* Latina moneta percussa *sint.* Hor. a. p. 59 Bentl. and Marcil. MONETA hence our *mint, money* etc. The temple of Iuno Moneta was the Roman mint. Hence *moneta* comes to mean *coin,* and the stamp impressed on the coin: here it has the same secondary meaning as our words *stamp, character.*

56 MONSTRARE VIII 45. XIV 103. Pers. I 28. '*the poet,* such as I can conceive, but cannot point out among living men.' So schol. *ostendere.* Here Iuv. touches on the inquiry, *Whether the idea can be adequately realised,* which has been warmly discussed not only in ancient times (Sen. const. sap. 7 § 1 *non est quod dicas, ita ut soles, hunc sapientem nostrum nusquam inveniri* etc. id. ep. 42 §§ 1—2 *si sciret quid esset vir bonus, nondum se esse crederet.* Plut. de stoic. repugn. 31 § 5. Sext. Empir. adv. math. VII § 432. Quintil. XII 1 § 18 *quaerentibus, an oratores fuerint* [Cicero and Demosthenes], *respondebo quomodo Stoici, si interrogentur, an sapiens Zeno an Cleanthes an Chrysippus, respondeant, magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, non tamen id, quod natura hominis summum habet, consecutos.* id. I pr. § 19. 10 § 4. Cic. orat. § 7. ib. § 100 seq. tenemus *igitur, Brute,* quem quaerimus, sed animo non manu *etc.* ib. § 23 in the Brutus I preferred Demosthenes to all orators, *qui vim accommodarit* ad eam, quam sentiam eloquentiam, non ad eam, quam in aliquo ipse cognoverim. id. acad. II § 145) but by different schools, philosophical and theological, in our own day.

SENTIO Stat. S. II 2 69—70 *ora ducum et* vatum *sapientumque ora priorum,* | *quos tibi cura sequi, quos toto pectore* sentis.

57 cf. Ov. tr. I 1 39 seq. ib. V 12 3—4 *carmina laetum* | *sunt opus et pa-*

cem mentis habere volunt. Cic. ad Qu. fr. III 6 § 3. 58 Quintil. X 3 § 22 seq. *non tamen protinus audiendi, qui credunt* aptissima in hoc [for study] nemora silvasque; *quod illa caeli libertas, locorum amoenitas, sublimem animum et beatiorem spiritum parent. mihi certe iucundus hic magis, quam studiorum hortator videtur esse secessus* etc. Tac. dial. 9 fin. 12 pr. Hor. c. I 1 30. ib. 32 1 Bentl. IV 3 10 seq. ep. II 2 77 seq. Schmid. a. p. 298. Prop. IV = III 1 1 Passer. Plin. ep. IX 10.

59 PONTIBUS AONIDUM 6 n. Prop. IV = III 3 27 Hertzb.

ANTRO PIERIO Hor. c. III 4 40 Pierio *recreatis* antro.

60 THYRSUM 29 n. *hedera.* Lucr. I 929 seq. *acri | percussit* thyrso *laudis spes magna meum cor | et simul incussit suavem mi in pectus amorem | Musarum.* Hor. c. II 19. III 25. 61 Philostr. soph. I 25 § 22 of Polemon 'falling in with a sophist who was eating sausages and μαιράδας and such poor fare, "ὦ λῷστε" εἶπεν "οὐκ ἔστι τὸ Δαρείου καὶ Ξέρξου φρόνημα καλῶς ὑποκρίνασθαι ταῦτα σιτουμένῳ."'

62 HORATIUS yet he himself tells us ep. II 2 50 seq. *decisis humilem pennis inopemque paterni | et laris et fundi* paupertas impulit audax | ut versus facerem. See infr. 94 n. The allusion is to c. II 19 5 euhoe! *recenti mens trepidat metu | plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum | laetatur.* On the constr. cf. III 93 n. 64 DOMINIS CIRRAE NYSAEQUE XIII 79 Cirraei *spicula* vatis. Apollo and Bacchus. *Cirra* was the port of Delphi, on the sinus Crissaeus, at the mouth of the Pleistus Pausan. X 37 § 4 ἐς δὲ Κίρραν τὸ ἐπίνειον Δελφῶν ὁδὸς μὲν σταδίων ἑξήκοντά ἐστιν ἐκ Δελφῶν. Paus. and Pindar (Böckh III p. 286) confound it with Crissa: Strabo IX p. 418 makes it 80 stadia from Delphi. Martial asks his friend Flaccus I 76 11 *quid tibi cum* Cirra? *quid cum Permesside lympha?* DOMINIS on the abl. cf. I 13 n. NYSAE Strab. IX p. 405 κώμη δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ Ἐλικῶνος ἡ Νῦσα. This is the Nysa here meant, amongst many, which claimed the honour of having been the home of the boy Bacchus: this too is meant by Lucan I 63 seq. *nec si te pectore vates | accipiam,* Cirraea *velim* secreta moventem | sollicitare deum Bacchumque avertere Nysa. ib. VIII 801.

66 LODICE a rug, which served either as a carpet (Petron. 20), or as a plaid (Suet. Aug. 83), or as bedding Iuv. VI 105. on the gender, cf. Quintil. I 6 § 42 *neque enim . . . iam in nobis quisquam ferat . . .* hos lodices, *quamquam id Pollioni placeat.* The sophists Prohaeresius and Hephaestion had but one set of clothes between them when students at Athens; one always lay abed, conning his declamations, while the other was abroad Eunap. p. 487 18 seq. Didot. 67 ATTONITAE Apul. met. IV 22 Hild. *operi* attonitum [=cum stupore attentum Oud.].

68 Aen. VII 323 seq. King Latinus had received favourably the Trojan embassy and promised Aeneas his daughter's hand; to disturb their harmony Iuno sent the Fury Allecto to madden first Amata, wife of Latinus (341—405), and next Turnus 445 seq. *talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras. | at iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus, | deriguere oculi: tot* Erinys *sibilat hydris | tantaque se facies aperit. tum flammea torquens | lumina cunctantem et conantem dicere plura | reppulit et geminos erexit crinibus anguis | verberaque* insonuit *rabidoque haec addidit ore.* RUTULUM I 162 n.

69 seq. 94 n. Mart. VIII 56 3 seq. *ingenium sacri miraris abesse Maronis | nec quenquam tanta bella sonare tuba. |* sint Maecenates, non derunt, Flacce, Marones | Vergiliumque tibi vel tua rura dabunt. | *iugera perdiderat miserae vicina Cremonae |*

flebat et abductas Tityrus aeger oves. | *risit Tuscus eques paupertatemque malignam* | *reppulit et celeri iussit abire fuga.* | 'accipe divitias et vatum maximus esto' [dixit], . . . protinus Italiam concepit et arma virumque, | qui modo vix eulicem fleverat ore rudi.| *quid Varios Marsosque loquar ditataque vatum* | *nomina, magnus erit quos numerare labor?* | *ergo ero Vergilius, si munera Maecenatis* | *des mihi? Vergilius non ero, Marsus ero.* id. I 107. XII 4.

PUER a slave. DESSET on the use of the imperf. conj. for the plup. cf. Madvig § 347 b. note 2. Zumpt § 525. Verg. Aen. III 187 Forb. Cic. p. Sest. § 44 Halm. p. Quinct. § 83. Prop. IV=III 6 43 seq. *quod si contentus patrio bove* verteret *agros* | *verbaque duxisset pondus habere mea,* | *viveret.* Iuvenal might have said *si defuisset . . . ceeidissent,* 'If Verg. *had wanted,* the snakes *would have fallen*:' but he may say, as he here does, 'If Verg. were now alive and *were now in want,* the snakes would fall.' By the bounty of his patrons Verg. lived in comparative affluence Donat. vit. Verg. § 24 *possedit prope centiens sestertium habuitque domum Romae in Esquiliis iuxta hortos Maecenatis; quamquam secessu Campaniae* [at Nola, Gell. VII 20] *Siciliaeque plurimum uteretur. quaecunque ab Augusto petiit, repulsam numquam habuit.* Probably he had an estate at Tarentum Prop. III=II 33 67. georg. IV 125 seq. He received presents from Augustus Hor. ep. II 1 246 seq.

70 HYDRI the snakes, which the poet describes as wreathed around Allecto's head, are spoken of as if borne by himself I 162 n. Verg. cited 98 n. 71 SURDA XIII 194. Quintil. XI 3 § 32 *vox . . .* surda. Prop. V=IV 5 56 *lyra.* Similarly *caecus* is used for 'unseen' Spalding ib. Aug. de Gen. c. Manich. I § 34 *dicimus . . . fossam* caecam, quia nos eam non videmus. BUCINA Allecto's trumpet Aen. VII 513 seq. *pastorale canit signum cornuque recurvo* | *Tartaream intendit vocem: qua protenus omne* | *contremuit nemus et silvae intonuere profundae* | . . . *qua* bucina *signum* | *dira dedit.* POSCIMUS we unreasonably expect Lappa, in extreme destitution, to rival the wealthy tragedians of former times. 72 COTHURNO Tert. de spect. 23 *tragoedos* [diabolus] cothurnis *extulit, quia nemo potest adicere cubitum unum ad staturam suam; mendacem facere vult Christum.* On the abbreviated form of comparison cf. III 72 n.

73 ALVEOLOS V 88 n. LAENAM III 283 n. PIGNERAT pignori dat. See Dirksen's manuale. His tragedy *Atreus pawns* his furniture and wardrobe; i. e. while he writes the play he is forced to borrow money on them. Tragedies bearing this title were among the works of Sophokles, Attius, Scaurus and Pomponius Welcker griech. Trag. III 1494. 74 seq. 184 seq. Mart. IX 31 *pauper amicitiae cum sis, Lupe, non es amicae.*

74 NUMITOR perhaps the *pirata Cilicum* VIII 93.

76 LEONEM see Stat. s. II 5. on the taming of lions Plin. h. n. VIII 21 (16) seq. Antony first yoked them in a chariot Friedländer II^{8} 262 who cites examples of lions and other wild beasts kept by private persons. Elagabalus Lampr. 28 *iunxit sibi et* leones *Matrem Magnam se appellans.* ib. 21 *habuit et* leones . . . exarmatos in deliciis, quos edoctos per mansuetarios subito ad secundam et tertiam mensam iubebat accumbere, ignorantibus cunctis quod exarmati essent, *ad pavorem ridiculum excitandum . . . psittacis atque phasianis leones pavit.* Mart. spect. 6 b. 10. 15. 23. I 104 12 seq.

77 CONSTAT 45. 78 NIMIRUM 'no doubt' II 104. X 248. CAPIUNT XI 169. 195. What Iuv. says ironi-

cally of the poet, Seneca says seriously of the epicure ep. 60 § 2 *taurus paucissimorum iugerum pascuis impletur. una silva elephantis pluribus sufficit. homo et terra pascitur et mari.* 79 M. Annaeus Lucanus, 3 Nov. A.D. 39—65, author of the Pharsalia, son of Seneca's brother Annaeus Mela, had a great reputation, though some considered him rather an orator (Quintil. x 1 § 90) or historian (Serv. ad Aen. I 382. Petron. 118) than a true poet. Mart. XIV 194 of Lucan *sunt quidam qui me dicunt non esse poetam,* | *sed qui me vendit bibliopola putat.* Statius in his genethliacon Lucani (s. II 7) prefers him to Ennius, Lucr. Verg. Ov. VFl. Tac. dial. 20 ranks him with Verg. and Hor. cf. Mart. I 61 7. VII 21—23. X 64. His fame excited the jealousy of Nero Tac. XV 49 *Lucanum propriae causae accendebant* [to join Piso's conspiracy, A.D. 65], *quod famam carminum eius premebat Nero prohibueratque ostentare, vanus aemulatione.* DCass. LXII 29 § 4. cf. Suet. vit. Luc. Mart. VII 21. On his wealth see Tac. XVI 17 *acquirendae pecuniae brevius iter credebat* [Mela] *per procurationes administrandis principis negotiis. idem Annaeum Lucanum genuerat, grande adiumentum claritudinis: quo interfecto dum rem familiarem eius acriter requirit, accusatorem concivit Fabium Romanum ex intimis Lucani amicis. mixta inter patrem filiumque coniurationis scientia fingitur assimulatis Lucani litteris: quas inspectas Nero ferri ad eum iussit* opibus eius inhians. Like Seneca Lucan glorifies poverty V 527—9 o vitae tuta facultas | pauperis angustique Lares! *o munera nondum* | *intellecta deum!* IACEAT on a *lectus* 105 n. Ov. trist. I 11 37—8 *non haec in nostris, ut quondam, scribimus* hortis, | *nec consuete meum,* lectule, *corpus habes.* Hor. S. I 6 122 Bentl. *ad quartam* iaceo. Sen. ep. 88 § 19 of the ancients *nihil liberos suos docebant, quod discendum erat* iacentibus.

HORTIS I 75 n. dig. XLVII 10 5 § 3 *si quis in villa habitet vel* in hortis. see Brisson sel. ex iure civ. ant. III 13. 80 MARMOREIS marble villa (IV 112) and statues in the pleasure-ground.

SERRANO this poet was deep in debt Mart. IV 37 2 seq. *trecenta debet Titius, hoc bis Albinus,* | *deciens Sabinus,* alterumque Serranus | ex insulis fundisque triciens soldum. Quintil. X 1 § 89 ranks him among epic poets; he died early, but his boyish works shew great power and ripe taste. TENUI III 163 n. VIII 120. here however the word may mean 'slender,' simple in style, as Stat. S. V 3 158 tenuis*que arcana Corinnae.* Quintil. X 1 § 44 l. 23 n.

SALEIO Tac. dial. 10 cited 31 n. ib. 5 Saleium *Bassum, cum optimum virum tum absolutissimum poetam. porro, si poetica accusatur, non alium video reum locupletiorem.* ib. 9 *quis* Saleium Bassum, egregium poetam, *vel si hoc honorificentius est, praeclarissimum vatem* deducit aut salutat aut prosequitur? . . . *Basso domi nascuntur* [versus], *pulchri quidem et iucundi: quorum tamen exitus* etc. (as above 40 n.) . . . laudavimus nuper, ut miram et eximiam, Vespasiani liberalitatem, quod quingenta sertertia Basso donasset. pulchrum id quidem, indulgentiam principis ingenio mereri: quanto tamen pulchrius, si ita res familiaris exigat, se ipsum colere! Quintil. X 1 § 90 among epic poets *vehemens et poeticum ingenium* Saleii Bassi *fuit, nec ipsum senectute maturuit.* If the Bassus whose poverty Martial derides (III 47, 58 e.g. 45 *at tu sub urbe possides famem mundam.* V 23 where, as also VIII 10, Bassus is ridiculed for his ostentation), be the same with Saleius, which seems unlikely, Martial's opinion of his merits is opposed to that of Quintil. Mart. V 53 3—4 *materia est mihi crede, tuis aptissima chartis* | *Deucalion, vel si non placet*

hic, Phaethon. ib. 1—2 his works Colchis, Thyestes, Niobe, Andromache, must have been tragedies, cf. Iuv. v 109 n. 81 1 74. Mart. xi 3. 82 seq. the author of one of the lives of Iuv. (n. 2 Jahn) seems, somewhat strangely, to consider this passage to be an attack upon Statius. cf. Casaub. on Suet. Dom. 4.

82 VOCEM IUCUNDAM to the modulation of the voice great attention was paid in recitations xi 180 n. Pers. i 16 seq. 33 seq.

83 THEBAIDOS there was a Thebais among the poems of the epic cycle, which was esteemed inferior to the Iliad and Odyssey alone Pausan. ix 9 § 3. Welcker ep. Cycl. ii 320—379. Mure hist. lit. anc. Gr. ii 267 seq. Epic poems on the same theme were composed by Antimachus of Kolophon (from whom Statius borrowed schol. Theb. iii 466 see Quintil. x 1 § 53 n.), by Antagoras of Rhodes (Apostol. v 82 or Arsen. p. 146), by Menelaus of Aegae, and by the Roman poet Ponticus, the friend of Propertius (i 7 1—4. 9—10) and Ovid tr. iv 10 47. cf. Welcker kl. Schrift. i 395. The Thebais was the work of twelve years xii 810 seq. *durabisne procul dominoque legere superstes,* | *o mihi bis senos multum vigilata per annos,* | *Thebai? iam certe* praesens tibi fama benignum | stravit iter *coepitque novam monstrare futuris.* | *iam te magnanimus dignatur noscere Caesar,* | Itala iam studio discit memoratque iuventus. cf. silv. iv 7 26 seq. and for other notices iii 2 143. 5 36. iv 4 89. v 3 215—8 to his father *qualis eras,* Latios quotiens ego carmine patres | mulcerem felixque tui spectator adesses | muneris; *heu quali confusus gaudia fletu* | *vota piosque metus inter laetumque pudorem.* ib. 233 seq. 5 37. i pr. *adhuc pro* Thebaide *mea, quamvis me reliquerit, timeo.* Statius mentions victories which he obtained in poetical contests (s. ii 2 6. iii 5 28 seq. v 3 225 seq.), as well as defeats iii 5 31 seq. v 3 231 seq. 84 PROMISIT

40 n. the author sent pressing invitations to his friends to attend iii 9 n. Arr. Epikt. iii 23 § 35 *δεῖ τεθῆναι χίλια βάθρα καὶ παρακληθῆναι τοὺς ἀκουσομένους καὶ σε ἐν κομψῷ στολίῳ ἢ τριβωνίῳ ἀναβάντα ἐπὶ πούλβινον, διαγράφειν πῶς Ἀχιλλεὺς ἀπέθανε.* ib. § 6 *ὅταν οὖν λέγῃς δεῦτε καὶ ἀκούσατέ μου ἀναγιγνώσκοντος ὑμῖν· σκέψαι πρῶτον μὴ εἰκῇ αὐτὸ ποιεῖν· εἶτ' ἂν εὔρῃς ἐφ' ὅ,τι ἀναφέρῃς, σκέψαι εἰ ἐφ' ὃ δεῖ.* ib. §§ 27 seq. *φιλόσοφος δ' ἐπ' ἀκρόασιν παρακαλεῖ; οὐχὶ δ', ὡς ὁ ἥλιος ἄγει αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἑαυτόν ἢ ἡ τροφή, οὕτω δὴ καὶ οὗτος ἄγει τοὺς ὠφεληθησομένους; ποῖος ἰατρὸς παρακαλεῖ, ἵνα τις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ θεραπευθῇ; παρακαλῶ σε ἐλθόντα ἀκοῦσαι ὅτι σοι κακῶς ἐστι καὶ πάντων μᾶλλον ἐπιμελεῖ ἢ οὗ δεῖ σε ἐπιμελεῖσθαι καὶ ὅτι ἀγνοεῖς τὰ ἀγαθὰ καὶ τὰ κακὰ καὶ κακοδαίμων εἶ καὶ δυστυχής. κομψὴ παράκλησις . . εἰωθε λέγειν ὁ Ῥοῦφος 'εἰ εὐσχολεῖτε ἐπαινέσαι με, ἐγὼ δ' οὐδὲν λέγω' κ.τ.λ.* ib. § 23 cited 40 n. Plin. ep. i 13 § 4 *nunc otiosissimus quisque* multo ante rogatus et identidem admonitus *aut non venit, aut si venit, queritur se diem, quia non perdiderit, perdidisse.* ib. iii 18 § 4 *cepi autem non mediocrem voluptatem, quod,* hunc librum [the panegyric] cum amicis recitare voluissem, non per codicillos, non per libellos, sed 'si commodum' et 'si valde vacaret' admoniti *(numquam porro aut valde vacat Romae aut commodum est audire recitantem), foedissimis insuper tempestatibus, per biduum convenerunt, cumque modestia mea finem recitationi facere voluisset, ut adicerem tertium diem exegerunt.* vii 17 § 5 *'supervacuum tamen est recitare quae dixeris.' etiam, si eadem omnia, si isdem omnibus, si statim recites. si vero multa inseras, multa commutes,* si quosdam novos, quosdam eosdem, sed post tempus adsumas, *cur minus probabilis sit causa recitandi quae dixeris quam edendi?* Themist. or.

xxvi p. 313[4] seq. charges against Th. *καὶ θέατρα ἤδη ἀγείρει καὶ πρὸ τριτα ἐπαγγέλλει εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον συνιέναι καὶ ἀνέχεται ἐπαινούμενος καὶ περιροστεῖ τοὺς κεκραγότας.* Syncs. Dion p. 54[4] seq. after speaking of a pleader forced to continue his speech though the judge is asleep: *ἐμὲ δ' ἀφίηοι καὶ οὐ στενοχωρεῖ προσθεσμία τῷ μήτε πρὸς οὕτως ἄτοπον παρασκευάζεσθαι δικαστήν, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ μέλλειν εἰς δικαστήριον ἀγνωμονέστερον εἰσιέναι τὸ θέατρον θυροκοπήσαντα καὶ ἐπαγγειλάντα τοῖς ἐν ἄστει μειρακίοις ἀκρόαμα ἐπιδέξιον.* The audience may be upset by a jest; the speaker himself may be disconcerted by indifference. Worn and wasted with sleepless nights and days of toil, he must feign perfect health. He comes smiling into the theatre fresh from the bath, in brave attire, and takes tragacanth to clear his voice. In the midst of the recitation he turns to his boy for a gargle. The audience meanwhile are only eager to escape. Sievers Libanius p. 26 n. 95. Mart. xiv 142 si recitaturus dedero tibi forte libellum, | *hoc focale tuas asserat auriculas.* 85 LIBIDINE transport. 86 FREGIT SUBSELLIA VERSU i 13 n. Donat. vit. Verg. § 77 *tu* loquacitate *non modo aures hominum, sed* muros rumpis. Sidon. epist. v 10 hunc olim *perorantem et* rhetorica sedilia plausibili orationi frangentem. ib. ix 14 *quo . . . recitante crepitantis Athenaei* subsellia cuneata quaterentur. Martian. Cap. v § 436 *qui perturbantes pectora sensusque cunctorum cognoscentium quoque* perfregere subsellia. 'When he has broken down the benches by his poem,' i.e. by the loudness and energy with which he recites it. Otherwise schol. *favore nimio audientium.* SUBSELLIA Suet. Claud. 41 cited on iii 9 p. 175. 87 INTACTAM before it has been exhibited Claud. in Eutr. ii 364. PARIDI Paris, an Egyptian pantomime (Mart. xi 13 3 *sales Nili*) very popular during Domitian's reign (ib., Iuv. vi 87), was put to death on account of an intrigue with the empress Domitia DCass. lxvii 3. cf. Suet. Dom. 3. 10. After his death many brought flowers and perfumes to his tomb DCass. ib. Friedländer (i[3] 104—5. ii[3] 318. 336—8. 460) reckons five actors of the name, for it was usual with artists to assume the name of famous predecessors, and the story of Paris and Helen was the model of the scenes of a *mimus* i[3] 397. AGAVEN the text, which the pantomime accompanied: so also the Pelopea and Philomela (92) were pantomimes Welcker griech. Trag. iii p. 1469. 88—92 Ribbeck and Friedländer accept the story of vit. 1 p. 386 Jahn: Iuv. declaimed till mid age rather for amusement than to practise at the bar, *dein paucorum versuum satura non absurde composita in Paridem pantomimum* poetamque semen stribus militiolis emitantem *genus scripturae industrie excoluit;* inserting his early verses *quod non dant . . . . tribunos* into a later satire, he was thought to reflect on an actor of the day, who had great influence in promotions; his punishment was suggested by his own words: *per honorem militiae* though 80 years of age he was sent to command a cohort stationed in the most distant part of Egypt. Vit. 1 says that he died in Egypt; vit. 2. 4 that he was banished by Domitian, returned under 'Nerva and Trajan.' Vit. 6, with which Friedländer i[3] 105. ii[3] 337 agrees, dates the banishment under Trajan, with whom the actor Pylades had great influence; Ribbeck, under Hadrian; schol. Iuv. vii 92, under Claudius Nero. Sidon. c. ix 266 seq. gives no date: 'not Ovid, who was banished to Tomi: *nec qui consimili deinde casu* | irati fuit histrionis exsul.' 88 seq. iii 132 n. The tribune of a legion became as a matter of course an *eques* App. Pun. 104. Herodian

III 8 § 5: on account of this advancement in rank the office was conferred by the emperors on persons who did not intend to follow the military profession, but after six months' service, *tribunatus semestris*, retired as *equites* into private life. In the Thorigny inscription (Mommsen in Berichte d. sächs. Ges. d. W. 1852 p. 240) Claudius Paulinus governor of Lusitania sends a handsome uniform to Sennius Sollemnis semestris *autem epistulam* ['appointment,' 'commission'], *ubi propediem vacare coeperi[t], mittam. cuius militiae sa[la]ri[um], [i]d est* [⊢ S] XXV *n., in auro suscipe.* Mommsen p. 250 takes *semestri* in luv. absolutely, as in the inscr.; Marquardt III 2 279 supplies *tribunatu;* but it is impossible to separate *semenstri* from *auro;* either then we must read *semenstris* (militiae), or *semenstri auro* 'the six-months' ring' must mean 'the ring (equestrian rank) won by six months' service:' Mommsen justly says it cannot mean 'worn during six months,' for the rank was retained during life. The sum of 25,000 sesterces was the pay for a year; so that these honorary tribunes drew full pay for a few days over half a year's service (*maiore parte anni*). Plin. ep. IV 4 § 2 *hunc ergo rogo* semestri tribunatu *splendidiorem et sibi et avunculo suo facias.* in Orell. inscr. 3442. 3443. both *trib. sem.*, of such and such a legion, and *praefecti semestres*, of such and such a cohort, are mentioned. Plin. (l. l.) begs Sossius Papus, who in Trajan's Parthian campaign was on Hadrian's staff, to confer the honour on a young friend. Claudius introduced this titular office Suet. 25 *equestres militias ita ordinavit, ut post cohortem alam, post alam tribunatum legionis daret, stipendiaque instituit et imaginariae militiae genus, quod vocatur supra numerum, quo absentes et titulo tenus fungerentur.*

89 AURO the tribunate was an *equestris militia* (Suet. supr., Ov. amor. III 8 9. Hor. epod. 4 15 seq.), and the golden ring was a badge of the *equites.*

90 HISTRIO *pantomimus.*

CAMERINOS VIII 38 n.

91 BARBAM III 116 n.

ATRIA I 96 n. Sen. de brev. vit. 14 § 7 *quam multi per* refertum clientibus atrium *prodire vitabunt et per obscuros aedium aditus profugient? quasi non inhumanius sit decipere, quam excludere!* Hor. ep. I 5 31. Mart. I 70 12 seq. III 38 7 seq. *si nihil hinc veniet, pangentur carmina nobis; | audieris, dices esse Maronis opus. | insanis;* omnes gelidis quicunque lacernis | sunt ibi, Nasones Vergiliosque vides. | atria magna colam. *vix tres aut quattuor ista | res aluit: pallet cetera turba fame.* id. V 20 5. id. IX 100 1—2 *denaris tribus invitas et mane togatum | observare iubes* atria *mane tua.* Marquardt V 1 266.

92 PRAEFECTOS *cohortis sociorum* I 58 n. VII 88 n.

PELOPEA daughter of Pelias Apollod. I 9 § 10.

PHILOMELA 12 n. 87 n. 'If a poet would now obtain posts of honour and profit he must write for the favorite pantomimes.' Among Lucan's works Suet. relliq. 78 14 Reiff. were salticae fabulae XIIII. Sen. suas. 2 § 19 p. 17 8 *Silonis* qui pantomimis fabulas scripsit *et ingenium grande non tantum deseruit sed polluit.*

93 PULPITA the poet who gains a living by writing for the stage VI 78. VIII 195. 225. XIV 257. Markl. condemns this line.

94 MAECENAS I 66 n. panegyr. ad Pis. 123 sterili tantum cantasset avena, | *ignotus populis,* si Maecenate careret. ib. 225 sq. Maecenas *tragico quatientem pulpita caestu | evexit* Varium ... Ausoniamque chelyn gracilis patefecit Horati ... *tu mihi* Maecenas *tereti cantabere versu.* Mart. VIII 56 cited 69 n. id. XII 4 quod Flacco Varioque fuit summoque Maroni | Maecenas atavis regibus ortus eques *etc.* id. I 107 3—4 otia *da nobis,* sed

qualia fecerat olim | Maecenas Flacco Vergilioque suo. id. VII 29 7. XI 3 10. Maecenas was the patron of Verg. (Donat. vit. § 31 *georgica in honorem* Maecenatis *edidit* [cf. g. I 2. II 41. III 41. IV 2], *cum sibi vixdum noto opem tulisset adversus Claudii veterani militis vel, ut alii putant, Arrii centurionis violentiam.* cf. ib. § 96. ib. § 42 when Verg. recited the georgics, Maecenas relieved him by reading in turns with him. It was by Verg. that Horace was recommended to the notice of Maecenas Hor. s. I 6 55; they were all three companions in the journey to Brundisium ib. 5 40. To Maecenas Verg. bequeathed ½th of his fortune Donat. § 56), of Horace (who received from him his Sabine villa c. II 18 12 seq. *nec potentem amicum | largiora flagito, | satis beatus unicis Sabinis.* cf. III 16 37. Orelli's index s. v. *Maecenas*), of Propertius (II 1 73 seq. IV=III 9 1—4. 57 seq.), of Varius (Hor. s. l. l. Mart. supr.), of Marsus (Mart. cited 69 n.), of Melissus (Suet. gr. 21) etc.

PROCULEIUS Hor. c. II 2 5—6 *vivet extento* Proculeius *aevo, | notus in fratres animi paterni.* Porphyr. ad l. C. Proculeius *Varro Murena, eques Romanus, amicus Augusti, rarissimae pietatis erga fratres suos fuit, adeo ut bona sua cum iis aequis partibus diviserit, quibus illi in bello civili erant spoliati.* With the same lavish generosity he treated his son: Rutil. Lup. I § 5 *nec tum denique speraret libertatem licentiamque utendi futuram, cum pater decessisset, cum vivo patre promiscue omnia licerent.* Spalding on Quintil. I 6 § 79. Haakh in Pauly VI 86.

95 FABIUS Paulus Fabius Maximus, consul B.C. 11, an intimate of Augustus (Tac. an. I 5 Lips.), and the steady friend of Ovid whose third wife was a Fabia Pont. I 2 138. ib. 65 seq. 131 seq. *ille ego sum, qui te colui, quem festa solebat | inter convivas mensa videre tuos. | ille ego, qui dixi vestros Hymenaeon ad ignes | et cecini fausto carmina digna toro. | cuius te solitum memini laudare libellos, | exceptis domino qui nocuere suo. | cui tua nonnunquam miranti scripta legebas; | ille ego de vestra cui data nupta domo.* III 3 107 *tua supplicibus domus est assueta iuvandis.* IV 6 9 seq. Haakh in Pauly VI 2919—20.

COTTA Cotta Messalinus (Tac. Plin. h. n.) or Cotta Maximus (Ov. Pont. II 8 2. III 5 6) is meant, son of the great M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus. He was a patron of Ovid ib. I 7 83 *is me nec comitem nec dedignatus amicum est.* ib. II 2 101. 3 1—6. 29—38. 47—72. 73—78 *quod,* cum vestra domus teneris mihi semper ab annis | culta sit, esse vetus nunc tibi cogor onus. | me tuus ille pater, Latiae facundia linguae, | . . . . . primus, ut auderem committere carmina famae, | impulit. ingenii dux fuit ille mei. III 2 109. esp. 5 21 seq. IV 16 41 *te tamen in turba non ausim,* Cotta, *silere, | Pieridum lumen.* It is often difficult to distinguish whether Maximus in Ov. denotes Fabius or Cotta but Pont. I 5 (cf. 57 seq. IV 16 42). I 9 (cf. 29. I 7 31 seq. 60. II 2 10) were probably addressed to Cotta. Haakh in Pauly VI 2356. 2920 n.

LENTULUS perhaps the consul P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who procured Cicero's recall from exile, B.C. 57. Cic. p. red. in sen. § 8 *P. Lentulus,* parens ac deus *nostrae vitae* etc. p. Sest. § 144.

ALTER Cic. Phil. XIII § 1 *sive Sulla sive Marius . . . sive* iterum *Sulla sive* alter *Marius.* Verg. ecl. IV 34—5.

96 30 seq. n. Plin. ep. III 21 § 3 *fuit moris antiqui eos, qui vel singulorum laudes vel urbium scripserant, aut honoribus aut* pecunia *ornare: nostris vero temporibus, ut alia speciosa et egregia, ita hoc in primis exolevit.*

97 PALLERE 29. Pers. prol. 4 pallidam Pirenen. ib. I 26. 124. III 85. V 62 *at te nocturnis iuvat* impallescere *chartis.* Plin. XX § 160 pallorem *bibentibus gignit*

[cumianum]: *ita certe ferunt Porcii Latronis, clari inter dicendi magistros, assectatores similitudinem* coloris studiis contracti imitatos. Mart. VII 4 *esset, Castrice, cum mali coloris,* | *versus scribere coepit Oppianus.* Quintil. I 2 § 18. VII 2 § 14 *nemo expectet, ut alieno tantum labore sit disertus: vigilandum, attendendum, enitendum,* pallendum *est.* Martian. Cap. I § 37. Cass. Parmens. Orph. 6—7 *omnis et illuc* | *perditus incumbens Musae* pallebat *amore.* DECEMBRI Hor. S. II 3 4 seq. *ab ipsis* | Saturnalibus *huc fugisti.* sobrius *ergo* | *dic aliquid dignum promissis. incipe. nil est;* | *culpantur frustra calami.* The Saturnalia were kept as a holiday by all classes Mart. XIV 1 9 seq. *sed quid agam potius* madidis, Saturne, diebus? | . . . *vis scribam Thebas Troiamque malasque Mycenas?* | *lude, inquis, nucibus.* id. XI 6 unctis falciferi senis diebus, | *regnator quibus imperat fritillus,* | versu ludere non laborioso | permittis, *puto, pileata Roma.* | . . . pallentes *procul hinc abite curae.* | . . . misce dimidios, puer, trientes. Sen. ep. 18 §§ 1. 3 December est mensis, quo maxime civitas desudat. ius luxuriae publicae datum est. . . . hoc multo fortius est, ebrio ac vomitante populo, siccum ac sobrium esse. Stat. S. I 6 5. Marquardt IV 459—462.

98 seq. so little are poets encouraged. Next (*porro*) to speak of historians—are their labours more productive? History demands more time and pains than poetry. Yet vast as the field is, how scanty a crop (103) does it yield! 99 OLEI i.e. lucubrationis 28 n. Cass. Parmens. Orph. 17—18 nocturno exsomnis olivo | *immoritur.* cf. the proverb, *et* oleum *et operam perdere.*

100 PAGINA SURGIT Ov. amor. I 1 17 *cum bene* surrexit *versu nova* pagina *primo.* id. tr. V 9 3—4 *inque libellis* | crevisset *sine te* pagina *nulla meis.* ['Column after column of a papyrus-roll or *liber* is filled.' H. A. J. M.] 101 OMNIBUS *historicis.*

DAMNOSA ruinous XIV 4. Mart. XIII 1 3 *perdite Niliacas, Musae,* mea damna papyros. Owing to the great expense of parchment and even of papyrus, books were copied in very small characters Mart. XIV 186. 190 *pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens,* | *quem mea non totum bibliotheca capit.* Cf. Plin. ep. III 5 cited I 6 n. Plin. h. n. XIII § 89 of papyrus *sterilitatem sentit hoc quoque, factumque iam Tiberio principe* inopia chartae ut e senatu darentur arbitri dispensandae, *alias in tumultu vita erat.* Egger sur le prix du papier dans l'antiquité, Par. 1857. The bulk of many histories made complete transcripts very costly. Hence epitomes such as those of Flor. Eutr. AV. etc. took the place of the great works. Thus the histories of Varro, of the emperor Claudius (which, however worthless as a composition, must have contained much curious matter, Suet. 41) and, in great part, of Livy and Tac., are lost. PAPYRO I 18 n.

103 SEGES 112 messem. Mart. I 107 7—8 *in steriles campos nolunt iuga ferre iuvenci;* | *pingue solum lassat, sed iuvat ipse labor.* Mart. is refusing to undertake a long poem without adequate remuneration.

104 HISTORICO Bremi on Nep. XVI 1 § 1 says that in the best authors *historicus* is a student, not a writer, of history: yet cf. id. ib. VII 11 § 1. Cic. top. § 78 *oratores et poetas et philosophos et* historicos.

ACTA *diurna* or *publica,* a daily chronicle of births IX 84, marriages II 136 etc. founded by Caesar Suet. 20. Lips. exc. on Tac. an. V 4 'iis continebantur res rationesque populi, iudicia publica, supplicia, comitia, aedificia, nativitates, illustres mortes, matrimonia, divortia. de iudiciis suppliciisque admonuit Ammian. XXII 3 § 4 *et* acta *super eo gesta non*

sine magno legebantur horrore, cum id voluminis publici contineret exordium: "*consulatu Tauri et Florentii, inducto sub praeconibus Tauro.*" de aedificiis Tac. XIII 31 *pauca memoriae digna evenere, nisi cui libeat laudandis fundamentis et trabibus, quis* molem amphitheatri apud campum *Martis Caesar extruxerat, volumina implere, cum ex dignitate populi Romani repertum sit res illustres annalibus,* talia diurnis urbis actis mandare.' The *acta* are frequently cited by Tac. and Suet. as authorities: cf. Plin. ep. ad Tac. VII 33 § 3 *diligentiam tuam fugere non possit, cum sit* in publicis actis. Of many recent treatises on the *acta* the best is Hübner de senatus populique Rom. actis in Fleckeisen's Jahrb. Leipz. 1870, Suppl. III 5 pp. 558—632 (also separately issued) cf. Rein in Pauly I^2 134—7. See the caricature in Petron. 53. LEGENTI the *actuarius*, who copied out the *acta* (Suet. 55 mentions a speech of Caesar's *magis* ab actuariis exceptam, *male subsequentibus verba dicentis, quam ab ipso editam*) and read them aloud to amuse the company at table Petron. 53 actuarius, qui tamquam urbis acta recitavit. M. Sen. contr. 9 § 39 p. 132 18 of Iunius Otho *totam quidem bene dixit controversiam, sed hoc genere, ut putares illo dicente sic esse dicendam, deinde mirarere, quid illi suspiciosa actio profuisset, cum aperta uti liceret. belle de hoc vitio illius Scaurus aiebat, illum* acta in aurem legere. Tac. XVI 22 diurna *populi Romani* per provincias, per exercitus *curatius* leguntur, *ut noscatur quid Thrasea non fecerit.*

105 GENUS IGNAVUM Sall. Iug. 4 § 3 *atque ego credo fore qui,* quia decrevi procul a republica aetatem agere, tanto tamque utili labori meo nomen inertiae inponant. LECTO Cic. de or. III § 17. Ov. cited 79 n. id. a. a. III 542 contempto colitur [by poets] lectus et umbra foro. Plin. ep. V 5 § 5 *visus est sibi per nocturnam quietem* iacere in lectulo suo compositus in habitum studentis, habere ante se scrinium ita, ut solebat. ib. VII 27 § 7 *iubet* sterni sibi *in prima domus parte,* poscit pugillares stilum lumen; . . ipse ad scribendum animum oculos manum intendit. Sen. ep. 72 § 2 quaedam lectum et otium et secretum desiderant. ib. 67 § 2. Hor. s. I 4 133. 6 126 Bentl. Prop. IV=III 6 14. Pers. I 52. Suet. Aug. 78 Cas. *a cena* lucubratoriam *se in* lecticulam *recipiebat.* Lucian philops. 27. UMBRA 28 n. 173 n. a sedentary life (*σκιαραφία, vita umbratilis* Cic. Tusc. II § 27. Quintil. I 2 § 18) is often spoken of with contempt by Greeks and Romans, who daily devoted some time to athletic exercises in the open air (Hor. s. I 5 48 *lusum it Maecenas.* id. c. I 8 4 *patiens pulveris atque solis*), and whose institutions (those of Athens and republican Rome at least) required all citizens to take a part in public affairs. Plat. Phaedr. p. 239° Heind. Ast. *μαλθακόν τινα καὶ οὐ στερεὸν διώκων, οὐδ' ἐν ἡλίῳ καθαρῷ τεθραμμένον, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ συμμιγεῖ σκιᾷ, πόνων μὲν ἀνδρείων καὶ ἱδρώτων ξηρῶν ἄπειρον, ἔμπειρον δὲ ἁπαλῆς καὶ ἀνάνδρου διαίτης.* Sen. de prov. 2 § 3 *illi* [fathers] *excitari iubent liberos ad studia obeunda mature, . . . sudorem illis et interdum lacrimas excutiunt: at matres fovere in sinu, continere in umbra volunt, nunquam flere, nunquam tristari, nunquam laborare.* Herm. Privat-Alterth. § 4 13.

106 granting that historians, as a cloistered race, useless to the public, deserve no larger remuneration; shall we find that advocates, to whom their fellow-citizens look for the protection of their lives and fortunes (*civilia*), are more liberally rewarded? Friedländer I^3 271—5. CIVILIA Quintil. XII 2.

§§ 6—7 I would not have the orator a philosopher, *quando non alia secta vitae longius a* civilibus officiis *atque ab omni munere oratoris recessit. nam quis philosophorum* aut in iudiciis frequens *aut clarus in contionibus fuit? . . . atqui ego illum, quem instituo, Romanum quendam velim esse sapientem,* qui non secretis disputationibus, sed rerum experimentis atque operibus se vere civilem virum exhibeat. So *of. civ.* ib. x 3 § 11 n. xi 3 § 22. Plin. ep. iv 24 § 3 recalling to mind those with whom he had in his youth pleaded in the courts, some now deceased, some in exile, some retired from public life: *illum* civilibus officiis *principis amicitia exemit.* ib. vi 32 § 1 as your daughter is about to marry Nonius Celer, *cui ratio* civilium officiorum necessitatem quandam nitoris imponit [Iuv. 124—145], *debet secundum condicionem mariti* veste comitatu augeri. From such exx. as these the transition to *civil law, civilian,* was easy. Suet. Tib. 8 civiliorum officiorum *rudimentis regem Archelaum Trallianos et Thessalos . . . Augusto cognoscente defendit.* Tac. an. iii 75 *Capito Ateius . . . principem in civitate locum* studiis civilibus *adsecutus.* id. Agr. 39 *studia fori et* civilium *artium decus.*

PRAESTENT 'bring them in.' On the legal restrictions upon the fees of *causidici* see 124 n. Tac. xi 5—7. xiii 5. Plin. ep. v 13=14 §§ 6—10. 9=21 §§ 4—6. Suet. Claud. 15. Nero 17. DCass. liv 18. dig. l 13 1 § 10 seq. Ammian. xxx 4 §§ 8—20. Quintil. xii 7 §§ 8—12 allows pleaders to receive fees, yet *paciscendi quidem ille piraticus mos et inponentium periculis pretia procul abominanda negotiatio etiam a mediocriter improbis aberit . . . . nihil ergo adquirere volet orator ultra quam satis erit, ac* ne pauper quidem tamquam mercedem accipiet. Rein Privatr. 731. 878.

107 OFFICIA iii 126 n. COMITES Hor. s. ii 3 12. Plin. ep. iv 26 § 3 *ut* comites istos [libellos meos] *quam commodissimos habeas.* IN FASCE DH. Isokr. 18 *δέσμας πάνυ πολλὰς δικανικῶν λόγων Ἰσοκρατείων περιφέρεσθαι φησιν ὑπὸ τῶν βιβλιοπωλῶν Ἀριστοτέλης.* Theophr. char. 6 the *ἀπονενοημένος* is always at law, *ἔχων ἐχῖνον* [Harpokr. *ἄγγος τι εἰς ὃ τὰ γραμματεῖα τὰ πρὸς τὰς δίκας ἐτίθεντο*] *ἐν τῷ προκολπίῳ καὶ ὁρμαθοὺς γραμματιδίων ἐν ταῖς χερσίν.* LIBELLI depositions, extracts from laws, etc. vi 244.

108 Madvig 'ipsi quidem omnia magna loquuntur, magnas sibi mercedes solvi solere dicunt (*magna sonant*); sed quando hoc dicunt? tum praecipue, cum ii audiunt, quos causidicorum interest bene de illorum reditibus sentire et magnas illis mercedes venire putare. quinam hi sunt? primum creditor causidici ipsius; nam ut hic fidem suam tueatur et spem creditori faciat facilis solutionis, reditus suos exaggerat: deinde id fit, cum acrior etiam creditore latus tetigit et magis hominem excitavit litigator et litigator dives et dubiam causam afferens, dubium nomen petens; nam ab hoc eo maior merces exprimetur, quo plus vulgo causidicum accipere solere crediderit. tum igitur mendacia spirant folles: tum adeo praeclare sua negotia geri causidici praedicant, ut invidiae ex nimia fortuna detestandae et fascini avertendi causa vetere superstitione in sinum despuant. . . . haec igitur ipsi causidici; vera eorum messis adeo ab hac verborum iactantia distat, ut unus de circo auriga plus possideat quam centum causidici.' Sen. ep. 62 § 1 *mentiuntur, qui sibi obstare ad studia liberalia turbam negotiorum videri volunt.* simulant occupationes et augent *et ipsi se occupant.* Chaucer's sergeant of law Ellesmere ms. 321—2 *nowher so bisy a man as he ther nas* | and yet he semed bisier than he was.

MAGNA SONANT Hor. s. I 6 43 magna sonabit | *cornua quod vincatqui tubas.* ib. 4 44. Ov. m. I 751 magna *loquentem.*

109 TETIGIT LATUS Madvig 'intellegitur causidicus quasi stimulo quodam excitatus ad mentiendum.' 110 GRANDI Madvig 'dives litigator intellegitur ex magni codicis commemoratione, multa nomina continentis.' NOMEN a debt.

111 FOLLES used metaphorically, to denote empty boasting, also by Pers. v 10 *tu neque anhelanti, coquitur dum massa camino,* | folle *premis ventos.* cf. Hor. s. I 4 19 *at tu conclusas hircinis* follibus *auras,* | *usque laborantes, dum ferrum molliat ignis,* | *ut mavis, imitare.*

112 CONSPUITUR SINUS for the belief that proud words provoked the wrath of the gods cf. Plat. Phaed. p. 95 Wytt. Gottl. *μὴ μέγα λέγε, μή τις ἡμῖν βασκανίαι περιτρέψῃ τὸν λόγον τὸν μέλλοντα λέγεσθαι.* Here we have a charm by which this *fascinum* could be avoided schol. propter fascinum verborum ter sibi in sinum spuunt. Polyphemus, having boasted of his handsome features, adds Theokr. VI 39 .Wüstem. *ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ δέ, τρὶς εἰς ἐμὸν ἔπτυσα κόλπον.* Strat. epigr. 71 in Brunck anal. II 375 *ὡς ἀγαθὴ θεός ἐστι, δι' ἣν ὑπὸ κόλπον, Ἄλεξι,* | *πτύομεν, ὑστερόπουν ἀζόμενοι Νέμεσιν.* Jacobs ad L X p. 112. epigr. adesp. 267 5 Brunck III 205. Lucian navig. 15 *ὑπερμαχῶ γάρ, ὦ Ἀδείμαντε, καὶ εἰς τὸν κόλπον οὐ πτύεις, οὐδὲ οἶσθα ὅστις ὢν ναυκληρεῖς. οὕτως ἐπῃρέ σε καὶ ἡ οἰκία ἐν καλῷ τῆς πόλεως οἰκοδομηθεῖσα καὶ τῶν ἀκολούθων τὸ πλῆθος.* cf. id. apol. 6. paroemiogr. II p. 112 Leutsch *εἰς κόλπον πτύεις· ἀντὶ τοῦ μεγαλορρημονεῖς.* ib. I p. 245 n. *εἰς κόλπον οὐ πτύει· ἐπὶ τῶν μεγαλαύχων.* to this proverb Liban. alludes ep. 714 *οὐ μὴν τάς γε ἐλπίδας ἀνεῖλεν, ἀλλ' εἰσὶ καὶ λαμπραί. πτύω δὲ εἰς κόλπον τῇ παροιμίᾳ πειθόμενος.* Plin. XXVIII § 36 veniam *quoque a deis* spei alicuius audacioris petimus in sinum spuendo *et iam eadem ratione* terna despuere deprecatione *in omni medicina mos est et ita effectus adiuvare, incipientes furunculos* ter praesignare *ieiuna saliva.* The same means was employed in order to avert diseases and to break magic spells (Tibull. I 2 54 Broukh. Dissen. ib. 96. Wetst. N. T. I 902 seq. comment. on Petron. 131. Apul. de mag. 44 Hild. Plaut. capt. III 4 18. Pers. II 31 seq. Jahn) and to express detestation Plut. de Isid. 20 p. 358. Theokr. VII 127. XX 11. cf. Blomf. gloss. Aesch. PV. 1106. O. Jahn in Berichte d. sächs. Gesellsch. 17 Febr. 1855 p. 83.

MESSEM 103 seges. 113 CAUSIDICORUM 106. 148. VI 439. Cic. de or. I § 202 *non enim* causidicum *nescio quem neque proclamatorem aut rabulam hoc sermone nostro conquirimus* etc. Quintil. XII 1 § 25 *non enim forensem quandam instituimus operam nec mercenariam vocem neque, ut asperioribus verbis parcamus,* non inutilem sane litium advocatum, *quem denique* causidicum *vulgo vocant.* id. I 12 § 16 seq. *nec quia sit honesta atque pulcherrima rerum eloquentia, petitur ipsa, sed ad venalem usum et sordidum lucrum accingimur. dicant sine his in foro multi et adquirant, dum sit locupletior aliquis sordidae mercis negotiator et plus voci suae debeat praeco.* Mart. I 98 *litigat et podagra Diodorus, Flacce, laborat.* | sed nil patrono porrigit: haec cheragra est. 114 RUSSATI on the factions in the circus cf. XI 198 n. Plin. h. n. VII § 186 *invenitur in* actis *Felice* russei auriga *elato, in rogum eius unum e faventibus iecisse sese.* Orelli 2593 in factione russata vici. On the receipts of these aurigae cf. 243 n. Suet. Galb. 15. Plut. Galb. 16 § 2. Tac. h. I 20. LACERNAE schol. *nomen aurigae abiecti.* Friedländer II^2 185—6 reads with the inferior mss. *Lacertae,* quoting

from Henzen bull. d. inst. arch. 1861 8 March an inscr. on a lamp with the figure of a victorious charioteer C. ANNIUS LACERTA NICA.

115 x 84 n. Ov. m. XIII 1—2 CONSEDERE DUCES *et vulgi stante corona | surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis* Aiax, where Aiax rises to assert his title to the arms of Achilles.

AIAX Vesp. iudic. cocl et pistoris 85 in Wernsdorf-Lemaire I 595 *taurinam* [tollit] lingulus Aiax. Claud. in Eutr. II 380 of one Leo *acer in absentes*, linguae iactator abundans. 386 *tunc* Aiax *erat Eutropii lateque fremebat. consedit* is a technical term of a king or a judge Phaedr. IV 18 22 consedit *genitor tum deorum maximus*. Aen. VII 169.

116 DUBIA PRO LIBERTATE when rising to plead the cause of one who is claimed as a slave (*petitur in servitutem*). See Rein Privatr. 896.

BUBULCO IUDICE cf. XVI 13 seq. The office of iudex, after the changes introduced by Augustus (Rein in Pauly IV 358), was no longer an honour, but a burden Suet. Aug. 32 *plerisque iudicandi munus detrectantibus*. dig. L 5 13 §§ 2. 3. ib. 4 18 § 14. Any free male adult, who had not been condemned for a criminal offence, might, it would seem, now sit as iudex ib. V 1 12 § 2. cf. Pauly p. 359. Quintil. II 17 §§ 27—9. IV 2 § 45 you must avoid a Sallustian brevity in speaking, which a reader who has leisure may understand, but it escapes the hearer, *cum praesertim lector non fere sit nisi eruditus*, iudicem rura plerumque in decurias mittant, *de eo pronuntiaturum, quod intellexerit*. ib. X 1 § 32 n. XI 1 § 45. Synes. Dion p. 54^{d} P speaks of seeing a judge asleep on the bench.

117 IECUR the seat of the passions I 45 n. add Galen V 342 K. Philo leg. allegor. I 22. III 38.

118 SCALARUM the poor pleader lives in a garret III 201 n. Liv. XXXIX 14 cenaculum *super aedes datum est*, scalis ferentibus in publicum *obseratis*. Paul. Diac. p. 54 M cenacula *dicuntur, ad quae* scalis *ascenditur*. dig. XLIII 17 3 § 7 *si supra aedes, quas possideo*, cenaculum *sit, in quo alius quasi dominus moretur, . . . si* cenaculum ex publico aditum habeat. Mart. VII 20 20—1 *haec per ducentas cum domum tulit* scalas | *seque observata clusit anxius cella*. id. I 117 7 scalis *habito tribus sed altis*. These stairs were a convenient hiding-place Cic. p. Mil. § 40. Phil. II § 21. Hor. ep. II 2 15.

PALMAE XII 91 n. Mart. VII 28 5—6 *sic* fora *mirentur, sic te Palatia laudent*, | excolat et geminas plurima palma fores. Auson. prof. II 7 palmae forensis *et Camenarum decus*. panegyr. ad Pis. 27 seq. *licet exercere* togatae | *munera* militiae; . . . *hinc quoque servati contingit gloria civis | altaque* victrices intexunt limina palmae. Lucian rhet. praec. 25 *ῥήτωρ δοκῶ κἀν ταῖς δίκαις ἐξετάζομαι, προδιδοὺς τὰ πολλά . . . . καὶ ἡττῶμαι μὲν τὰ πλεῖστα· οἱ φοίνικες δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ χλωροὶ ἐστεφανωμένοι· τούτοις γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς δυστυχεῖς χρῶμαι τοῖς δελέασιν*. Haupt on Ov. m. I 562 seq. Tert. de an. 1. Maximian. el. 1 13 in Wernsdorf-Lemaire VII 196.

119 113 n. VOCIS PRETIUM Mart. III 38 5—6. id. IV 46 *Saturnalia divitem Sabellum | fecerunt. merito tumet Sabellus; | nec quemquam putat esse praedicatque* | inter causidicos *beatiorem*. | *hos fastus animosque dat Sabello* | farris semodius fabaeque fressae | et turis piperisque tres selibrae | et Lucanica ventre cum Falisco | *et nigri Syra defruti* lagona, | et ficus Libyca gelata testa | cum bulbis cochleisque caseoque. | Piceno quoque venit a cliente | parcae cistula non capax olivae *etc.* ib. 88 4. VII 72. X 87. Pers. III 73 seq. *nec invideas, quod multa*

fidelia *putet* | *in locuplete penu* defensis pinguibus Umbris, | et piper et pernae Marsi monumenta clientis, | maenaque quod prima nondum defecerit arca. Like payments in kind to rhetoricians Liban. or. III 135. their public stipends also in wheat, barley, oil, wine etc. Sievers Liban. 37.

PETASUNCULUS XI 82. there seems to be no reason for distinguishing *petaso* as the shoulder of ham, from *perna* (ed. Diocl. IV 1—7) as the leg. Rather the *perna* was a part of the *petaso* Athen. XIV p. 657e *πετασῶνος μέρος ἑκάστῳ κεῖται, ἣν πέρναν καλοῦσιν.* The important distinction is, that the *perna* was smoked or salted (Cat. r. r. 162 Schneider. Hor. s. II 2 117. Aug. de mor. Manich. § 30 frusto pernae vel rancido), while the *petaso* was eaten fresh (Mart. XIV 55 *musteus est* [petaso], *propera, caros nec differ amicos:* | *nam* mihi cum vetulo sit petasone nihil. id. III 77 6 *pulpam* dubio de petasone *voras*), in which state it was preferred to the *perna* id. XIII 54 2 lauti de petasone vorent. Our pleader receives one small (*petasuncul*us) and rusty (siccus).

120 PELAMYDUM thunnies which have not attained their full size. Aristot. h. a. VI 17 § 13 *ἡ δ' αὔξησίς ἐστι τῶν θυννίδων ταχεῖα· ὅταν γὰρ τέκωσιν οἱ ἰχθύες ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, γίγνονται ἐκ τοῦ ᾠοῦ ἃς καλοῦσιν οἱ μὲν σκορδύλας, Βυζάντιοι δ' αὐξίδας διὰ τὸ ἐν ὀλίγαις αὐξάνεσθαι ἡμέραις, καὶ ἐξέρχονται μὲν τοῦ φθινοπώρου ἅμα ταῖς θυννίσιν, εἰσπλέουσι δὲ τοῦ ἔαρος ἤδη οὖσαι πηλαμύδες.* ib. § 11 *δοκοῦσι δ'* [*οἱ θύννοι*] *ἐνιαυτῷ εἶναι πρεσβύτεροι τῶν πηλαμύδων.* see on the shoals Opp. hal. III 620 seq. Plin. h. n. IX §§ 47—48 who derives the name from *πηλός*, states that a part only was eaten fresh, the remainder being salted. Mart. IV 88 5—6 you have sent me no present at the Saturnalia. *Antipolitani nec* quae de sanguine thynni | testa rubet. Marquardt V 2 46—8. MAURORUM V 53 n.

EPIMENIA the monthly rations (*menstrua*) of Moorish slaves. Bekker anecd. 254 13 *ἐπιμήνια . . . τὰ ἐφόδια.* So in Polyb. and Epiktet. Beside corn and wine, olives (windfalls, and such as would yield but little oil) were served out to the slaves Cat. r. r. 56 seq. Here old and tough *bulbi* are reserved for them (see Becker Gallus II^3 141—2).

BULBI generally, any bulbous root; what vegetable is denoted by the word in its special signification seems to be unknown: it was eaten, to make it at all palatable, with cheese, honey, oil, onions, etc. Philem. ap. Athen. II 64e. The best were called *royal*, next to these came the red, then the white and the *African;* worst of all were the Egyptian ib. 64b. Plin. h. n. XIX § 98 *tertium genus* [bulborum] *est cibis gratum,* Epimenidu *vocatur.* § 95 'the best came from the Tauric Chersonesus; next to these were the African.' § 97 vetustioresque (cf. *veteres* h. l.) improbant.

121 wines brought down the Tiber, such as the Sabinum (*vile* Hor. c. I 20 1) and Veientanum (id. s. II 3 143. Pers. V 147. Mart. I 103 9. II 53 4. III 49), were very inferior to the Campanian and foreign wines, which came up the river. Marquardt V 2 63. Philostr. soph. II 10 § 5 there was at Athens a little man, *ἀνθρώπιον,* not untrained in the race-course of the sophists: *τούτῳ ἀμφορέα μέν τις οἴνου προσάγων ἢ ὄψα ἢ ἐσθῆτα ἢ ἀργύριον εὐμεταχειρίστῳ ἐχρῆτο, καθάπερ οἱ τὰ πεινῶντα τῶν θρεμμάτων τῷ θαλλῷ ἄγοντες, εἰ δ' ἀμελοῖτο, φιλολοιδόρως εἶχε καὶ ὑλάκτει.*

DEVECTUM)(V 89 *subvexit.* Liv. V 54 § 4 of the Tiber *flumen opportunum, quo* ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, *quo maritimi commeatus accipiantur.* Plin. ep. V 6 § 2 of his Tuscan estate *medios ille* [the Tiber] *agros secat, navium patiens, omnesque fruges* devehit in urbem.

QUINQUE the quantity does not make up for

the quality. 122 CONTIGIT VIII 28 n.
AUREUS = 100 sestertii 124 n. 123 EX FOEDERE on this use of *ex*, as in *ex consuetudine*, cf. Hand Turs. II 65.
PRAGMATICORUM schol. *iurisconsultorum*. Quintil. forcibly depicts the embarrassment of those *causidici*, who, themselves ignorant of law, rely for all legal arguments on these attorneys (as they may be called) XII 3 § 1 seq. *quo autem modo patronum se causarum non falso dixerit, qui quōd est in causis potissimum sit ab altero petiturus? nam quodammodo mandata perferet et ea, quae sibi a iudice credi postulaturus est, aliena fide dicet; et ipse litigantium auxiliator egebit auxilio . . . . non deforniter respectet et inter subsellia minores advocatos interroget? . . . . quid si forte peritus iuris ille non aderit? . . . .* neque ego sum nostri moris ignarus oblitusve eorum, qui velut ad arculas sedent et tela agentibus sumministrant; neque idem Graecos quoque nescio factitasse, unde nomen his pragmaticorum datum est. ib. III 6 § 59. Cic. de or. I § 198 *apud Graecos* infimi homines mercedula adducti, ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, ii qui apud illos πραγματικοὶ vocantur. ib. § 253. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 19 § 5. 124 AEMILIO VIII 9. 21. One of noble birth, who can make a show of wealth, will receive the largest fee allowed by the laws 106 n. The treachery of advocates, who took bribes from the other side to betray their clients, became so notorious, that A.D. 47 Tac. XI 5 *consurgunt patres, legemque Cincian flagitant; qua cavetur antiquitus*, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve accipiat. after much debate Claudius ib. 7 *capiendis pecuniis posuit modum*, usque ad dena sestertia [*i.e.* 100 *aurei*, or one hundred times the sum which the poor *causidicus* receives for four pleadings], *quem egressi repetundarum tenerentur*. id. XIII 5. 42. Plin. ep. IV 9 § 6 seq. Suet. Ner. 17 Torr. LICET ET X 122 n.
ET 'and yet' I 74. XIII 91. Tac. an. I 38 *reduxit in hiberna turbidos* et *nihil ausos*. ib. 13 *M. Lepidum dixerat capacem* sed *aspernantem, Gallum Asinium avidum* et *minorem*. Hand Turs. II 496. Ramshorn 811.
125 seq. The sophists well understood that fundamental law of puffing, 'nothing succeeds like success.' Philostr. soph. I 25 § 4 Polemon, when reproached with the train which attended him on his journeys, beasts of burden, horses, slaves, many strains of hounds, while he himself drove in a carriage and pair, a Phrygian or Gallic team with silver bits, maintained that he conferred a distinction on Smyrna by his pomp. ib. II 10 § 4 Hadrian at Athens filled the throne of rhetoric in costly attire, adorned with the rarest jewels; he drove to his lectures horses with silver bits. § 5 he won the public favour by games and feasts and beast-fights. Lucian somn. 11. rhet. praec. 15 the equipment which will make a man the chief of orators before sunset: ignorance, effrontery, a loud voice, a strutting gait: καὶ ἡ ἐσθὴς δὲ ἔστω εὐανθὴς καὶ λευκή, ἔργον τῆς Ταραντίνης ἐργασίας, ὡς διαφαίνεσθαι τὸ σῶμα, καὶ ἡ κρηπὶς Ἀττικὴ καὶ γυναικεία, τὸ πολυσχιδές, ἡ ἐμβὰς Σικυωνία πίλοις τοῖς λευκοῖς ἐπιπρέπουσα, καὶ ἀκόλουθοι πολλοὶ καὶ βιβλίον ἀεί.
CURRUS etc. I 129 n. VIII 3. X 59. Plin. XXXIV §§ 19—20 'the Greeks erected statues in chariots to those who had conquered in chariots. . . . . *et nostri currus nati in iis qui triumphavissent; serum hoc, et in iis non nisi a divo Augusto seiuges.*' In Aemilius's porch stands the triumphal statue of an ancestor in a *quadriga*: also his own equestrian statue: Tac. dial. 8 speaks of the *imagines ac tituli et statuae* with which the orators Marcellus Eprius and

Vibius Crispus were honoured. so Maternus ib. 11 *aerâ et* imagines, *quae etiam me nolente* in domum meam irruperunt. cf. Mart. IX 69 5—6 *tam grave percussis incudibus* aera *resultant,* | causidicum medio cum faber aptat equo. Plin. XXXIV § 17 seq. 'originally the statues of great men were set up in the forum. *mox forum et in domibus privatis factum atque in atriis;* honos clientium instituit sic colere patronos .... *placuere et nudae* [effigies] tenentes hastam .... *equestres utique statuae Romanam celebrationem habent.*' Sen. de ben. V 8 § 2 *nemo, quamvis pro se dixerit, adfuisse sibi dicitur nec* statuam sibi tamquam patrono suo ponit.

126 QUADRIIUGES VIII 3 n. so on the triumphal arch Prud. c. Symm. II 556 currus *summo miramur in arcu* | quadriiugos stantesque duces in curribus altis. 127 BELLATORE Stat. Th. XII 602—3 of a bull *alio si forte remugit* | bellatore *nemus.*

CURVATUM the shaft bends and quivers as it is poised for the throw.

128 MEDITATUR PROELIA IV 112. *μελετᾷ* 'practises.'

LUSCA for certainty of aim one eye is closed.

129 SIC by imitating this display of wealth III 168—89. XI 46—55.

PEDO an unknown causidicus. CONTURBAT XIV 94 *turbavit.* becomes bankrupt, *cont. rationes.* Cic. ad Att. IV 7 § 2 *homini Graeco, qui* conturbare *quidem putat sibi licere; quod equitibus Romanis.* ad Qu. fr. II 12 § 2. p. Planc. § 68. Mart. IX 4 5—6 conturbabit *Atlas et non erit uncia tota,* | *decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum.* id. VII 27 9—10 *noster te non capit ignis,* | conturbator *aper: vilius esurio.* id. X 96 9. Petron. 38 fin. *ne creditores illum* conturbare *existimarent.* ib. 81 *postquam* conturbavit *et libidinis suae* solum vertit. [Quintil.] decl. 273. dig. XV 3 16. MATHO I 32 n.

DEFICIT 'fails.' dig. XLIX 14 3 § 8 *non aliter fiscum debitorum suorum debitores convenire, nisi principales debitores* defecerint. ib. L 4 4 § 1 deficientium *facultatibus ad munera ... excusatio non perpetua, sed temporalis est.* EXITUS 204. X 159. XI 39. Mühlmann II 1101—2.

130 TONGILII Mart. also speaks of T.'s visit to the bath II 40 *uri* Tongilius *male dicitur hemitritaeo.* | *novi hominis mores; esurit atque sitit.* | *subdola tenduntur crassis nunc retia turdis.* | ... omnes Tongilium medici iussere lavari. | *o stulti, febrem creditis esse? gula est.*

RHINOCEROTE III 263 n. cf. XII 4 *Gorgone.* Mart. XIV 52 gutus corneus *gestavit modo fronte me iuvencus,* | *verum* rhinocerota *me putabis.* ib. 53 rhinoceros.

131 SOLET ET X 122 n. VEXAT LUTULENTA BALNEA

TURBA mobs the bath with a crowd of dirty retainers I 46 n. 100. III 263 n. 284 n. VI 419—420 of a lady *balnea nocte subit; conchas et* castra moveri | *nocte iubet;* magno gaudet sudare tumultu. Ammian. XXVIII 4 §§ 8—9 *non nullos* fulgentes sericis indumentis, *ut ducendos ad mortem, vel ut sine diritate ominis loquamur,* praegresso exercitu arma cogentes, *manipulatim concitato* fragore sequitur multitudo servorum. *tales ubi* comitantibus singulos quinquaginta ministris tholos introierint balnearum '*ubi sunt nostra?*' minaciter clamant. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 31 § 8 *οὐδαμῆ δὲ λυπηρὸς οὐδ' ἐνοχλῶν οἰκετῶν πλήθει περὶ λουτρόν.* Clients attended their patrons to the bath Mart. III 36 5 seq. *lassus ut* in thermas *decima vel serius hora* | *te sequar Agrippae, cum laver ipse Titi.* On the means by which these pretenders to wealth procured such a retinue cf. id. II 74 cinctum togatis *post et ante Saufeium,* |

quanta reduci Regulus solet turba, | . . . *Materne, cernis? invidere nolito.* | *comitatus iste sit precor tuus nunquam.* | *hos illi amicos et greges togatorum* | *Fusciculenus* [a money-lender] *praestat et Faventinus.* ib. 57 cited 136 n.

132 ASSERE III 245. gloss. HSt. p. 21 asseres δοκίδες ὡς Ἰουβενάλιος. Mart. IX 23 9—10 *ut Canusinatus nostro* Syrus assere sudet, | et mea sit culto sella cliente frequens. the *asseres* were attached by cords or thongs to the *lectica* Gracchus in Gell. X 3 § 5 *struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, . . . verberari iussit.* Mart. II 57 6 recensque sella linteisque lorisque. Suet. Cal. 58 *ad primum tumultum* lecticarii cum asseribus *in auxilium accurrerunt.* A toy, found in the house of Lucretius at Pompeii, represents a *sella arcuata*, carried by two bearers Marquardt V 2 330. On the *lectica* cf. I 64 n. on the insolence with which this party elbows aside the crowd in the most crowded thoroughfare ib. 37. 159 n. III 284 n. Hor. ep. I 6 59 *servos* | *differtum transire forum populumque iubebat.*

MAEDOS Thracians from the w. bank of the Strymon, from whom the northern district of Macedonia, between the Axius and Strymon, was called Maedica. Markl. cl. IX 143 reads *Moesos* with Lips.

133 see a description of one who went about shopping all day long in Mart. IX 60 *in saeptis Mamurra diu multumque vagatus* | . . . *inspexit molles pueros oculisque comedit,* | *non hos, quos primae prostituere casae,* | *sed quos arcanae servant tabulata catastae* | *et quos non populus, nec mea turba videt.* | . . . . murrina *signavit seposuitque decem.* he examined as a keen connoisseur cups of Mentor's work, jewelled gold plate, rare jasper and sardonyx, and leaving off tired at the 11th hour *asse duos calices emit et ipse tulit.* ARGENTUM I 76 n. Plin. XXXIII § 154. XXXVII § 12. MURRINA VI 150. Plin. XXXIII § 5 murrina *ex eadem tellure et crystallina effodimus, quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas.* ib. XXXVII § 18 they were first brought to Rome by Pompeius B. C. 61 in the booty taken from Mithradates. ib. § 21 Oriens murrina mittit: *inveniuntur ibi pluribus locis nec insignibus maxime Parthici regni, praecipua tamen in Carmania. umorem sub terra putant calore densari. amplitudine nunquam parvos excedunt abacos, crassitudine raro quanta dicta sunt potoria* etc. ib. § 204. XXXV §§ 158. 163. From these passages and from Paus. VIII 18 § 5 it is plain that the *murrina* were not of artificial substance. Arr. peripl. mar. Erythr. 48—49 ὀνυχίνη λίθια καὶ μουρρίνη exported from Barygara, *Baroach* on the Nerbudda, in the Bengal presidency. id. 6 speaks of an imitation in glass λιθίας ὑαλῆς πλείονα γένη, καὶ ἄλλης μορρίνης τῆς γιγνομένης ἐν Διοσπόλει, see Müller ad l. geogr. gr. min. I 261—2. Genthe a naturalist in the illustr. Familienbuch des Oesterreichischen Lloyd, Triest 1863, I 12, maintains that *murra* was a red and white agate, such as is still boiled at Baroach in various baths and then baked in order to bring out the colours. This process is alluded to by Prop. V=IV 5 26 murreaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis. So C. W. King the natural history . . . of precious stones and gems, Lond. 1864, 237—245. e. g. p. 239 'fragments of bowls made of agate (but of no other stone) are turned up in abundance in the soil of the ancient capital, and often of a radius that bespeaks the extraordinary circumference of the perfect vessel. Such pieces, if not large enough to be preserved as antiques, are cut up into brooch-stones; and every year furnishes the Roman lapidaries with an inexhaustible supply. Perfect vessels, from the fragility of the substance, are rare, yet a

comparatively large number are yet in existence. Of these by far the most magnificent example is to be seen amongst the Townley Pastes (Brit. Mus.), a flat shallow dish with two slightly projecting ears angularly cut: fully a foot in diameter and most exquisitely polished. The substance itself exactly corresponds to Pliny's description [XXXVII §§ 21—2], being a reddish purple, diversified with pure milk-white, the colours intermingling in the most intricate patterns. The stone is indeed a China agate.' p. 240 'I have myself remarked all the changes noticed by Pliny, in a large agate *trulla*, the colours being a partly transparent, partly opaque white, slightly opalescent, spotted with chocolate-brown, all going through the most singular changes as the light is allowed to pass through the sides at different angles. And what strongly supports this view is the fact of so many antique glass bowls and saucers being found, . . . which are very exact imitations of darkly clouded agates: for Pliny XXXVI § 198 expressly mentions among the varieties of coloured glass manufactured in his day, one resembling the *murrina*.' Plin. XXXVII § 204 *rerum autem ipsarum maximum est pretium . . . intra* [tellurem nascentium] . . . murrinis. ib. § 18 a calix holding 3 pints was bought by Annius a consular for 70,000 HS. *ob amorem adroso margine eius, ut tamen iniuria illa pretium augeret, neque est hodie* murrini *alterius praestantior indicatura.* § 19 the fragments of a broken *murrinum*, exhibited *tamquam Alexandri Magni corpus.* § 20 T. Petronius a consular broke a *trulla* on the eve of his death that it might not fall into Nero's hands. Nero gave for a *capis* 1000,000 HS. *memoranda res tanti imperatorem patremque patriae bibisse!* Sen. de ben. VII 9 § 3 *video* murrina *pocula; parum scilicet luxuria magno fuerit, nisi quod vomant, capacibus gemmis inter se pronuntiaverint.* ep. 119 § 3 nature only bids us us to quench thirst: *utrum sit aureum poculum an crystallinum an* murreum *an Tiburtinus calix an manus concava, nihil refert.* ib. 123 § 7 *omnes iam mulos habent, qui crystallina et* murrina *et caelata magnorum artificum manu portent.* Capitolin. Antonin. philos. 17 § 4 M. Aurelius sold with the imperial plate and wardrobe *aurea pocula et crystallina et* murrina, to raise funds for the Marcomanic war. id. Ver. 5 § 3 in a lavish feast Verus gave as a present to his guests *calices singulis per singulas potiones,* murrinos *et crystallinos Alexandrinos, quotiens bibitum est.* The swinish Elagabalus Lamprid. 32 § 2 *in* murrinis *et onychis minxit.* Mart. X 80 *plorat Eros, quotiens* maculosae pocula murrae | *inspicit, aut pueros nobiliusve citrum,* | *et gemitus imo ducit de pectore, quod non* | *tota miser coemat saepta feratque domum.* XI 70 7—8 *si te delectat numerata pecunia, vende* | argentum, *mensas,* murrina, *rura, domum.* XIII 110 1 nec murrina picta nec aurum, for drinking wine. XIV 113. Becker Gallus II^3 328—330. Marquardt V 2 349—352.

134 SPONDET 'gives security for him,' 'procures him credit.' cf. Quintil. cited V 131 n. Tac. dial. 26 *melius est oratorem vel hirta toga induere quam fucatis et meretriciis vestibus insignire,* where the metaphorical *vestibus* might have been applied literally cf. Iuv. II 40—83. Quintil. XII 10 § 47. Lucian rhet. praec. 16 describes the only necessary stock-in-trade for an orator, credentials recognised by Rhetoric herself as sufficient initiation: *σχήματος μὲν τὸ πρῶτον ἐπιμεληθῆναι χρὴ μάλιστα καὶ εὐμόρφου τῆς ἀναβολῆς.* next fifteen, certainly not more than a score, Attic forms of speech *ἅττα, ἀμυγέπῃ, λῷστε* etc., to sugar the oration. All else is surplusage. *ἡ πορφύρα μόνον ἔστω καλὴ καὶ εὐανθής, κἂν σισύρα τῶν παχειῶν τὸ ἱμάτιον ᾖ.* V 131 n.

TYRIO I 27 n.

STLATTARIA schol. Vall. *Probus exponit illecebrosa. Ennius: et melior navis quam quae* stlattaria *portat. i. multisonalis quae dicitur vulgo batalaria.* Bücheler has expelled the word from Petron. 108 stlattarium *bellum.* Paul. Diac. p. 312 M stlata *genus navigii latum magis, quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, qua* stlocum *pro locum et* stlitem *pro litem dicebant.* cf. Fest. p. 313 gloss. Labb. stlatta πειρατικοῦ σκάφους εἶδος. O. Müller on Paul. l. c. 'proprie tamen latum illud Phoenicum mercatorum navigium, quod γαῦλος dicitur, a Romanis stlatam dictum esse putaverim. hinc *stlataria purpura,* quae stlatis apportatur, genuina Tyriorum merx.' Auson. ep. 22 31 *acatis, phaselis, lintribus,* stlatis, *rate.* Gell. x 25 § 5 also has *stlattae* among names of vessels. On these authorities the lexx. render *stlattaria* 'sea-borne' (Du Cange, Gesner, Forc., Scheller, Freund). Another explanation more or less agreeing with that of the schol. is given in other glosses p. 81 Valpy ἐργόμωκος, *adulator, ambitiosus, ancillula, stlactarius* [l. stlattarius], *fuco* cf. p. 326. ib. 322 *stlatarus* [l. stlattarius] πλανός. So Grang. Heinr. 'deceitful as the false colours under which a pirate sails.' Voss. etymol. Lobeck Aglaoph. 1318 n. 'stlattarius i. q. lator sive laturarius proprie geronem sive gerulum significasse et hinc ad delicatas (ἅβρας) et asseculas translatum videtur, qui quoniam levissimis ministeriis, quae Theophrastus enumerat in Colace, dominos cavillantur (ἐμπαίζουσι, Hesych. ἐργόμωκος) potius quam adiuvant, ἐργόμωκοι dici potuerunt, i.e. officiorum simulatores. hinc, ni fallor, purpura quae vendit causidicum, stlattaria dicitur, quia ad speciem et simulationem opulentiae adhibetur.'

135 EST ILLIS HOC UTILE 96. Ov. a. a. I 159 fuit utile multis.... *composuisse.* VENDIT Hor. ep. II 1 74—5 *si versus paullo concinnior unus et alter,* | *iniuste totum ducit* venditque *poema.* So in English, 'the binding sells the book.' Ioann. Sarisb. policr. VIII 14 p. 769d Migne *Demosthenes antequam virtus eloquii eius innotuisset, cultus operosioris dicitur appetisse nitorem; sciens quia* purpura causidicum vendit. *at postquam notitiam et famam est consecutus eloquentiae, toga contentus est, dicens se velle sibi a se potius quam a nitore vestium aut cultu exquisito constare gloriam.* 136 CAUSIDICUM Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 7 § 5 *tu scis, quantum illic miseriarum pertulerim, cum* causidicos *audirem diem et noctem. in quos si incidisses, valde fortis licet tibi videaris, maluisses cloacas Augiae purgare: multo plus ego stercoris exhausi.* ib. 12 § 2 36—45. 54—5 o causidici, | venale genus. AMETHYSTINA Mart. II 57 *hic quem videtis gressibus vagis lentum,* | amethystinatus *media qui secat saepta....* quem grex togatus sequitur et capillatus [Iuv. 131. 142], | *recensque* sella [ib.] ... *oppigneravit Claudii modo ad mensam* | *vix octo nummis anulum, unde cenaret.* ib. I 95 6—7 *qui coccinatos non putat viros esse,* | amethystinasque *mulierum vocat vestes.* ib. XIV 154. The colour was a variety of purple, and was more highly valued as it more nearly approached to the tint of the Indian amethyst. Plin. XXXVII § 122 *indica* [amethystus] *absolutum felicis purpurae colorem habet; ad hanc tinguentium officinae dirigunt vota.* IX § 139. XXI § 45 luxury boasting of a victory over nature's scents, *vestibus quoque provocavit eos flores qui colore commendantur. hos animadverto tris esse principales.... amethystinum qui a viola et ipse in purpureum* [trahitur] *quemque ianthinum appellavimus.* Plin. gives the proportions in which the two purple fish (bucina and purpurae) were combined. IX § 135 *summa medicaminum in* M *libras vellerum, bucini ducenae et e pelagio* CXI. Nero Suet. 32

prohibited both *Tyriae* and *amethystinae vestes*. Other gay laenae and lacernae which were worn over or in place of the white toga, were *coccineae*, *caeruleae* (Iuv. II 97), *prasinae*, *Hyacinthinae* and *ianthinae* were the same as *amethystinae* W. A. Schmidt Forschungen Berl. 1842, 124–7.

137 they find their account in this parade, it brings them into notice: but, on the other hand, it will ruin them at last (129), for there is no limit to the expenses of fashionable life at Rome III 182 n. Plaut. mercat. prol. 22—3 *nec pol profecto quisquam sine grandi malo | praequam res patitur, studuit elegantiae.* 139 CICERONI etc. 'nec Apelli, nisi alat equos ac currum, sicut Mr. Kneller.' BEVERLAND ms. Mart. III 38 1—6 *quae te causa trahit vel quae fiducia Romam, | Sexte? quid aut speras aut petis inde? refer.* | 'causas' *inquis* 'agam Cicerone disertior ipso | *atque erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro.*' | egit Atestinus causas et Civis (*utrumque | noras*;) sed neutri pensio tota fuit. Quintil. XI 3 § 142 manus non impleatur anulis, *praecipue medios articulos non transeuntibus.* Mart. III 29. XI 37 *Zoile, quid* tota gemmam praecingere libra | te iuvat et miserum perdere sardonycha? | anulus iste tuis fuerat modo cruribus aptus. | non eadem digitis pondera conveniunt. id. II 29 and IV 61 cited on I 27 p. 100. Lucian Timon 20 many who yesterday had not an obol to buy a halter, nor an ass to ride, now drive out sumptuously with a white pair of horses, πορφυροῖ καὶ χρυσόχειρες. see Wetst. on St. James 2 2 seq. Plin. XXXIII § 22 *multis hoc modis ut cetera omnia luxuria variavit gemmas addendo exquisiti* fulgoris *censuque opimo digitos onerando.* § 25 *alii* pondera *eorum* [of rings] *ostentant.* 140 ANULUS INGENS I 28 n. 141 SERVI 131 n.

142 COMITES clients I 119 n. SELLA I 32 n. 124 n. TOGATI III 127 n. Tac. dial. 6 *qui* togatorum comitatus [around advocates] et egressus! Quintil. XII 8 § 3 *beneque comitati per forum reducuntur.* Sen. ep. 22 § 9 *facile est . . . occupationes evadere, si occupationum pretia contempseris. illa sunt, quae nos morantur et detinent: 'quid ergo? tam magnas spes relinquam? ab ipsa messe discedam?* nudum erit latus? incomitata lectica? atrium vacuum?' *ab his ergo inviti homines recedunt et mercedem miseriarum amant, ipsas exsecrantur.* Lucian rhet. praec. 21 the orator must have a crowd of friends to applaud his speech; and afterwards προϊόντα σε δορυφορεῖτωσαν ἐγκεκαλυμμένον αὐτὸν καὶ περὶ 'ὧν ἔφης μεταξὺ διαλαμβάνοντα. If any one meets you, blow the trumpet of your own praise loudly. 'What was the Paeanian [Demosthenes] to me?' Philostr. soph. II 3 § 1 Aristokles, so long as he was a peripatetic, was careless in habit and person, but turned fop at Athens when he began to frequent the extempore lectures of Herodes: ὃν δ' ἐφιλοσόφει χρόνον αὐχμηρὸς δοκῶν καὶ τραχὺς τὸ εἶδος καὶ δυσπινής, τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἥβρυνε καὶ τὸν αὐχμὸν ἀπετρίψατο, ἡδονάς τε, ὁπόσαι λυρῶν τε καὶ αὐλῶν καὶ εὐφωνίας εἰσί, πάσας ἐσηγάγετο ἐπὶ τὴν δίαιταν.

143 ANTE PEDES Mart. II 18 5 *sum comes ipse tuus* tumidique anteambulo regis. id. III 72 2. X 74 1 seq. *iam parce lasso, Roma, gratulatori,* | *lasso clienti. quamdiu* salutator | anteambulones et togatulos inter | *centum merebor plumbeos die toto?* id. IX 101 e. g. 3 *haerere tuo lateri,* praecedere sellam. IDEO because the display of wealth brings practice. CONDUCTA VI 352–3 *ut spectet ludos* conducit *Ogulnia* vestem, | *conducit* comites, sellam, *cervical, amicas.* Theokr. II 74. It is a characteristic of the ἀνελεύθερος

Theophr. char. 22 *τῇ γυναικὶ . . . μὴ πρίασθαι θεράπαιναν, ἀλλὰ μισθοῦσθαι εἰς τὰς ἐξόδους παιδίον συνακολουθήσον.* see Jebb ad l. p. 246. PAUL. GALL. BAS. poor pleaders of the day.

144 SARDONYCHE VI 382. XIII 139. Pers. I 16. Plin. XXXVII § 85 *primus autem Romanorum* sardonyche *usus est Africanus prior, ... et inde Romanis gemmae huius auctoritas.*

145 BASILO X 222.

RARA IN TENUI FACUNDIA PANNO Petron. 83 fin. *sola* pruinosis *horret* facundia pannis. cf. Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. III § 56 *saepe est etiam* sub palliolo sordido sapientia. Plin. ep. II 14 § 6 *ternis denariis ad laudandum trahebantur. tanti constat, ut sis disertissimus.* IN Hand Turs. III 260. TENUI PANNO *τρίβων.*

146 XV 135 seq. when has Basilus an important case, in which he can work on the jurors' feelings by introducing into court a mother interceding for her son? cf. Aristoph. vesp. 568 seq. *τὰ παιδάρι' εὐθὺς ἀνέλκει | τὰς θηλείας καὶ τοὺς υἱεῖς τῆς χειρός, ἐγὼ δ' ἀκροῶμαι· | τὰ δὲ συγκύπτουθ' ἅμ βληχᾶται· κἄπειθ' ὁ πατὴρ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν | ὥσπερ θεὸν ἀντιβολεῖ με τρέμων τῆς εὐθύνης ἀπολῦσαι. | εἰ μὲν χαίρεις ἀρνὸς φωνῇ, παιδὸς φωνὴν ἐλεήσαις.* Plat. apol. 34e. On the Roman custom cf. Cic. de or. I § 228. p. Sull. § 89 Halm. p. Sest. §§ 6. 10. p. Font. § 36 seq. Verr. I § 93 seq. Quintil. VI 1 § 30 seq. *non solum autem dicendo sed etiam faciendo quaedam lacrimas movemus: unde et* producere ipsos qui periclitentur squalidos atque deformes et liberos eorum ac parentes institutum *etc.* ib. §§ 39—42. 46—47. It was in the epilogue that these moving scenes occurred. Salvian. ep. 4 p. 201 ed. 1669 *utamur illorum more et exemplo, qui* ultimo causarum loco aliqua nonnumquam ad commovendam iudicum misericordiam proferebant laturis sententiam disceptatoribus, aut lamentantes matresfamilias aut sordidatos senes aut plorantes parvulos ingerentes. ib. pp. 203—4. Marquardt V I 58. Volkmann die Rhetorik der Griechen u. Römer, Berl. 1872, 232—3.

147 who would not resent it as presumption, if Basilus should plead a cause with eloquence?

148 GALLIA 214. I 44 n. XV 111 n. Charis. II p. 120 Lind. *M. Cato Originum secundo: pleraque* Gallia *duas res industriosissime persequitur, rem militarem et* argute loqui. Auson. Mosell. 383 aemula te [Mosellam] Latiae decorat facundia linguae. Bernhardy Grundr. d. Röm. Lit. ed. 1850, pp. 71—72. 87. 306. Westermann Gesch. d. röm. Beredtsamkeit § 90. Rutil. it. I 209—210. Symm. ep. IX 83 p. 242, Paris 1580 Gallicanae facundiae haustus *requiro; non quod his septem montibus eloquentia Latiaris excessit.* ib. I 15. 94. III 50. Tac. dial. 10 cited 31 n. Claud. IV cons. Honor. 582. Hieron. c. Vigilant. 1 II 387a Vall. Gallia . . . viris *semper fortibus et* eloquentissimis abundavit. NUTRICULA Pacuv. ap. Varr. l. l. VII § 18 *Calydonia* altrix *terra exsuperantum virum.*

149 AFRICA how greatly rhetoric flourished in Africa under the empire we know from the works of Tertullian Cyprian Arnobius Lactantius Augustine and Apuleius. Lyd. de mag. III § 73 *ἠξίου περινοῆσαί τινα πρὸς διδασκαλίαν αὐτῷ τῆς Ἰταλίδος φωνῆς, Λιβὺν ἐπιζητῶν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἔφασκεν ἐγνωκέναι στομυλωτέρως παρὰ τοὺς Ἰταλοὺς διαλέγεσθαι.* Salvian. de gubern. D. VII 170 ed. 1669 of Carthage *illic enim omnia officiorum publicorum instrumenta, illic* artium liberalium scholae, illic philosophorum officinae, cuncta denique vel linguarum gymnasia vel morum. Meyer anthol. 290 30. See esp. on the

schools of Carthage Aug. conf. I—III.. id. epist. 118 § 9 *duae tantae urbes, Latinarum litterarum artifices, Roma atque* Carthago. cf. ib. § 3. Vopisc. Saturnin. 10 in Africa rhetoricae operam dederat, *Romae frequentaverat pergulas magistrales.* Apul. fl. IV 18 pr. 20 fin.

PONERE Hor. s. II 3 23 *callidus huic signo* ponebam *milia centum.* ['it is easy to conceive that *mercedem imponere* should be changed by P to *merc. ponere: em* absorbing *im.*' H. A. J. M.]

150 seq. I 16 n. Gräfenhan Gesch. d. Philol. IV § 269.

DECLAMARE DOCES? are you a *rhetor?* The word in this sense, of a rhetorical exercise, first came into vogue in Cicero's time Brut. § 310 *commentabar* declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur) *saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie, idque faciebam multum etiam Latine, sed Graece saepius.* id. Tusc. I § 7. fam. XVI 21 § 9. M. Sen. contr. I pr. § 12 declamabat *autem Cicero non quales nunc controversias dicimus . . . . ipsa* declamatio apud nullum antiquum auctorem *ante Ciceronem et Calvum inveniri potest, qui* declamationem *distinguit; ait enim* 'declamare est domi non mediocriter dicere.' See Bonnell de mutata sub primis Caesaribus eloquentiae Romanae condicione, impr. de rhetorum scholis. Berl. 1836.—Kloes de praeceptoribus in rhetorum scholis apud Romanos. Traiect. 1840. Hieron. c. Rufin. I 30 II 486b *et quo magis stupeas, nunc cano et recalvo capite saepe mihi videor in somnis comatulus et* sumpta toga ante rhetorem controversiolam declamare; *cumque experrectus fuero, gratulor me dicendi periculo liberatum.* Quintil. II 5 § 16 *an vero* declamabit *quidem praeceptor, ut sit exemplo suis auditoribus: non plus contulerint lecti Cicero aut Demosthenes? corrigetur palam,* si quid in declamando discipulus erraverit?

FERREA 'patient.' supr. I 31. M. Sen. contr. 25 § 23 p. 258 10 *nec ulli alii contigisse scio, quam . . . apud Romanos Latroni, ut discipuli non audiri desiderarent, sed contenti essent audire . . . hoc erat non patientiam suam, sed eloquentiam vendere.*

VETTIUS a rhetorician of the day.

151 CLASSIS Quintil. X 5 § 21 cited 160 n. Quintilian's teachers I 2 § 23 seq. *cum pueros in* classes *distribuerant, ordinem dicendi secundum vires ingenii dabant: et ita superiore loco quisque declamabat, ut praecedere profectu videbatur. huius rei iudicia praebebantur; ea nobis ingens palmae contentio:* ducere *vero* classem *multo pulcherrimum.*

NUMEROSA X 105 n. on the overgrown classes in the rhetorical schools see Quintil. V 2 §§ 21—2.

TYRANNOS Tac. dial. 32 *sequitur autem ut materiae abhorrenti a veritate declamatio quoque adhibeatur: sic fit ut* tyrannicidarum praemia *aut vitiatarum electiones aut pestilentiae remedia aut incesta matrum aut quidquid in schola quotidie agitur, in foro vel raro vel numquam, ingentibus verbis persequantur.* Quintil. VII 3 § 7 an, qui tyrannum in mortem compulit, tyrannicida? ib. § 10. 4 § 21 seq. § 44 *an Thrasybulo triginta praemia debeantur?* Bonnell lex. Quintil. *tyrannicida, tyrannis, tyrannus.* Caligula banished the rhetorician Carrinas Secundus DCass. LIX 20 § 6 ὅτι λόγον τινὰ ἐν γυμνασίᾳ κατὰ τυράννων εἶπε. So Domitian ib. LXVII 12 § 5 Μάτερνον δὲ τὸν σοφιστήν, ὅτι κατὰ τυράννων εἶπε τι ἀσκῶν, ἀπέκτεινε. Lucian bis acc. 32 if I had no other reason for abandoning rhetoric for philosophical dialogue, yet at my time of life, being hard upon 40, it became me well to fly from the din of lawsuits, to leave the judges in peace, τυράννων κατηγορίας καὶ ἀριστέων ἐπαίνους ἐκφυγόντα. cf. schol. ib. Philostr. soph. pr. § 3. II 31 § 3 Phi-

Iostratus of Lemnos found Aelian, a Roman sophist, with a book in his hands, which he read with much passion and emphasis. On being asked what he was about, 'I have composed' he said 'an accusation against Gynnis; for so I call the tyrant lately slain, since he disgraced the Roman name by the utmost profligacy.' 'If you had accused him living' said Ph. 'I would have admired you.' For a man was needed to smite a living tyrant, but any one could trample on his corpse. Sozom. h. e. VI 2 § 1 the slayer of Julian may have been a Christian, as Libanius hints. It is not unlikely that some one then serving in the army may have remembered how the Greeks and all men to this day *τοὺς πάλαι τυραννοκτόνους ἐπαινοῦσιν*. Several of the controversies of Sen. Quintil. and Calpurn. relate to tyrannicides. Sidon. ep. VIII 11 *nunc flammant saturae et* tyrannicarum | declamatio controversiarum. Aphthon. rhet. 7 *κοινὸς τόπος κατὰ τυράννου*. Philo de spec. leg. 30 II 326 fin. M. fragm. II 641 fin. M. in Eus. praep. ev. VIII 13. The class *kills* the tyrants when it recites a declamation accusing them, or when it praises tyrannicides.

152 STANS the rhetor sat on his *cathedra* or *θρόνος*, the class sat on benches (*βάθρα* Liban. ep. 968) or stood Zon. XIII 19.

153 PERFERET will rehearse from beginning to end VI 261. 391—2 *dictataque verba* | perferet. Apul. met. VII 10 *sic ille latronum fisci advocatus nostram causam* pertulerat. ib. IV 30 fin. *tota illa* perlata *de formositatis aemulatione fabula.* Symm. or. p. patr. pr. p. 42 Nieb. *dicendi munus et gratulationis verba* pertulerim. Quintil. see Bonnell.

EADEM etc. Cic. de or. II § 162 *ego autem, siquem nunc plane rudem institui ad dicendum velim, his potius tradam assiduis uno opere* eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, *qui omnes tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant.* Complaints of the dilatoriness of the teachers, who keep back the whole class for the sake of the dullards Liban. or. II 273. Themist. XXIII 289ᵃ 'they worry some little book and spend more time on it than the Greeks on Troy.'

CANTABIT IV 35 n. 'harp upon the same string:' at the same time the hum-drum sing-song tone is denoted. cf. Hor. ep. I 1 55 *haec* recinunt *iuvenes dictata senesque.* Cic. de or. I § 105 *ex scholis* cantilenam. Ter. Phorm. III 2 10 cantilenam eandem canis. Cic. fin. IV § 10 *iisdem de rebus semper quasi* dictata decantare. O. Jahn in Hermes II 422 cites Macrob. Sat. I 24 § 6 *videris enim mihi ita adhuc Vergilianos habere* versus qualiter eos pueri magistris praelegentibus canebamus. Hence *cantari* comes to be used of that which is in every one's mouth, though here the sense *celebrate, praise,* is also prominent. exx. from Ov. Mart. Terent. Maur. Plut. de fort. Alex. 5 p. 328ᵈ *καὶ Περσῶν καὶ Σουσιανῶν καὶ Γεδρωσίων παῖδες τὰς Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους τραγῳδίας ᾔδον.*

VERSIBUS lines, here of prose, as in Hor. S. II 5 52—3 *quid prima secundo* | *cera velit* versu. Quintil. X 1 § 38 l. 33 n.

154 CRAMBE prov. ap. Suid. *δὶς κράμβη θάνατος.* Quintil. II 4 § 28 seq. *nam quid hi possint in causis, quarum varia ac nova semper est facies, proprium invenire? .... necesse est his, cum* eadem iudiciis pluribus dicunt, *aut* fastidium moveant velut frigidi et repositi cibi. Philostr. soph. II 8 § 3 Philagros had published in Asia a declamation, 'those who decline the aid of unbidden allies.' The pupils of Herodes, hearing that it was his habit to discourse extempore on the first subjects proposed, but afterwards to repeat some stale declamation, *τὰς*

δὲ καὶ δεύτερον οὐκέτι [αὐτοσχεδιάζοι], ἀλλ' ἕωλα μελετήσῃ καὶ ἑαυτῷ προειρημένα, set him as a subject τοὺς ἀκλήτους, and checked his supposed improvisation by the written copy. The audience burst into a roar of laughter, and Ph. stormed, ὡς δεινὰ πάσχοι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ εἰργόμενος.

155 COLOR=χρῶμα. VI 279 seq. *sed iacet in servi complexibus aut equitis.* '*dic,* | *dic aliquem, sodes, hic, Quintiliane,* colorem.' | '*haeremus, dic ipse.*' '*olim convenerat*' *inquit* | '*ut faceres tu quod velles, nec non ego possem* | *indulgere mihi.*' *Colorare* then will mean *to gloss over, to give a false colouring to.* a technical expression in the schools. Quintil. IV 2 § 88 *sunt quaedam et falsae expositiones, quarum in foro duplex genus est: alterum, quod instrumentis adiuvatur* [as when Clodius by perjured witnesses proved an *alibi*] . . . . *alterum quod est tuendum dicentis ingenio.* id interim ad solam verecundiam pertinet, unde etiam mihi videtur dici color; *interim ad quaestionem.* ib. § 94 *somniorum et superstitionum* colores [pleas, excuses. Spald. 'cum quis nocturno visu incitatus vel aliqua religione constrictus aliquid fecisse vult videri.'] *ipsa iam facilitate auctoritatem perdiderunt.* cf. § 95 seq. Among the declamations of [Quintilian] forty-three are distinguished from the rest as *coloratae;* in the *controversiae* of Seneca the *color* regularly follows the *divisio.* E.g. controv. 25 thema *Flaminius praetor inter cenam a meretrice rogatus, quae aiebat se numquam decollari hominem vidisse, unum ex damnatis occidit. accusatur maiestatis.* On this it was observed *quaedam controversiae sunt, in quibus factum defendi non potest, excusari potest: ex quibus est et haec.* In mitigation it was urged, *quam multa populus Romanus in suis imperatoribus tulerit: in Gurgite luxuriam, in Manlio impotentiam, etc. . . . obiciunt quod damnatus perierit meretrici: postulant, praetorem perire damnato . . . . ebrium fuisse, nescisse quid fecerit . . . . non putavit ad rem pertinere, ubi aut quando periret, qui perire deberet.* In aggravation of the crime the following *colores* amongst others were used *percussurus lictor ad praetorem respexit, praetor ad meretricem . . . . lictori, quia bene percusserat propinatum est.* Serv. Aen. IX 130. *Color* is not used by Cic. or Cornif. ad Herenn. in M. Sen. Quintil. and Iuv. it denotes the varnish, gloss or colour by which the accused endeavours to palliate, the accuser to aggravate, the allowed facts of the case; see Spalding on Quintil. IV 2 § 88. Ernesti lex. rhet. χρῶμα. *color.* R. Volkmann die Rhetorik der Gr. u. Römer 78—9. A desperate case, which admits of no excuse, is Planud. schol. Hermog. in Walz V 250 τὸ ἀχρώματον ἀναπολόγητον. Fortunat. I 3 p. 83 20 H *quae est* achromos? cum color facti non invenitur, *ut:* '*decem milites belli tempore pollices sibi amputaverunt; rei sunt laesae rei publicae.*' The proper place for the *color* is in the *probatio,* among the *argumenta* Asin. Poll. in Sen. exc. cont. IV 3 § 5 p. 382. It was distinct from *defensio* Sen. contr. 21 § 17 p. 225 *a parte patris magis* defensione *opus esse dicebat Latro quam* colore. Specimens of *colores,* where the case seems desperate ib. 33 § 15 seq. where one is accused of mutilating foundlings and sending them out to beg: 'men will be less forward to expose their infants:' 'he was compassionate, he wished to save them; he was forced to sacrifice a part of their body to save the life of the rest' etc. ib. 7 § 18 my secretary, writing from dictation, happened to omit a *non.* See more in Koerber über den rhetor Seneca, Cassel 1864, 40—42. Otho Iunius published four books of *colores* Sen. contr. 3 § 11 p. 82. exc. contr. II 1 § 7 p. 350 *quos belle Gallio noster Antiphontis libros vocat: tantum in illis somniorum est.*

SUMMA QUAESTIO the main point, the *gist.* Quintil. V 13 § 55 *videndum*

praecipue utrique parti, ubi sit rei summa: *nam fere accidit, ut in causis multa dicantur.* 156 DIVERSAE FORTE XIII 136 n. SAGITTAE i.e. arguments cf. 173 *pugna.*

157—160 cited by Ioan. Sarisb. metalog. II 6.

158 MERCEDEM 228. Philodemi rhet. ed. Gros, Par. 1840, 210—216. 235 argues that money spent on sophists is thrown away, that their training does not fit men for the bar or for addressing a public assembly. p. 223 the wealth acquired by some rhetoricians as ill-gotten as that of informers or courtesans. Cic. Phil. II §§ 42. 43. 84 fin. M. Sen. exc. contr. IX 3 § 4 p. 437 14 *in Sabinum Clodium uno die et Graece et Latine declamantem multa urbane dicta sunt. dixit Haterius quibusdam querentibus quod* pusillas mercedes acciperet, *cum duas res doceret, numquam magnas* mercedes *accipere eos qui hermeneumata docent.* Suet. gr. 9 L. Orbilius Pupillus taught maiore fama quam emolumento ... *librum etiam cui est titulus περιαλγής edidit continentem* querellas de iniuriis, quas professores neglegentia aut ambitione parentum acciperent. Aug. conf. V § 22 *sedulo ergo agere coeperam, ut docerem Romae artem rhetoricam, et prius domi congregare aliquos, quibus et per quos innotescere coeperam; et ecce cognosco alia Romae fieri, quae non patiebar in Africa ..... 'subito' inquiunt* 'ne mercedem magistro reddant, conspirant multi adulescentes et transferunt se ad alium;' *desertores fidei et quibus prae pecuniae caritate iustitia vilis est* etc. Sievers Libanius 31—2 'sometimes the rhetorician entreats the fathers to send his pupils money (Liban. ep. 22. 23. 78), or institutes inquiries in a young man's home after his negligent relatives (ib. 1212). Sometimes poorer pupils came (ib. 175. 1327); the father of one gave his son an ass, the sale of which was to defray the cost of his subsistence ib. 1452.' Sievers 35 'the pupils spend the money received from their fathers for their education on driving, gambling or worse excesses Liban. or. I 198 R.' Sievers 38 after speaking of the public salary of rhetoricians: "the second item of income was the honorarium received from their pupils for the lectures (*μισθός* or *ἀμοιβαί* or. I 197. II 267; Libanius wrote an oration *περὶ μισθοῦ* ep. 34). Themistius (or. XXIII p. 288c) received no fee. Here all depended on the number of pupils. In Constantinople Libanius was promised forty pupils, but really had eighty (or. I 24. 29); as private tutor in Antioch he began with fifteen, but afterwards had forty or fifty (ib. 70. ep. 47), and later, as he says perhaps with some exaggeration, so many, that it was not possible to go through them all before sunset (or. I 73. cf. ep. 277). Chrestus as private tutor had 100 'paying pupils' Philostr. soph. II 11 § 1 *ἔμμισθοι ἀκροαταί.* The higher a teacher stood in favour with the authorities, the greater was the number of his audience Liban. or. I 73; so Alexander, probably as consular of Syria A.D. 363, exerted himself in behalf of Libanius ep. 758. The amount of the fee was settled at the beginning of the course; it was paid on Jan. 1, at any rate that day is called the rhetorician's harvest, and on that day the scholars gave gold staters into the rhetoricians' hands and the paedagogi laid silver at their feet Liban. or. I 259. Arsenius had supposed that the festival brought in to Libanius a large sum ep. 343. The amount of the fee probably varied greatly (Proklus received 100 drachmae for the whole course Philostr. soph. II 21 § 3. Damianus paid 10,000 drachmae to Aristides and to Hadrian ib. 23 § 2: according to Diocletian's edict 17 71 3000 denarii a year is the maximum); yet it seems to have been sufficient (80 scholars sufficed to maintain Libanius in Antioch or. I 29); at least the poorer folk in Antioch thought so, and Libanius allows that it was so,

provided the number of scholars were adequate and payments regular. But this was not the case, often poorer scholars were taken gratis (by Damianus Philostr. soph. II 23 § 3; and Libanius or. I 75. II 311. III 328. ep. 343. 753. 828), often not to their advantage, as men never prize what has cost them nothing (Liban. or. III 441. cf. Philostr. soph. II 10 § 2). Only few paid (Liban. or. II 217) and it was difficult to amass wealth by fees ib. 600. The position of teachers at Antioch, formerly very comfortable (ib. 208—9. ep. 277. 401), as bad times came, altered much for the worse." Lib. or. II 209 seq. represents them as having no house, or one heavily mortgaged; one having three, another two slaves, another but one, and those insolent. They look on children as a misfortune, and hold it wise to shun marriage. Once they dealt much with silversmiths, and were nice in the choice of plate, taking a high tone with the artists; now they beg for credit at the baker's and pay for bread with their wives' trinkets. When lecture is over, they are loath to return home to be reminded of their misery; on conferring with their colleagues as they wait in the lecture-rooms, they find that the misery is universal. Lib. suggests that the city should endow the chairs with land. Philostr. soph. II 11 §§ 2. 3. 19 § 2 Apollonius was liberal to needy Greeks, *κοὐ βαρὺς ὑπὲρ μισθοῦ συμβῆναι.* 23 § 3 Damianus remitted fees both to poor clients in the courts, and to poor students. So Alexander Aristid. or. 12 I 139—140 D.

APPELLAS demand, *dun* for payment IX 64. The common construction is *appellare aliquem de pecunia* e.g. VM. IV 8 § 3. dig. XLVII 10 15 § 33 *si quis non debitorem, quasi debitorem,* appellaverit.

QUID ENIM *τί γάρ*; I wonder that you should expect a fee. You cannot surely expect a fee? *For* what do I know? Our colloquial *why?* nearly expresses the meaning. Hand Turs. II 384.

CULPA etc. reply of Vettius.

159 SCILICET *it seems*, the fault is charged upon the teacher: e.g. by Quintil. XII 11 § 14 there is time enough for learning *sed* culpa est in praeceptoribus prima, *qui libenter detinent quos occupaverunt, partim* cupiditate diutius exigendi mercedulas, *partim ambitione, quo difficilius videatur esse quod pollicentur, partim etiam inscientia tradendi vel neglegentia.* ib. I 1 § 11 *praecipienda sunt optima: quae si quis gravabitur, non rationi defuerint, sed homini.* cf. the apology of Aristid. or. 46 II 296—312 D for teachers whose pupils turn out ill.

LAEVA IN PARTE MAMILLAE Fulgent. myth. II 9 *in corde aliquanti philosophorum dixerunt sapientiam. unde et Iuv. etc.* Cic. Tusc. I § 18.

160 SALIT Pers. III 111 cor tibi rite salit? Verg. g. II 484.

ARCADICO IUVENI Pers. III 9 Jahn Arcadiae pecuaria [asses] *rudere credas.* schol. Aristoph. nub. 397 *τοὺς γὰρ μωροὺς ἀρχαίους ἐκάλουν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱστορίας, τοὺς Ἀρκάδας κατὰ τοὺς πρὸ σελήνης χρόνους ἐν ταῖς ἐρήμοις διάγειν.* Philostr. Apoll. VIII 7 § 43 *οὐδὲ γὰρ σοφώτατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀρκάδες . . . ἀλλ' ἀγροικότατοι ἀνθρώπων εἰσὶ καὶ συώδεις.* Ios. c. Ap. I 4 fin. *μόλις γὰρ οὗτοι . . . γράμμασιν ἐπαιδεύθησαν.* Polyb. IV 20 § 11. Lucian bis acc. 11 *πόθεν γὰρ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ σοφιστὴς ἢ φιλόσοφος*; id. de astrol. 26. Fulgent. myth. I pr. ad fin. p. 621 Arcadicis sensibus (var. lect.). Martian. Cap. VI § 577 Arcadicum ac Midinum sapis.

SEXTA Quintil. II 7 § 1 *ne omnia, quae scripserint, ediscant et* certa, ut moris est, die dicant; quod quidem maxime patres exigunt, atque ita demum studere liberos suos, si quam frequentissime declamaverint, credunt. id. X 5 § 21 *citius autem idoneus erit iuvenis, quem praeceptor coegerit in declamando quam simillimum esse veritati et per totas ire materias: quarum nunc facillima, ut maxime favorabilia,*

decerpunt. obstant huic . . . fere turba discipulorum et consuetudo classium certis diebus audiendarum: *nonnihil etiam* persuasio patrum numerantium potius declamationes, quam aestimantium. Pers. III 45 seq. Jahn. Suet. Tib. 32 Casaub. id. gram. 7.

161 I 16 n. VI 291. X 166—7 *i demens, et saevas curre per Alpes,* | ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias. The practice of these unreal debates unfitted pupils for real pleadings Mart. VI 19 the action is not of assault or murder or poison, but of three goats: *tu* Cannas *Mithridaticumque bellum* | *et* periuria Punici furoris | . . . *magna voce sonas manuque tota.* | *iam dic, Postume, de tribus capellis.* DIRUS Hor. c. III 6 36 Hannibalemque dirum. ib. IV 4 42.

162 QUIDQUID ID EST Pers. III 95. VI 65. Mart. III 1 1. VI 68 11. We have here an example of a *suasoria*, 168 seq. of *controversiae.*

QUIDQUID ID X 122 n. DELIBERAT AN Quintil. VII 4 § 2 *haec et in suasoriis tractari solent, ut si* Caesar deliberet, 'an *Britanniam impugnet.*' id. III 8 §§ 15—21. e.g. § 17 *si quaeretur,* an *utique futurum sit, ut Carthaginem superent Romani, ut redeat* Hannibal, *si Scipio exercitum in Africam transtulerit.* § 33 *interim triplices etiam* suasoriae *incidunt, ut cum Pompeius* deliberabat, *Parthos an Africam an Aegyptum peteret.* VII 1 § 24. M. Sen. suas. 3 deliberat *Agamemnon,* an *Iphigeniam immolet.* The *thema* in each of the seven *suasoriae* is similarly worded. Martian. Cap. IV §§ 448. 467.

PETAT URBEM X 156 n. 165 n. Cato orig. ap. Gell. X 24 *igitur dictatorem* [Hannibalem] *Carthaginiensium magister equitum* [Maharbal] *monuit: mitte mecum Romam equitatum, die quinti in Capitolium tibi cena cocta erit.* Plut. Fab. Max. 17. Liv. XXII 51. VM. IX 5 E § 3. Sil. X 331 seq. Flor. I 22=II 6 § 19 seq. *dubium deinde non erit quin ultimum illum diem habitura fuerit Roma quintumque intra diem epulari* Hannibal *in Capitolio potuerit, si quod Poenum illum dixisse Maharbalem Bomilcaris ferunt,* Hannibal *quem ad modum sciret vincere, sic uti victoria scisset. set tum quidem illum, ut dici vulgo solet, aut fatum urbis imperaturae aut ipsius mens mala et aversi a Carthagine di in diversum abstulerunt.* Niebuhr lectures 62 II 105 seq. Polyb. III 118 § 4 seq. Prop. IV=III 3 9—10.

163 AN *an . . . . an* not 'whether . . . . or,' which is generally expressed by *utrum . . . . an,* or *ne . . . . an;* rarely by *an . . . . an,* as in Ov. met. X 254. Verg. Aen. X 680 sq. Plin. ep. VI 16 § 15. VIII 14 § 24. Hand Turs. I 307 seq. Madvig § 463 b. Ramshorn 718. The passage is an example of asyndeton "he is consulting whether to make for Rome, whether," etc.: *an petat* etc., and *an post* etc. being two distinct questions, rather than the two clauses of one disjunctive sentence. Indeed the second question refers to a different occasion from the first. It was in the year 211 B. C., five years after the battle of Cannae, that Hannibal retired from the walls of Rome Liv. XXVI 11 *instructis utrinque exercitibus in eius pugnae casum, in qua urbs Roma victori praemium esset,* imber ingens grandine mixtus ita utramque aciem turbavit, *ut vix armis retentis in castra sese receperint, nullius rei minore quam hostium metu. et postero die eodem loco acies instructas* eadem tempestas diremit. *ubi recepissent se in castra, mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur.* in religionem ea res apud Poenos versa est: *auditaque vox Hannibalis fertur 'potiundae sibi urbis Romae modo mentem non dari, modo fortunam.'* id. XXX 20 §§ 7—9 they say that Hannibal on leaving Italy was sadder than most exiles on leaving their

country; *respexisse saepe Italiae litora, et deos hominesque accusantem in se quoque ac suum ipsius caput exsecratum, quod non* cruentum ab Cannensi victoria militem Romam duxisset, . . . *se, centum milibus armatorum ad Trasumennum aut* Cannas *caesis, circa Casilinum Cumasque et Nolam consenuisse.* L. Caecilius Metellus recommended the Romans to forsake Italy after Cannae G. C. Lewis credibility c. 3 § 7 n. 21. Manil. IV 37 *quid referam* Cannas admotaque moenibus arma? C. Iul. Victor ars rhet. 3 § 8 p. 381 H *ut si* Hannibal *reus,* quod a tertio lapide urbis recessisset, *diceret* fulminibus et tonitruis se esse deterritum. In the famous debate respecting the removal of the altar of Victory A. D. 384 the prefect of the city, Symmachus, makes Rome say relatio 3 p. 7 20 ed. Meyer 1872 *hic cultus in leges meas orbem redegit,* haec sacra Hannibalem a moenibus, *a Capitolio Senonas* reppulerunt. Ambr. ep. I 18 § 4 replies *dum sacrorum potentia praedicatur, infirmitas proditur, ergo* Hannibal diu sacris insultavit Romanis et dis contra se dimicantibus usque ad muros urbis vincendo pervenit. *cur se obsideri passi sunt, pro quibus deorum suorum arma pugnabant.* cf. § 6. Aug. civ. D. III 20 the gods of Rome should have saved the loyal Saguntum; *si ipsi dii* tempestate atque fulminibus Hannibalem postea Romanis proximum moenibus terruerunt longeque miserunt; *tunc primum tale aliquid facerent.* Varr. in Non. p. 47 *noctu Hannibalis cum fugavi exercitum Tutanus.* Prop. IV=III 3 11 Hannibalemque lares Romana sede fugantes. Sen. de ir. II 2 § 5 *timor, qui* Hannibale post Cannas moenia circumsidente *lectoris percurrit animos.* Festus p. 282. Paulus p. 283 M *Rediculi fanum extra portam Capenam fuit, quia* excedens ad urbem Hannibal ex eo loco redierit quibusdam perterritus visis. Silius also XII 651 seq. attributes Hannibal's retreat to his fear of the divine wrath 663 seq. *invadit Notus ac* piceam cum grandine multa | intorquens nubem, cunctantem et vana minantem | circumagit *castrisque ducem succedere cogit.* Flor. II 6 § 44 seq. The fable (which may be compared with those of the deliverance of Delphi from the troops of Xerxes and of Brennus) was unknown to Polyb. IX 6 § 5.

165 STIPULARE *stipulatio* is defined by Pomponius dig. XLV 1 5 § 1 *verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur daturum facturumve se quod interrogatus est responderit.* see EXX. ib. tit. 1 passim. Brisson. de form. VI 159—181. 194. PROTINUS the date of payment is expressed in a *stipulatio* (and its correlative *sponsio*) e. g. *post annum.* ACCIPE QUOD DO Cic. fin. II § 83 accipio quod dant. Ter. Phorm. 633—4 *dic* quid vis dari | *tibi in manum,* ut *erus his desistat litibus?* ['*quid* may perhaps be right: *quantum vis stipulare et protinus accipe.*—"*quid?*" *do ut totiens* etc. [*accipe*] *quid?* says the one to whom the offer is made: "receive what?" then the other *do ut* (e. g. *accipe ut*) "why I give it on condition that" etc.' H. A. J. M.] 166 PATER who comes occasionally to hear his son recite Pers. III 45 seq. *morituri verba Catonis* | *discere, non sano multum laudanda magistro,* | quae pater adductis sudans audiret amicis. Quintil. II 7 § 1 *illud ex consuetudine mutandum prorsus existimo in iis, de quibus nunc disserimus, aetatibus, ne omnia quae scripserint ediscant, et certa, ut moris est, die dicant: quod quidem maxime* patres *exigunt, atque ita demum studere liberos suos, si quam frequentissime declamaverint, credunt.* ib. 4 § 16. X 5 § 21 n.

ALII Vettius is not a singular instance of a rhetorician who must leave

his school-declamations in order to sue his pupils for payment.

167 SOPHISTAE dig. XXVII 1 6 § 2 *αἱ μὲν ἐλάττους πόλεις δύνανται πέντε ἰατροὺς ἀτελεῖς ἔχειν καὶ τρεῖς σοφιστὰς καὶ γραμματικοὺς τοὺς ἴσους, . . . αἱ δὲ μέγισται πόλεις δέκα ἰατροὺς καὶ ῥήτορας πέντε καὶ γραμματικοὺς τοὺς ἴσους.* yet *sophistes* and *rhetor* are often distinguished Cresol. theatr. rhet. I 2. 3. Protagoras Suid. s. v. *φιλοσοφήσας ἐπὶ ῥητορείαν ἐτράπη. καὶ ἐπεκλήθη πρῶτος οὗτος σοφιστής.* cf. Plat. Prot. 349ᵃ. Gorg. 520ᵇ. *ταὐτόν, ὦ μακάρι', ἐστὶ σοφιστὴς καὶ ῥήτωρ, ἢ ἐγγύς τι καὶ παραπλήσιον. . . . τῇ δὲ ἀληθείᾳ κάλλιόν ἐστι σοφιστικὴ ῥητορικῆς ὅσῳπερ νομοθετικὴ δικαστικῆς καὶ γυμναστικὴ ἰατρικῆς.* See Grote's chapter on the sophists with Cope's criticisms in journ. of class. and sacr. philol. I—III. In Quintil. the compound only occurs XI 3 § 126 *urbaneque Flavus Verginius interrogavit de quodam suo* antisophiste, *'quot milia passuum declamasset?'* Lucian rhet. praec. 1 *ἐρωτᾷς, ὦ μειράκιον, ὅπως ἂν ῥήτωρ γένοιο καὶ τὸ σεμνότατον τοῦτο καὶ πάντιμον ὄνομα σοφιστὴς αὐτὸς εἶναι δόξαις.* schol. ib. See esp. Philostr. vit. soph. who calls Aeschines a sophist I 18 § 4.

168 VERAS 173 n. Thuk. III 38 §§ 2—7 esp. 7 *ζητοῦντές τε ἄλλο τι εἰπεῖν ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, . . . ἁπλῶς τε ἀκοῆς ἡδονῇ ἡσσώμενοι καὶ σοφιστῶν θεαταῖς ἐοικότες καθημένοις μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ πόλεως βουλευομένοις.* Cic. Brut. § 316 *Rhodum veni meque ad... Molonem applicavi actorem in* veris *causis scriptoremque praestantem.* cf. id. orat. § 208. Quintil. II 10 §§ 4—5 *sint ergo et ipsae materiae, quae fingentur, quam simillimae* veritati, *et declamatio, in quantum maxime potest, imitetur eas actiones, in quarum exercitationem reperta est. nam* magos *et pestilentiam et responsa et saeviores tragicis novercas aliaque magis adhuc fabulosa frustra inter sponsiones et interdicta quaeremus.* ib. § 12. V 12 §§ 17—22.

RAPTORE [Quintil.] decl. 247 raptoris *bona.* 252 *parasitus* raptor *candidatae.* 262 *maritus virginis* raptor. 276 *bona* raptoris *qui se suspendit.* 309 raptor *convictus.* cf. ib. 251. 270. 280. 301. 343. 349. 368. 383. Calpurn. decl. 16. 33. 40. 42 raptor *excaecatus.* 44. 49. Bonnell lex. Quintil. s. v. Sen. contr. 5. 11. 23. Fortunatian. art. rhet. I 18 p. 95 5 and 21. 19 p. 96 13.

RAPTORE RELICTO X 122 n.

169 VENENA I 69—72 n. [Quintil.] decl. 13 § 6. 17 § 11 venenum effusum. ib. 246. 307. 319. 321. 350. 377. 381. Calpurn. decl. 12. Sen. contr. 18. 29.

MALUS actio malae tractationis, as in [Quintil.] decl. 8. 18. Sen. contr. 13 thema *torta a tyranno uxor, numquid de tyrannicidio sciret, perseveravit negare. postea maritus eius tyrannum occidit. illam sterilitatis nomine dimisit, intra quinquennium non parientem. agit illa* ingrati.

170 IAM VETERES CAECOS I 132 n. III 206 n. VIII 49 n. IX. 16 aegri veteris. 'who have now been long blind.' The *thema* here meant may have been this, Grang. 'a son, compounding a salve for his father's eyes, is detected by his stepmother, who accuses him of a design to poison his father. The charge is believed, the son disinherited, and the step-mother inherits.'

171 seq. since then it is so small a pittance that the *rhetor* earns and since even for that he must go to law, I would advise him rather to follow any other profession.

ERGO on *ō* see Arntz. on Arat. p. 13.

RUDEM VI 113. a wooden sword, with which the gladiators practised, and which (with the *pileus* Tert. de spect. 21) they received as a symbol of their discharge [Quintil.] decl. 302 thema *die muneris productus . . .* rudem *postulante populo accepit.* Suet. Claud. 21 *cum essedario magno omnium favore indulsisset* rudem. The word is often used metaphorically Hor. ep. I 1 2 seq. *spectatum satis et* donatum

iam rude *quaeris,* | *Maecenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo.* Mart. III 36 *hoc merui, Fabiane, toga tritaque meaque,* | *ut nondum credas me* meruisse rudem? Ov. tr. IV 8 23 *tarda vires minuente senecta,* | *me quoque* donari iam rude tempus erat. Cic. opt. gen. or. § 17 *non enim in acie versatur et ferro sed quasi* rudibus *eludit oratio.* Tac. dial. 34.

173 AD PUGNAM QUI DESCENDIT Isokr. encom. Hel. § 10 p. 210 *εἴ τις προστοιοῖτο κράτιστος εἶναι τῶν ἀθλητῶν ἐντεῦθα καταβαίνων οὗ μηδεὶς ἂν ἄλλος ἀξιώσειεν.* Fortunatian. art. rhet. I 28 p. 101 35 H ad pugnam *sine invidia* descendemus. So Cic. Liv. Tac. Frontin. Iustin. *desc. in aciem, bellum, causam, certamen, litem* (Petron. 14), *proelium, pugnam* Mühlmann I 2 156. PUGNAM XVI 47. Tac. dial. 10 *ad* causas *et ad* vera proelia *voco.* Quintil. X 5 § 16 seq. *ipse ille mucro ingenii quotidiana* pugna *retundatur . . . adulescentes non debent nimium in falsa rerum imagine detineri et inanibus simulacris usque adeo, ut difficile ab his digressos sit assuefacere, ne* ab illa in qua prope consenuerint umbra, vera discrimina quasi quendam solem reformident etc. ib. II 10 e.g. § 8 *quibusdam* pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque iustam consuescimus. id. I 2 § 18 seq. *futurus orator, cui in maxima celebritate et in media reipublicae luce vivendum est, assuescat iam a tenero non reformidare homines,* neque illa solitaria et velut umbratili vita pallescere etc. M. Sen. IX contr. pr. e. g. § 4 *usque adeo* ingenia in scholasticis exercitationibus delicate nutriuntur, *ut clamorem silentium risum caelum denique pati nesciant. non est autem utilis exercitatio, nisi quae operi simillima est illi ad quod exercet: itaque durior solet esse vero certamine . . .* § 5 *in scholasticis declamationibus contra evenit: omnia molliora et solutiora sunt. in foro partem accipiunt, in schola eligunt, . . . itaque, velut* ex umbroso et obscuro prodeuntes loco clarae lucis fulgor obcaecat, sic istos a scholis in forum transeuntes omnia tamquam nova et inusitata perturbant etc. Petron. 1 *num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur, qui clamant 'haec vulnera pro libertate publica excepi?' . . . . haec ipsa tolerabilia essent, si ad eloquentiam ituris viam facerent. nunc et rerum tumore et sententiarum vanissimo strepitu hoc tantum proficiunt, ut* cum in forum venerint, putent se in alium orbem terrarum delatos etc. On the helpless incompetence of declaimers in any subject out of the beaten track cf. Mart. V 54 *extemporalis factus est meus rhetor,* | *Calpurnium non scripsit et salutavit.* Quintil. X 1 § 2 l. 12 n. § 4 l. 23 n. §§ 29 n. 30 n. 33 n.

UMBRA 105 n. Cic. Brut. § 32 of Isocrates *perfectus magister, quamquam* forensi luce caruit intraque parietes *aluit eam gloriam.* Quintil. XII 6 § 5 *nonnulli senes in schola facti stupent novitate, cum in iudicia venerunt, et omnia suis exercitationibus similia desiderant.* Plin. ep. IX 2 §§ 3—4 *nisi forte volumus scholasticas tibi atque (ut ita dicam)* umbraticas litteras *mittere. sed nihil minus aptum arbitramur, cum* arma vestra . . . sudorem pulverem soles *cogitamus.* Cic. de or. I § 157.

174 X 80—1 n. who descends into the forum, that he may recover the payment due from his scholars, which at best does not amount to more than the cost of a ticket for bread Pers. V 73 *libertate opus est, non hac ut quisque* Velina | Publius emeruit scabiosum tesserula far. The tessera was a round or square tally of metal or wood; one in Orelli 3360 bears on one side *Ant. Aug. Lib. LI.* [? II.] on the other, *Fru. N. LXI.*; i.e. Antonini Augusti liberalitas II. [?]; frumentum numero sexagesimo primo. On the ordinary distribution (*lar-*

gitio as opposed to the extraordinary *congiarium*) of corn to the poorer citizens, cf. Suet. Aug. 40 *ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, ter in annum quaternum mensium* tesseras *dare destinavit: sed desideranti consuetudinem veterem concessit rursus ut sui cuiusque mensis acciperet.* The number of recipients was limited, vacancies being filled up by the praetor id. Caes. 41. The *tessera* is sold by one whose name is on the list, to our rhetorician who, probably as not being a citizen (most of the rhetoricians being Greeks), has no title to the privilege. The attraction of these largesses drew the country population to Rome App. b. c. II 120. Augustus ordered that if the monthly distribution fell on a sabbath, the Jews should receive their share on the following day Philo leg. ad Gaium 23 II 569 M. Nero used to fling among the populace tickets for costly food, slaves, horses, gold, silver, clothing etc. to be scrambled for DCass. LXI 18.

175 seq. TEMPTA make but a trial of the gains of music-masters, and you will tear up your 'Elements of Rhetoric;' i.e. will abandon the schools of declamation for a more lucrative profession. On the constr. *tempta, scindes* see I 155 n. **176** CHRYSOGONUS VI 74 Chrysogonum cantare *vetent.* POLIO ib. 385 seq. *quaedam de numero Lamiarum ac nominis Appi | et farre et vino Ianum Vestamque rogabat, | an* Capitolinam deberet Polio quercum | sperare et fidibus promittere. Mart. IV 61 9. V 56 3 seq. cited 6 n., where a father is advised to bring up his son to the profession of a *choraules* or *citharoedus* rather than that of a *rhetor* or *grammaticus.* So again, when he had left Rome, and is pressed to return, he replies III 4 7—8 *poeta | exierat: veniet, cum* citharoedus *erit.* Vespasian assigned to rhetoricians a yearly stipend of 100 sestertia infr. 186 n., while he presented Terpnus and Diodorus the *citharoedi* with twice the amount for their services on a single occasion Suet. 19.

177 LAUTORUM III 221 n. ARTEM an elementary work (*τέχνη*) VI 452 *repetit volvitque* Palaemonis artem, i.e. Palaemon's *Elements of Grammar.* Cic. fin. III § 4. ib. IV § 5 *non solum praecepta in* artibus, *sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt.* ib. § 7 *quamquam scripsit* artem rhetoricam *Cleanthes.* id. de invent. I § 8 *neque eo dico, quod eius* ars quam edidit, *mihi mendosissime scripta videatur: nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis* artibus *ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocasse.* ib. II § 7. Quintil. II 13 § 1. 15 § 4. Censorin. 1 § 6. The authors were called *artis scriptores, artis latores, artium traditores, technici* and in later times *artigraphi* Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. IV 96. Du Cange *artigraphus.* Freund *ars.* Voss. de arte gram. I c. 4. SCINDES Mart. IX 73 9 scinde, *Thalia,* libellos. THEODORI mentioned by Quintil. among the composers of *artes* on rhetoric III 1 § 17 seq. Theodorus Gadareus [Strab. XVI 759], *qui se dici maluit Rhodium; quem studiose audisse, cum in eam insulam secessisset, dicitur Tiberius Caesar. hi* [Apollodorus et Theod.] *diversas opiniones tradiderunt, appellatique inde Apollodorei et* Theodorei *ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi.* M. Sen. suas. 3 § 7 p. 21 28 *Tiberius ipse* Theodoreus. Suet. Tib. 57. On the rival schools of Apoll. and Th. see M. Sen. contr. 9 § 36 p. 131. Strab. XIII 625. Quintil. II 11 § 2. III 3 § 8. 11 § 27. IV 2 § 32. ib. II 15 § 21 his definition of rhetoric cited from a Latin translation. cf. III 6 §§ 2. 36. 51. 11 § 3. IV 1 § 23. V 13 § 59. DChr. 18 I 238D. There was an earlier Theodorus of Byzantium, rival of Lysias Cic. Brut. § 48 *Lysiam primo profiteri solitum artem esse dicendi; deinde,* quod Theodorus

esset in arte subtilior, *in orationibus autem ieiunior, orationes eum scribere aliis coepisse, artem removisse.* DL. II 104. Suid. Plat. Phaedr. 261°. 266° who calls him λογοδαίδαλον, and cites some of his technical terms. cf. Arist. rhet. III 13 § 5, who cites his τέχνη II 23 § 28. III 11 § 6. DH. Isae. 19. Quintil. III 1 § 11.

178 BALNEA Sen. ep. 86 e.g. § 6 *quid cum ad* balnea *libertinorum pervenero? quantum statuarum, quantum columnarum est nihil sustinentium, sed in ornamentum positarum impensae causa .... eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus.* SESCENTIS milibus mummum emuntur; about £4800. Gellius XIX 10 §§ 1—4 once paid a visit to Fronto and found him surrounded with architects and plans of baths; that selected was to cost about 350,000 sesterces. PORTICUS etc. IV 6 *quantis iumenta fatiget* | porticibus. VI 60. 163. XII 101. XIV 66. Mart. I 12 5 seq. *hic rudis* aestivas praestabat porticus umbras, | *heu quam paene novum* porticus *ausa nefas!* | *nam subito collapsa ruit, cum mole sub illa* | gestatus *biiugis Regulus esset equis.* Plin. ep. V 17 § 4 porticus *in D litterae similitudine circumactae .... egregium hae adversum tempestates receptaculum: nam specularibus ac multo magis imminentibus tectis muniuntur.* Mart. XII 50 3. Sidon. XXII 204—6.

179 is he to wait for a glimpse of sunshine, and then take an airing before the streets are dry? No: let him drive about under cover, where there is no fear of splashing the mules. GESTETUR Sen. de ben. III 16 § 3 *non sufficit dies omnibus* [adulteris], *nisi apud alium* gestata est, *apud alium mansit.* id. brev. vit. 12 § 6 *ne illos quidem inter otiosos numeraveris, qui sella* [gestatoria] *se et lectica huc et illuc ferunt et ad* gestationum suarum, *quasi illas deserere non liceat, horas occurrunt.* id. ep. 15 § 6 gestatio *et corpus concutit et studio non obficit: possis legere, possis dictare.* 29 § 6 the philosopher Aristo in gestatione *disserebat.* 55 §§ 1—2. 104 § 18. 122 §§ 9. 15. Cels. II 15 is headed de gestatione. Mart. XII 17 § 3. Claudius Suet. 33 *solitus etiam* in gestatione *ludere* [at dice], *ita essedo alveoque adaptatis, ne lusus confunderetur.* SERENUM XIII 228. Friedländer I³ 54 this drive is not in the streets of Rome, for that was forbidden in the daytime.

181 MULAE Plaut. asin. 490—1 *ego faxim* muli, pretio qui superant equos, | *sint viliores Gallicis cantheriis.* Mart. III 62 6 *quod* pluris mula est, quam domus empta tibi. On mules in Greece see Hermann Privatalterth. §§ 15 8. 16 13. 51 4. 11. The most prized Petron. 38 was *ex onagro nata.*

182 NUMIDARUM XIV 89 n. A yellow marble Marquardt V 2 222. Plin. XXXVI § 49 *M. Lepidus, Q. Catuli in consulatu collega* [B.C. 78], *primus omnium limina ex* Numidico marmore *in domo posuit magna reprensione ... hoc primum invecti marmoris vestigium invenio, non in* columnis *tamen crustisve.* Cic. p. red. in sen. § 14. Hor. c. II 18 4.

183 ALGENTEM the room looked toward the south, so as to catch the mid-day sun in winter, which would be excluded by shutters in summer, or another room used. Varr. r. r. I 13 § 7 *laborant, ut spectent sua aestiva triclinaria ad frigus orientis, hiberna ad solem occidentem.* CENATIO Sen. ep. 90 § 12 *versatilia* cenationum *laquearia ita coagmentat, ut subinde alia facies atque alia succedat, et totiens tecta quotiens fercula mutentur.* id. de prov. 4 § 9 cenationes *subditus et parietibus circumfusus calor temperavit.* id. ep. 115 § 9 *nos ingentium maculae columnarum* [delectant], *sive ex Aegyptiis harenis sive ex Africae* [cf. *Numidarum* 182] *solitudinibus ad-*

vectae, porticum *aliquam vel capacem populi* cenationem *ferunt*. Suet. Ner. 31. Sidon. c. XXII 207 *alta volubilibus patet hinc* cenatio *valvis*. With the meaning cf. *aratio* 'tilth.'

184 seq. cf. 74 seq. however expensive the house may have been, money will be forthcoming for the purchase of a *structor* (V 120 n.) and a cook; but not for the education of a son.

QUANTICUMQUE DOMUS dig. XXXII 30 § 6 quanti aedes *sint*.

VENIET QUI VIII 49—50.

FERCULA I 94 n. Marquardt V 1 329.

185 COMPONAT Petron. 35. Plin. XXXIII § 140. Marquardt V 1 329.

PULMENTARIA properly *ὄψον*, anything eaten with bread. Sen. ep. 87 § 3 [*caricae*], *si panem habeo, pro* pulmentario *sunt: si non, pro pane*. Hor. S. II 2 20. Hence, like *ὀψώνια*, the word means 'dainties' Pers. III 102.

CONDIT Lachmann's conjecture *condiat* is not necessary cf. IX 145—6 *sit mihi . . . caelator et alter | qui multas facies pingit cito*. XI 130—1 *comparet . . . despicit*. On the price of cooks cf. Plin. cited IV 26 n. who continues IX § 67 *nullusque prope iam mortalis aestimatur pluris, quam qui peritissime censum domini mergit*. Sall. Iug. LXXV § 39. Liv. XXXIX 6. Petron. 38. Gell. XI 2. Varro ib. XV 9 § 2 *si, quantum operae sumpsisti ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, eius duodecimam philosophiae dedisses, ipse bonus iampridem esses factus. nunc* illum qui norunt volunt emere milibus centum, te qui novit nemo centussis. Scribon. Largus pr. ad Callistum *sunt quidam*, qui pluris omnia, quam se ipsos, aestimant. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 134. On the incomes of rhetoricians cf. 158 n. Krates in DL. VI 86 *τίθει μαγείρῳ μνᾶς δέκ', | ἰατρῷ δραχμήν, | κόλακι τάλαντα πέντε, συμβούλῳ καπνόν, | πόρνῃ τάλαντον, φιλοσόφῳ τριώβολον*. Suet. Vesp. 18 *ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit;* primus e fisco Latinis Graecisque rhetoribus annua centena constituit. Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. IV 32. Sidon. ep. V 7 *hi sunt, qui invident* . . . mercedes instituentibus, see Savaro p. 334.

186 QUINTILIANO VI 75. 280. The author of the institutio oratoria: he enjoyed during his lifetime the high reputation which his work deserves. Plin. ep. II 14 § 9 Quintiliano praeceptore meo. ib. VI 6 § 3. Mart. II 90 1—2 Quintiliane, vagae moderator summe iuventae, | gloria Romanae, Quintiliane, togae. Auson. grat. act. p. 712 Toll. Quintilianus consularia per Clementem ornamenta sortitus [this is probably alluded to in 197—8], *honestamenta nominis potius videtur, quam insignia potestatis habuisse*.

187 UT MULTUM Mart. X 11 5—6 *donavi tamen, inquis, amico milia quinque | et totam,* ut multum, *terque quaterque togam*.

SUFFICIENT in the father's opinion.

RES etc. XIV 59 seq. Plut. de educ. puer. 7. e. g. p. 4[f] Aristippus demanded a thousand drachmae of a father for the education of his son: *τοῦ δέ, ''Ηράκλεις' εἰπόντος 'ὡς ὑπέρπολυ τὸ αἴτημα· δύναμαι γὰρ ἀνδράποδον χιλίων πρίασθαι.' 'τοιγαροῦν' εἶπε 'δύο ἕξεις ἀνδράποδα, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν καὶ ὃν ἂν πρίῃ.'* Plat. Kleitoph. p. 407[b]. Contrast the conduct of Horace's father S. I 6 71 seq. Plin. h. n. VII § 128 says that the highest price known to him ever paid for a slave was 700,000 sesterces for a grammarian.

188 seq. whence then (if his profession is so little remunerative) has Qu. so many estates? He is a lucky man; and *your lucky man* (like the Stoic sage Hor. S. I 3 124 seq. id. ep. I 1 106 seq. *sapiens uno minor est Iove, dives, | liber, honoratus,* pulcher, *rex denique regum, | praecipue*

sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est) is handsome and able, wise and noble etc. 189 SALTUS see Forcellini or Freund s.v. 190 TRANSI pass by, do not take into account, instances of rare good fortune, such as Quintilian's III 114 n. Cic. fam. VIII 11 § 3 *quae digna sunt, selige; multa* transi. Quintil. X 1 § 56 n. 191 seq. the lucky man, as both wise and noble and high-born, sews, etc. 192 Rein in Pauly V p. 1234. Becker's Gallus III 168—170. Marquardt V 2 191—3. Down to 300 A.D. classes were distinguished by their clothing, and in particular by their shoes. The *mulleus* was a shoe with high sole like the *cothurnus*, which ran some way up the leg behind, where it was furnished with hooks (*malleoli*), to which the shoestrings were fastened. It is sometimes called *calceus patricius*. Festus p. 142 M. *mulleos genus calceorum aiunt esse, quibus reges Albanorum primi deinde patricii sunt usi.* M. Cato originum li. VII: '*qui magistratum curulem cepisset* (*calceos*) *mulleos alutaciniatos*' [*aluta laciniatos* Müller]. They were of a red colour (*mullus* being the red mullet) Plin. h. n. IX § 65. Zonar. VII 4. The upstart in Mart. seems to have usurped this distinction also II 29. 7—8 *non hesterna sedet* lunata *lingula* planta, | coccina *non laesum cingit* aluta *pedem.* corp. inscr. I p. 290 n. XXXIII. DCass. XLIII 43. They were afterwards a part of the triumphal, and finally of the consular uniform. *Calcei patricii* (Orelli inscr. 543) or senators' shoes came higher up the leg than ordinary *calcei* (Hor. s. I 6 27 *nigris medium impediit crus* | *pellibus.* Acron. ad l. *altiores sunt calcei senatorum.* Lyd. de mag. I 17. schol. Iuv. I 111. Apul. fl. I 8 *ex innumeris hominibus pauci senatores, ex senatoribus pauci nobili genere . . . . sed ut loquar de solo honore, non licet insignia eius vestitu vel* calceatu *temere usurpare.* edict. Dioclet. IX 6—8) and were fastened by four thongs (*corrigiae* Sen. de tranq. an. 11 § 9 *quae dignitas, cuius non praetextam . . . . et* lora patricia *sordes comitentur?*) and bore in front a crescent Isidor. XIX 34 4. Mart. I 49 31 lunata nusquam pellis. Stat. s. V 2. 27—28 *sic te, clare puer, genitum sibi* curia *sensit* | primaque patricia clausit vestigia luna. Plut. qu. Rom. 76 *διὰ τί τὰς ἐν τοῖς ὑποδήμασι σεληνίδας οἱ διαφέρειν δοκοῦντες εὐγενείᾳ φοροῦσιν*; Herodes Atticus said to one Bradua (who was *εὐδοκιμώτατος . . . ἐν τοῖς ὑπάτοις καὶ τὸ ξύμβολον τῆς εὐγενείας περιηρτημένος τῷ ὑποδήματι· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἐπισφύριον ἐλεφάντινον μηνοειδές*) Philostr. soph. II 1 § 18 '*τὴν εὐγένειαν ἐν τοῖς ἀστραγάλοις ἔχεις.*' Marcell. in Brunck anal. II 302 seq. ver. 23 seq. also in corp. inscr. 6280 B 27—29 *αὐτὰρ ὁ ἀστερόεντα περὶ σφυρὰ παιδὶ πέδιλα* | *δῶκεν ἔχειν . . . ὁ δὲ οἱ περὶ ποσσὶ σαωτὴρ* | *παμφανόων ἐνέκειτο σεληναίης κύκλος αἴγλης·* | *τὸν δὲ καὶ Αἰνεάδαι ποτ' ἀνερράψαντο πεδίλῳ,* | *σύμβολον Αὐσονίοισιν εὐγενέεσσι γεραιόν.* LUNAM called the Roman kappa by Suid. *χλαμύς* and Ioann. Antioch. in Müller fragm. hist. gr. IV 553 n. 33, who adds *ἐφόρουν οὖν οἱ πατρίκιοι τὰ καππάγια,* which last word seems to be the same as the *compagi* of edict. Diocl. IX 11, the *κάμπαγος* of Lyd. de mag. I 17 and the *compagum* of Capitol. Maximin. 28 § 8. SUBTEXIT ALUTAE cf. Auson. id. IV 30 *fallax scuticam* praetexit aluta. SUBTEXIT the *sub*, as in *subligo*, cf. *ὑπόδημα* etc. denotes the fastening upon the foot. ALUTAE XIV 282 n. Mart. Hor. supr. Mart. XII 26 9. Ov. a. a. III 271. The crescent was attached *to the front* of the shoe (hence *app.*). 193 IACULATOR the lucky man is unrivalled, no less in the sports of the Campus Martius than in the pleadings of the forum. 194 SI BERBRIXIT he sings

most sweetly, especially if he chances to be hoarse with a cold.

PERFRIXIT Mart. III 18 perfrixisse *tuas questa est praefatio fauces,| cum te excusaris, Maxime, quid recitas?* ['P must have had at first *perfricuit*: comp. Lucr. III 1044 *restinxit*.' H. A. J. M.]

DISTAT impersonal as in Hor. ep. I 17 44 etc.

195 SIDERA 200 n. EXCIPIANT XVI 3,

196 VAGITUS Stat. S. II 7 37. Varro in Gell. XVI 17 *pueri, simulatque parti sunt, eam primam vocem edunt, quae prima in Vaticano syllaba est: idcircoque* vagire *dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis* (hence we learn that the Romans pronounced *v* more as our *w*). A MATRE Colum. VIII 5 § 9 a matre pulli *non exiguis pretiis veneunt.* VFl. VII 621 of the earth-born slain by Iason *aut* primas a matre manus *premit obvius ante.* Hand Turs. I 20. RUBENTEM Iul. Capitol. Albin. 4 *exceptus utero, quod contra consuetudinem puerorum qui nascuntur et solent* rubere *esset candidissimus, Albinus est dictus.* Artemid. I 14 fin. *διὰ τὸ ἀφ' αἵματος τὸ βρέφος ἀποβεβλῆσθαι.* cod. VIII 51 *de his qui* sanguinolentos *nutriendos acceperunt.* IV 42 § 2. Gul. Brito Philipp. VII 541.

197—8 III 39—40. Plin. ep. IV 11 §§ 1—2 Corte *nunc eo decidit, ut* exsul de senatore, rhetor de oratore *fieret. itaque ipse in praefatione dixit dolenter et graviter:* 'quos tibi Fortuna, ludos facis? facis enim ex professoribus senatores, ex senatoribus professores.' Lucian Nigrin. 20. Suet. rhet. 1 *adeoque floruit* [rhetoric] *ut nonnulli* ex infima fortuna in ordinem senatorium, atque ad summos honores processerint. Ov. trist. III 11 67—8. Lucian rhet. pr. 2 consider how many who once were nothing *ἔνδοξοι καὶ πλούσιοι καὶ νὴ Δί' εὐγενέστατοι ἔδοξαν ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων.* Ammian. XIV 11 § 30 *haec* Fortuna mutabilis et inconstans fecit Agathoclen Siculum ex figulo regem et Dionysium gentium quondam terrorem Corinthi litterario ludo praefecit. Pertinax once kept a grammar school. Eugenius, who was set up by Arbogastes A.D. 392 as emperor of the west was a rhetorician. Ausonius, also a professor of rhetoric, was made consul by his pupil Gratian. See also Philostr. soph. II 32 of the sport of Fortune with Heliodorus. Tac. an. I 74 of informers *ex pauperibus divites, ex contemptis metuendi.* So the bar was a frequent avenue to power ib. III 75 *Capito Ateius . . . principem in civitate locum studiis civilibus adsecutus, sed avo centurione Sullano, patre praetorio.* cf. Iuv. VIII 47 n. Friedländer I³ 115 n. 2. 272.

197 DE V 25 n. Gronov. obs. IV 20 pp. 498—9 Fr. Grimm clav. N. T. 129 a fin.

199 VENTIDIUS XI 22. Gell. XV 4 *in sermonibus nuper fuit seniorum hominum et eruditorum,* multos *in vetere memoria* altissimum dignitatis gradum ascendisse ignobilissimos prius homines et despicatissimos. *nihil adeo de quoquam tantae admirationi fuit, quantae fuerunt, quae de* Ventidio Basso *scriptae sunt: eum Picentem fuisse,* genere et loco humili; *et matrem eius a Pompeio Strabone, Pompeii Magni patre, bello sociali . . . .* captam cum ipso esse [cf. *captivis* 201]; . . . *post, cum adolevisset, victum sibi aegre quaesisse eumque sordide invenisse comparandis mulis.* Planc. ap. Cic. fam. X 18 Ventidii mulionis *castra despicio.* Gell. ib. he became known to Caesar, was appointed tr. pl., praetor and in the same year (43 B.C.) consul; on which a lampoon was posted about the city: *concurrite omnes augures, haruspices.* | *portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens;* | nam mulos qui fricabat consul factus est. *eundem Bassum Suetonius Tranquillus praepositum esse a M. Antonio provinciis*

orientalibus [39, 38 B. C.] *Parthosque in Syriam introrumpentes tribus ab eo proeliis fusos scribit, eumque primum omnium de Parthis triumphasse* Nov. 27 B. C. 38. Vell. II 65 § 3 *vidit hic annus* Ventidium, *per quam urbem inter captivos Picentium in triumpho ductus erat, in ea consularem praetextam iungentem praetoriae. idem hic postea triumphavit.* Other authors have the same contrast VM. VI 9 § 9 (the chapter is *de mutatione morum aut fortunae*) *Asculo capto, Cn. Pompeius, Magni pater, P. Ventidium aetate puberem in triumpho suo populi oculis subiecit. hic est Ventidius, qui postea Romae ex Parthis et per Parthos de Crassi manibus in hostili solo miserabiliter iacentibus* triumphum *duxit. itaque,* qui captivus carcerem exhorruerat, victor Capitolium felicitate celebravit. Plin. h. n. VII § 135 also as an example of changing fortune. DCass. XLIX 21 fin. cf. Plut. Anton. 34. Verg. catal. 8 Heyne. Haakh in Pauly VI 2445. ind. Ios.

TULLIUS VIII 259—260 n. ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirīni | et fasces meruit *regum ultimus ille bonorum.* Schwegler I 713. DH. IV 27. Plut. fort. Rom. 10 Servius *αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὴν τύχην ἀνήψατε καὶ ἀνεδεῖτο τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐξ ἐκείνης· ὥστε καὶ συνεῖναι δοκεῖν αὐτῷ τὴν Τύχην, διά τινος θυρίδος καταβαίνουσαν εἰς τὸ δωμάτιον.* ib. fin. p. 323[d] thus the reign of Servius was *παντάπασι τῆς τύχης.* DCass. LVIII 7 § 2 Seianus had in his house an image of Fortune said to have belonged to Servius. 200 SIDUS 195. XVI 1—4. A. de Maury la magie et l'astrologie dans l'antiquité, Paris 1862.

201 SERVIS REGNA Sall. Iug. 62 § 9 *cum .... interdum secum reputaret* quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret. Sen. Phoen. 598 in servitutem cadere de regno *grave est.*

SERVIS such as Servius Tullius. cf. poet. ap. DCass. LX 29 § 3 *βασιλεῖς ἐγένοντο χοὶ πρὶν ὄντες ἀπόλοι.* CAPTIVIS such as was Ventidius. 202 CORVO RARIOR ALBO VI 165 rara *avis in terris* nigroque simillima cycno. Cic. cited on 32. Athen. VIII p. 360[ef]. Phalanthus, when besieged in a town of Rhodes by Iphiklus, had received an oracle, that he should remain master of the town *ἕως κόρακες λευκοὶ γένωνται*: Iphiklus, hearing of this, rubbed some crows with gypsum, and let them loose: Phalanthus, on seeing them, abandoned the town in despair. But see Aristot. h. a. III 12 § 1 *ὅταν ψύχῃ γίγνηται μᾶλλον, ἐνίοτε γίγνεται τῶν μονοχρόων ἐκ μελάνων .... λευκά, οἷον κόραξ.* 203 STERILIS CATHEDRAE Mart. I 76 14 steriles cathedras X 18 3 *st. amicum.* Auson. profess. 10 27—9 *qui profugus patria | mutasti* sterilem | *urbe alia* cathedram.

CATHEDRAE Tertull. adv. Valent. 11 *duae scholae protinus, duae* cathedrae. Plut. de aud. 11 p. 43[f] 'when sophists have risen from their chair, *ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου,* and have laid aside their books and their institutes, they appear in the real functions of life petty and subject to the vulgar.' Wytt. ib. and ind. Plut. *θρόνος.* Philostr. soph. I 23 § 1 Lollianus of Ephesus first presided over the chair at Athens, *τοῦ Ἀθήνησι θρόνου.* ib. 25 § 15. II 2 Theodotus, a pupil of Lollianus, first received the imperial stipend of 10,000 drachmae. 5 § 5. 10 §§ 4. 7. 8. Hadrianus Athenian professor under M. Aurelius. 12 § 4 Pollux promoted to the 'throne' at Athens by Commodus. c. 13 Pausanias and c. 16 Euodianus, professors at Rome. 19 § 1 and 20 § 1 and 26 § 1 Herakleides at Athens. 27 §§ 6. 9 Hippodromus at Athens. 30 § 1 1 bis. § 2 Philiskus, professor at Athens, lost the immunities which the Athenian chair had enjoyed. Ph. pleading *'σύ μοι λειτουργιῶν ἀτέλειαν δέδωκας δοὺς τὸν Ἀθήνησι θρόνον,' ἀναβοήσας ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ 'οὔτε σὺ' εἶπεν 'ἀτελὴς οὔτ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τῶν παιδευόντων· οὐ γὰρ*

ἂν ποτε διὰ σμικρὰ καὶ δύστηνα λογάρια τὰς πόλεις ἀφελοίμην τῶν λειτουργησόντων.' 33 § 2 Aspasius filled the chair at Rome with great distinction in his youth, but in his age was blamed for not resigning; Cassianus a candidate for the chair at Athens. Auson. of a portrait of the rhetor Rufus epigr. 47 *haec Rufi tabula est: nil verius. ipse ubi Rufus?* | '*in* cathedra.' *quid agit? 'hoc, quod et in tabula'* [i. e. *tacet*]. Also of the chairs of grammarians id. prof. 9 1. 10 24 seq. 11 3. 22 17. Du Cange *cathedra doctorum.* Cresol. theatr. rhet. IV 1.

204 THRASYMACHI an emendation of Ritschl's (opusc. II 541) for Thrasymachi, which is retained by Jahn and L. Müller de re metr. 352 who compares Rutil. it. I 595 *Lachanii;* also *Sicelides, Phylacides.* W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 70 supposes that some rhetorician of Caligula's time is meant, but every reader would at once think of the famous sophist of Chalkedon. Schol. *rhetoris apud Athenas, qui suspendio periit.* this is nowhere else mentioned, not even in his epitaph Athen. X 20 § 71 p. 454 τοὔνομα Θῆτα, Ῥῶ, Ἄλφα, Σάν, Ὗ, Μῦ, Ἄλφα, Ξῖ, Οὖ, Σάν. | πατρὶς Χαλκηδών, ἡ δὲ τέχνη σοφίη. He is an interlocutor in Plato's republic, where he appears as one who received payment for his instructions I p. 337[d]. cf. id. Phaedr. 266[e]. 267[c]. Ephipp. in Ath. XI p. 509[e]. He was regarded as the author of the *μικτὴ λέξις,* of which Plato and Isokrates were the chief examples DH. de vi Demosth. 3. Aristoph. seems to allude to his profession as a teacher of rhetoric in a passage, in which a son, who has surprised his old-fashioned father by various new-fangled expressions, at last uses the word καλοκαγαθεῖν on which the father exclaims: οἰμ', ὦ Θρασύμαχε, | τίς τοῦτο τῶν ξυνηγόρων τερθρεύεται; daetal. fr.[1] See Geel hist. sophist. 201—224. Cope in journ. of class. and sacr. philol. III 268—281. K. Fr. Hermann disp. de Thrasymacho Chalcedonio sophista, Götting. 1844, 4to.

SECUNDI CARRINATIS Secundus Carrinas *veneno perit, cum fugeret paupertatem.* So the schol., who seems to refer 205—6 to him. He was a rhetorician banished from Rome by Caligula DCass. cited 151 n. He may be the same as was sent by Nero to plunder the temples of Asia and Achaia A. D. 65 Tac. XV 45 *Graeca doctrina ore tenus exercitus.*

205 ET HUNC not Secundus; but, as the words *et hunc* shew, some third teacher. It is most natural (with some schol.) to understand by 'the needy teacher, for whom Athens had nothing better than a cup of hemlock,' Sokrates, *barbatum magistrum, sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae* (Pers. IV 1—2. cf. Iuv. XIII 185 seq.): but *hunc* seems to mean, *in our own day,* later still than *Carrinas* [yet see Quintil. XI 1 § 36 et hic, *qui bello civili se interfecit, Cato*] and *ausae* has little force, unless we suppose that some one is meant, who when banished retired to Athens, and there, as no one would venture to employ him, put an end to his life by taking poison. Nor was Sokrates a teacher of rhetoric. Markl. supposes that a verse is lost.

206 GELIDAS Aristoph. ran. 123 seq. Plat. Phaed. 118[a]. Plin. XXV § 151 cicuta *quoque* venenum est publica Atheniensium poena... *semini et foliis* refrigeratoria vis. *sic et necat.* incipiunt algere ab extremitatibus corporis. Dioscor. IV 74. Ov. amor. III 7 13—4 *tacta tamen veluti* gelida *mea membra* cicuta | *segnia propositum deseruere suum.*

CICUTAS Plut. Dion 58 ἡ χώρα [Attica] κάλλιστον μέλι καὶ κώνειον ὠκυμορώτατον ἀναδίδωσιν. id. Phok. 36 § 2. Philopoem. 20. Lys. adv. Eratosth. § 17. Lenz Botanik der alten Griechen u. Römer 574. VM. II 6 E §§ 7. 8 at Massilia and Ceos hemlock was supplied gratis by the state to such as could shew sufficient reason for

committing suicide. 207 TENUEM etc. supply *dent.* Verg. g. III 513 Forb. *di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum.* The prayer that the earth may rest lightly on the ashes of the deceased is very frequent in epitaphs eleg. in obit. Maecen. 141—2 tellus levis ossa teneto | *pendula librato pondus et ipsa tuum.* Orelli 3551. 4653 S. T. T. L. i. e. *sit tibi terra levis.* Ov. tr. III 3 75—6 *at tibi qui transis ne sit grave, quisquis amasti,* | *dicere,* '*Nasonis* molliter ossa cubent.' Pers. I 37 Jahn. On the other hand, a common imprecation was Sen. Hipp. 1280 gravisque tellus *impio capiti* incubet. Plin. h. n. II § 154 of earth *cuius* numen ultimum iam nullis precamur irati grave, *tamquam nesciamus hanc esse solam quae numquam irascatur homini.* SINE PONDERE joined as an adj. by *et* with *tenuem* Ov. m. I 20 *mollia cum duris,* sine pondere *habentia pondus.* 26 *ignea convexi vis et* sine pondere *caeli.* Heus. on Cic. off. III 24 § 2. Nägelsbach 203.

208 sometimes a sum of money was left in order to secure a constant supply of flowers on a tomb: Orelli 4417 *curatores substituam, qui vescantur ex horum hortorum reditu natali meo et* praebeant rosam in perpetuum. cf. 4418 seq. Pers. I 37. Simm. Theb. epigr. 2 in Brunck anal. I 168 ἀλλὰ σύ, Γαῖα, πέλοις ἀγαθὴ κούφη τ' Ἀκυλίνῳ, | καὶ δὲ παρὰ πλευρὰς ἄνθεα λαρὰ φύοις κ.τ.λ. epigr. adesp. 695 a. 5—6 ib. III 300. Suet. Aug. 18 Torr. 209 Quintil. II 2 § 4 cited 239 n. § 8 *praeceptoris, quem discipuli, si modo recte sunt instituti, et amant et verentur.* ib. 9 § 1 *discipulos id unum interim moneo, ut praeceptores suos non minus quam ipsa studia ament,* et parentes esse, non quidem corporum, sed mentium credant. Plut. Alex. 8 § 3 Alexander at one time loved Aristotle not less than Philip, ὡς δι' ἐκεῖνον μὲν ζῶν, διὰ τοῦτον δὲ καλῶς ζῶν. Medical students swore Hippokr. iusiur. I 1 K 'to regard him who had taught them the art as their parents, and to share their substance with him.' Iren. IV 41 2 qui enim ab aliquo edoctus est, verbo filius docentis dicitur, et ille eius pater. Clem. Al. str. I § 1 p. 316 fin. P πατέρας τοὺς κατηχήσαντάς φαμεν, see Potter. cf. Psellus de oper. daem. 140. 325. Aen. Gaz. 169 Boiss. The sophist Hippodromus Philostr. II 27 § 5 called a pupil his 'flesh and blood,' σπλάγχνα. Liban. ep. 1167. 1554. Isid. Pelus. ep. II 26. Ioan. Sarisb. polycrat. VII 14. Honor. Augustod. de philos. mund. IV 38 in bibl. max. patr. XX 1020^{d} plus ergo diligendi sunt boni doctores quam parentes. In the east from earliest times teachers have been called fathers or mothers, pupils sons or daughters 1 Kings 2 3. 5. 12. prov. 1 8. 21. 31. and *passim.* So Matt. 23 9. 1 Cor. 4 15. 2 Cor. 6 13. 12 14. 1 Tim. 1 2. Philem. 10. See lexx. to LXX and N. T. θυγατήρ. παῖς. πατήρ. τέκνον. υἱός. Schöttgen hor. hebr. I 745. So among the Greeks schools of poets were called Homeridae, of physicians Asclepiadae or ἰατρῶν παῖδες: so παῖδες φιλοσόφων, ῥητόρων. Hence the term *fathers* to designate the teachers of the Christian church. Artemid. II 69. Gataker on Antonin. I 13.

210 METUENS VIRGAE V 154 n. Luc. VII 373 domini metuentem .... Romam. Hor. s. II 2 110. Liv. XXII 3 § 4. Apul. met. I 9 Hild. VIRGAE I 15 n. Procop. bell. Goth. I 2 (II 14 3) τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ σκύτους δέος. Hieron. c. Rufin. III 6 II 536^{c} Vall. *nec tibi, ut dicis,* ferulas *adhibeo neque athenogeronta meum* scutica et plagis *litteras docere contendo.* ib. I 30 486^{ab} *ego certe ... memini me puerum cursitasse per cellulas servulorum, diem feriatum duxisse lusibus et ad* Orbilium saevientem *de aviae sinu tractum*

esse captivum. Phanias in anth. Pal. VI 294 Kallo dedicates to Hermes σύμβολ' ἀγωγᾶς παιδείου e.g. *ἱμάντα τε καὶ παρακοίταν | νάρθηκα, κροτάφων πλάκτορα νηπιάχων.* Burm. anth. II 268 *indoctus teneram suscepit Calculo pubem, | quam cogat primas discere litterulas.* | sed cum discipulos nullo terrore coercet | et ferulis culpas tollere cessat iners, | proiectis pueri tabulis Floralia ludunt, | *iam ludi nomen rite magister habet.* Ios. ant. XV 10 § 5 when Herod was at school, his Essene master, Menahem, predicted that he would be king. Herod reminded him that he was only a private person: on which Menahem smiling and τύπτων τῇ χειρὶ κατὰ τῶν γλουτῶν reiterated the prophecy. Gladiators also were caned with the *ferula* Sen. de morte Cl. 9 § 3 *qui contra hoc senatus consultum deus factus, eum dedi larvis et proximo munere inter novos auctoratos* ferulis vapulare *placet.* so slaves ib. 15 § 2. Sievers Libanius 30. 35.

ACHILLES Ov. a. a. I 11 seq. Phillyrides *puerum* cithara *perfecit* Achillen. | . . . poscente magistro | verberibus iussas praebuit ille manus. Hor. epod. 13 11 *nobilis ut* grandi [*tall,* as here] cecinit Centaurus alumno. Stat. Ach. II 371 seq.

211 PATRIS IN MONTIBUS Pelion Sidon. c. IX 130 seq. Peliaco [*Achilles*] *putatur antro | venatu* fidibus *palaestra et herbis | sub* Saturnigena sene institutus. ET CUI III 49 n. afraid of the rod, *and* not then venturesome enough to laugh etc. *tunc,* in that age of respect for teachers. 212 CITHAROEDI MAGISTRI Ov. Pont. III 3 43 *praemia nec* Chiron ab alumno *talia sumpsit.* Plut. de mus. 40 p. 1145—6. Eratosth. catast. 40. Hom. Il. I 186 seq. A 831. Müller Archäologie § 413 2. Chiron as an author Fabricius-Harles I 13—7. Warton-Hazlitt I 207.

CAUDA Sidon. c. I 17—8 *hos inter* Chiron ad plectra sonantia *saltans | flexit inepta sui membra facetus* equi. Ov. met. VI 126 *et Saturnus* equo *geminum* Chirona *crearit.*

213 Rufus (a rhetorical teacher of the day, not the Q. Curtius Rufus in Suet. iud. rhet. p. 99 Reiff.) and others are struck by their own pupils. See Plaut. Bacch. 121—169. 379. 404—498. esp. 438—448 *olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio, | quam magistro desinebat esse dicto oboediens.* | at nunc, prius quam septuennis est, si attingas eum manu, | extemplo puer paedagogo tabula disrumpit caput. | *quom patrem adeas postulatum, puero sic dicit pater:* | *'noster esto, dum te poteris defensare iniuria.'* | *provocatur paedagogus: 'eho senex minumi preti,* | ne attigas puerum istac causa, *quando fecit strenue.'* | fit magister quasi lucerna uncto expretus linteo. | *itur illinc iure dicto.* hocine pacto potest | inhibere imperium magister, si ipsus primus vapulet? Philostr. II 11 § 3 Chrestus detested τοὺς ἀλαζόνας τῶν νέων καίτοι χρησιμωτέρους τῶν ἄλλων ὄντας ἐς τὰς ξυμβολὰς τοῦ μισθοῦ. 21 § 3 in the school of Prokulus ὡς μὴ συρίττοιμεν ἀλλήλους μηδὲ σκώπτοιμεν ἃ ἐν ταῖς τῶν σοφιστῶν ξυνουσίαις φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι, ἀθρόοι ἐσεκαλούμεθα καὶ ἐκαθήμεθα ἐσκληθέντες οἱ μὲν παῖδες καὶ οἱ παιδαγωγοὶ μέσοι, τὰ μειράκια δ' αὐτοί. 26 § 1 Herakleides expelled from the throne at Athens by a plot of the partisans of Apollonius. Himer. ecl. 17 and or. 23 extempore harangues to riotous students; the reproof is so covert, as hardly to be perceptible. or. 19 addressed to students who had deserted his lecture to take part in a fray. Quintil. II 6 § 3 *libentius praecipientem audiunt quam reprehendentem. si qui vero paulo sunt vivaciores,* in his praesertim moribus, *etiam* irascuntur admoni-

tioni *et taciti repugnant.* Tac. dial. 35 *ut nunc adulescentuli nostri deducuntur in scaenam scholasticorum, qui* rhetores *vocantur, quos paulo ante Ciceronis tempora extitisse nec placuisse maioribus nostris ex eo manifestum est, quod Crasso et Domitio censoribus cludere, ut ait Cicero,* ludum impudentiae *iussi sunt. sed, ut dicere institueram, deducuntur in scholas, in quibus non facile dixerim utrumne locus ipse an condiscipuli an genus studiorum plus mali ingeniis adferant. nam* in loco nihil reverentiae est, *in quem nemo nisi aeque imperitus intrat.*
SUA QUEMQUE III 250. another reading is *quaeque*, which is also correct Cic. fin. v § 46 Madvig. id. acad. II § 19. Plin. ep. VII 9 § 15. Suet. Oct. 40. 66. Wagner in Philologus suppl. I Götting. 1860 368 seq.
214 Rufus was a Gaul, schol. accordingly his class nicknamed him the Allobrogian (VIII 13 n.) Cicero. cf. on the study of rhetoric in Gaul 148 n. 215 GREMIO XIV 327. Money was carried in the *sinus*. PALAEMONIS Suet. gr. 23 *luxuriae ita indulsit* [*Palaemon*], *ut saepius in die lavaret, nec sufficeret sumptibus, quamquam* ex schola quadringena annua caperet ac non multo minus ex re familiari. Q. Rhemnius Fannius Palaemon lived under Tiberius and Claudius, and though a profligate, enjoyed great reputation as a teacher. Quintilian (schol. Iuv. VI 452; Quintil. himself speaks of him as a contemporary I 4 § 20) and Persius (Jahn prol. p. VI seq. and the life of Pers. ib. p. 239) are said to have been his pupils. Plin. XIV §§. 49—51 speaks of a vineyard which Pal. bought and so much improved, that the simple neighbours attributed his success to hidden arts, and Seneca within ten years bought it of him for four times the original price. Some grammatical fragments ascribed to Palaemon still exist. 216 TAMEN grammarians recover from their pupils only a part of what they have earned: and yet even of that part something must go to the *custos* and the *dispensator*. 217 on the poverty of grammarians cf. x 115 n. 116 n. Suet. gr. 7 of M. Antonius Gnipho *comi facilique natura nec unquam de mercedibus pactus, eoque plura ex liberalitate discentium consecutus.* ib. 9 of Orbilius *librum etiam, cui est titulus περιαλγής, edidit continentem querellas de* iniuriis, quas professores neglegenter ab ambitione parentum acciperent. Pallad. Alex. epigr. 14 2 in Brunck anal. II 409 *γραμματικῆς ἀπόρου.* id. epigr. 30. ib. epigr. 41 *μῆνις Ἀχιλλῆος καὶ ἐμοὶ πρόφασις γεγένηται | οὐλομένης πενίης γραμματικευσαμένῳ. | εἶθε δὲ σὺν Δαναοῖς με κατέκτανε μῆνις ἐκείνη, | πρὶν χαλεπὸς λιμὸς γραμματικῆς ὀλέσῃ. | ἀλλ' ἴν' ἀφαρπάξῃ Βρισηΐδα πρὶν Ἀγαμέμνων, | τὴν δ' Ἑλένην ὁ Πάρις, πτωχὸς ἐγὼ γενόμην.* ib. 42—45. ib. 46 *ἐνθάδε παιδεύουσιν ὅσοις κεχόλωτο Σάραπις,· | τοῖσιν ἀπ' οὐλομένης μήνιδος ἀρχόμενοις· | ἔνθα τρόφος κατὰ μῆνα φέρει μισθὸν μετ' ἀνάγκης, | βύβλῳ καὶ χάρτῃ δησαμένη πενίην. | ὡς δὲ κάπνισμα φέρει παρὰ τὸν θρόνον* [i.e. *cathedram*] *ὡς παρὰ τύμβον, | τὸν μικρὸν χάρτην, τὸν παραριπτόμενον, | κλέπτει* [cf. *praemordet* etc.] *δ' ἐξ ὀλίγου μισθὸν καὶ χαλκὸν ἀμείβει, | καὶ μόλιβον μίσγει, καὶ τὸ ἔτος δέχεται. | ἦν δέ τις εἰς ἑνιαυτὸν ἄγῃ χρυσοῖο νόμισμα, | ἐνδεκάτῳ μηνί, πρὶν προφέρειν, μετέβη, | ἀγνώμων τε φανεὶς καὶ τὸν πρότερον διασύρας | γραμματικόν, στερέσας μισθὸν ὅλου ἐτέους.* Auson. epigr. 136. Hor. s. I 6 75 *ibant octonis referentes idibus aera.* Mart. V 56 cited 6 n. See Pliny's letter to Tac. IV 13 on the provision of a master for a school to be founded at Comum; he offered to contribute a part of the salary himself. dig. XVII 2 71 pr. *duo societatem inierunt,* ut grammaticam docerent et quod ex eo

artificio quaestus fecissent, *commune eorum esset.*

RHETORIS AERA Cas. and Manil. on Suet. Vesp. 18. Lucian Hermotim. 80 ἀπαιτῶν γὰρ παρά τινος τῶν μαθητῶν τὸν μισθόν, ἠγανάκτει, λέγων ὑπερήμερον εἶναι καὶ ἐκπρόθεσμον τοῦ ὁφλήματος, ὃν ἔδει πρὸ ἑκκαίδεκα ἡμερῶν ἐκτετικέναι τῇ ἕνῃ καὶ νέᾳ· οὕτω γὰρ συνθέσθαι. Marquardt v 1 94.

CUSTOS=paedagogus. Hor. s. 1 6 86 seq. *ipse mihi* custos *incorruptissimus omnes | circum doctores aderat; quid multa?* pudicum | *qui primus virtutis honos,* servavit *ab omni | non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi.* ib. 4 118. a. p. 161. Plaut. Bacch. 421—2. Mart. xi 39. Petron. 94 n. Tac. dial. 29 *at nunc natus infans delegatur Graeculae alicui ancillae,* cui adiungitur unus aut alter ex omnibus servis, plerumque vilissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio adcommodatus. horum fabulis et erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur; *nec quisquam in tota domo pensi habet quid coram infante domino aut dicat aut faciat.* The very parents encourage wantonness in their children. Theatre, amphitheatre, circus, are the one interest of old and young. *quos alios adulescentulorum sermones excipimus, si quando auditoria intravimus?* ne praeceptores quidem ullas crebriores cum auditoribus suis fabulas habent; colligunt enim discipulos non severitate disciplinae nec ingenii experimento, sed ambitione salutationum et inlecebris adulationis. Plut. de educ. 7 drunken and gluttonous slaves chosen as *paedagogi,* whereas for agriculture, trade, household management, the ablest and most trusty are chosen. Masters must be chosen blameless in life and manners and of much experience. Many parents, in spite of warning, commit their sons to profligate dullards, to save the stipend of a capable master; as if a man were anxious about the shoes, but careless about the feet. Sext. Emp. rhet. § 42 compares the demagogue to nurses: *αἱ μικρὸν τοῦ ψωμίσματος τοῖς παιδίοις διδοῦσαι τὸ ὅλον καταπίνουσι.* Marquardt v 1 114. Liban. or. ii 592. iii 255—7. iv 868. ep. 139. 172. 235. ep. lat. p. 737.

ACOENONOETUS cf. iii 67 n. v 45 *zelotypus.* schol. *communi carens sensu.* Gell. xii 12 Cicero borrowed money from P. Sulla, who was then accused, in order to buy a house. Being charged with taking this bribe from one who was on his trial, he denied both the loan and the purchase. Shortly afterwards he bought the house and was upbraided for the lie. He laughed *'ἀκοινονόητοι' inquit 'estis, cum ignoratis, prudentis et cauti patrisfamilias esse, quod emere velit, empturum sese negare propter competitores emptionis.'*

219 QUI DISPENSAT i 91 n. Suet. Aug. 67 Torr.

QUI DISPENSAT, FRANGIT SIBI DCass. LVII 10 § 4 all money given by Tiberius was counted out before his eyes; for as in the time of Augustus *μεγάλα ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων οἱ δοτῆρες αὐτῶν ἀπετέμνοντο,* Tib. was very watchful against like abuses in his day.

CEDE etc. bear with the fraud and bate a little of your just demand, like a retail-dealer, who will take a price much less than he at first put upon his goods. Theophrastus speaks of various arts by which fathers evade paying for their children's schooling char. 22 *καὶ τὰ παιδία δὲ δεινὸς [ὁ ἀνελεύθερος] μὴ πέμψαι εἰς διδασκάλου, ὅταν ᾖ τὸ ἀποδιδόναι, ... ἀλλὰ φῆσαι, κακῶς ἔχειν, ἵνα μὴ συμβάλλωνται.* ib. 30 *καὶ τῶν υἱῶν δὲ μὴ πορευομένων εἰς τὸ διδασκαλεῖον διὰ τὴν ἀρρωστίαν, ἀφαιρεῖν τοῦ μισθοῦ κατὰ λόγον καὶ τὸν 'Ανθεστηριῶνα τὸν ὅλον μὴ πέμπειν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰ μαθήματα, διὰ τὸ θέας εἶναι πολλάς, ἵνα μὴ τὸν μισθὸν ἐκτίνῃ.*

220 PATERE Luc. viii 749 cedis *et ipsa rogo* paterisque *haec damna sepulchri.*

221 INSTITOR

a factor, manager, foreman dig. XIV 3 18 *qui tabernae locove ad emendum vendendumve praeponitur, quique sine loco ad eundem actum praeponitur;* a traveller hawker or pedlar ib. 5 § 4 *etiam eos* institores *dicendos placuit,* quibus vestiarii vel linteарii dant vestem circumferendam et distrahendam, *quos vulgo circitores appellamus.* ib. § 7. Ov. a. a. I 421. They were commonly slaves or freedmen dig. XIV 3 *de institoria actione.* Liv. XXII 25 § 19 of C. Terentius Varro *patrem lanium fuisse ferunt, ipsum* institorem mercis, *filioque hoc ipso in* servilia *eius artis ministeria usum.* Mühlmann II 1148. Movers Phönizier II 3 110. TEGETIS V 8 n.

CADURCI VI 537 with schol. Vall. cf. VIII 145 n. Plin. XIX § 13 *in culcitis praecipuam gloriam* Cadurci *obtinent.* He is speaking of the different kinds of linen. Bedding of linen, so called from the Cadurci, whose district was afterwards called *Cahorsin,* now *Querci,* in Guienne, who were famous for the manufacture Strab. IV p. 191.

222 PEREAT 174. III 124. IV 56. Provided you do not utterly lose the fruits of your labour. NOCTIS Ov. amor. I 13 17—8 tu pueros somno fraudas tradisque magistris, | *ut subeant tenerae verbera saeva manus.* Teles in Stob. fl. XCVIII 72 after the child has escaped the nurse he falls under the *paedagogus,* trainer, *grammarian,* musician, painter. As time goes on the arithmetician, geometrician, riding-master, are added to the list, *ὑπὸ τούτων πάντων μαστιγοῦται, ὄρθρου ἐγείρεται, σχολάσαι οὐκ ἔστιν.* Mart. IX 59 9 *nec* matutini *cirrata caterva* magistri. ib. 69 1 seq. *quid tibi nobiscum est,* ludi scelerate magister, | *invisum pueris virginibusque caput?* | nondum cristati rupere silentia galli: | murmure iam saevo verberibusque tonas. id. XII 57 4—5 *negant vitam* | ludimagistri mane. Auson. id. IV 29—30 nec matutinis agitet formido sub horis, | quod sceptrum vibrat ferulae. 223 SEDISTI the master sits on the *cathedra* 203 n., while the class stands around 226. Prudent. peristeph. IX 21 2 (the whole poem gives a lively picture of a school) *praefuerat studiis puerilibus et grege multo* | *saeptus* magister litterarum sederat. Zonar. XIII 19 III 231 seq. D Theodosius finding his sons seated, while their teacher Arsenius stood, bid him be seated, while they stood and so they continued their lessons from that time. Once Arsenius had occasion to flog Arkadius, which so exasperated the prince, that he conspired against his life. 224 OBLIQUO LANAM DEDUCERE FERRO i. e. to card (*carere*) wool, or prepare it for spinning, the business of *carminatores* (Orelli 4103) or *pectinatores* (Henzen 7265). Claud. Eutr. II 381 seq. *doctissimus artis* | *quondam lanificae, moderator* pectinis unci. | *non alius lanam purgatis sordibus aeque* | *praebuerit calathis; similis nec pinguia quisquam* | *vellera per tenues ferri producere rimas.* Marquardt V 2 116—7. 225 LUCERNAS brought by the scholars. 227 FLACCUS as Horace predicted, when he said to his book ep. I 20 17—8 *hoc quoque te manet, ut* pueros elementa docentem | occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus. id. s. II 10 75. He himself learnt Homer at school ep. II 2 42. cf. I 126—131. Quintil. I 8 §§ 5—6 *optime institutum est, ut ab Homero et* Vergilio lectio inciperet . . . . *utiles tragoediae: alunt et* lyrici; *si tamen in his non auctores modo, sed etiam partes operis elegeris. nam et Graeci licenter multa, et* Horatium in quibusdam nolim interpretari. Auson. id. IV 55—6 *te praeeunte, nepos, modulata poemata* Flacci, | *altisonumque iterum fas est didicisse* Maronem.

FULIGO smoke from the lamps. MARONI

Auson. epigr. 137 1 arma virumque *docens atque* arma virumque *peritus.* Quintil. x 1 § 85 *apud nos* Vergilius *auspicatissimum dederit exordium.* on the poets read in schools cf. ib. § 86 seq. Nep. ap. Suet. gr. 4 poetarum interpretes, *qui a Graecis γραμματικοί nominentur.* ib. 11 *Cato grammaticus, Latina Siren,* | qui solus legit ac facit poetas. ib. 16 *primus dicitur* [Q. Caecilius Epirota] *Latine ex tempore disputasse primusque* Vergilium et alios poetas novos praelegere coepisse. *quod etiam Domiti Marsi versus indicat:* Epirota tenellorum nutricula vatum. ib. 23 Palaemon boasted that his name was inserted in the bucolics not at hap-hazard, *sed praesagiente Vergilio fore quandoque* omnium poetarum ac poematum Palaemonem iudicem. Cic. orat. § 72. de divin. I §§ 34. 116. Phaedr. III epil. 33 *quondam legi quam puer sententiam,* a line of Ennius. comment. ad Petron. 5 det primos versibus annos. August. conf. I 13 § 20 seq. civ. D. I 3. Macrob. Sat. I 24 § 5. Gell. XVI 6. Oros. I 18 p. 72 H of Aeneas ludi litterarii disciplina nostrae quoque memoriae inustum. Plin. ep. II 14 § 2 *sic in foro pueros a centumviralibus causis auspicari,* ut ab Homero in scholis. Mart. VIII 3 13—6 *an iuvat ad tragicos soccum transferre cothurnos,* | *aspera vel paribus bella tonare modis,* | praelegat ut tumidus rauca te voce magister| oderit et grandis virgo bonusque puer? Gell. VI=VII 17. XIII 31=30. XV 9. XIX 10. XX 10 (in all three places grammarians are discomfited by proof of their ignorance of Ennius or Caecilius, Plautus, Varro or Verg.). Epikt. man. 49 when any one boasts that he understands and can expound Chrysippus, say to yourself, 'if Chrysippus had not written obscurely, this man would have had nothing to boast of. If I admire interpretation by itself, apart from practice, I have turned out a *grammarian* instead of a philosopher; excepting indeed that I expound Chrysippus in place of *Homer.*' Greg. Naz. or. 43 (the famous funeral oration on Basil, giving a curious account of student life at Athens) 23 I p. 788[a] ἢ [γραμματικὴ] γλῶσσαν ἐξελληνίζει [Iuv. 230] καὶ ἱστορίαν συνάγει [Iuv. 234 seq.] καὶ νομοθετεῖ ποιήμασιν. Theodoret. serm. de fide IV 467[e] Par. 1642 'most of these do not know even Achilles' wrath, ἐξ ἧς ἄρχεσθαι τῶν ἐλλογίμων μαθημάτων εἴωθε τὰ μειράκια.' Quintil. x 1 §§ 36 l. 35 n. 53 l. 36 n. 54 l. 4 n. 59 l. 31 n. Sext. Empir. adv. gramm. *passim.* Marquardt V 1 192. Du Cange *literator.* Cramer Gesch. d. Erziehung I 282 seq. Lauer Gesch. d. homer. Poesie 5 seq. Limburg Brouwer hist. de la civilis. des Grecs V 22. 60. 72. 91.

228 XI 7. Seldom however (small as the sum is which will content the grammarian) can the amount be recovered without a trial before the tribune, i. e. the *tribunus plebis,* who appears to have had a kind of judicial authority under the empire Tac. XIII 28 *simul prohibiti* tribuni *ius praetorum et consulum praeripere, aut vocare ex Italia* [lest they should encroach on the jurisdiction of the consuls and praetors they were forbidden to summon people from the country for trial; we may infer then that they had the *vocatio* in the city, which was not the case under the republic] *cum quibus lege agi posset. addidit L. Piso, . . . ne quid intra domum* [i. e. sed pro tribunali] *pro potestate adverterent, neve multam ab iis dictam quaestores aerarii in publicas tabulas ante quattuor menses referrent; medio temporis contra dicere liceret, deque eo consules statuerent.* [Quintil.] decl. 380 tribuni cognoscunt, *non utrum scriptum sed quare scriptum sit.* Rein in Pauly *tribuni* p. 2116. Becker II 3 255. Gell. XIII 12 § 9. Mommsen die röm. Tribus 50 adds Plin. ep. I 23 where he discusses the question whether a tribune ought to appear

in court as an advocate. id. pan. 95. DCass. LV 8 § 7. Spartian. Sev. 3 § 7. cod. Th. XII 1 74 § 3.

229 VOS you parents: the remaining verses are ironical.

230 that the teacher be never at fault in accidence or syntax VI 453. See the dispute between two grammarians as to the voc. of *egregius* in Gell. XIV 5. L. Lersch die Sprachphilosophie der Alten, Bonn, 1838–41.

231 HISTORIAS Cic. de or. I § 187. Sen. ep. 88 § 2 seq. grammaticus circa curam sermonis versatur, *et, si latius evagari vult,* circa historias; *iam ut longissime fines suos proferat,* circa carmina. *quid horum ad virtutem viam sternit? syllabarum enarratio et* verborum diligentia *et* fabularum memoria *et versuum lex ac modificatio?* Quintil. I 8 § 18 seq. (the chapter ends with the words *mihi inter virtutes grammatici habebitur, aliqua nescire): partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est,* ratio loquendi *et* enarratio auctorum; *quarum illam* methodicen, *hanc* historicen *vocant.* ib. 2 § 14. 9 § 1. X 1 § 31 l. 30 n. Iuv. VI 451 *nec* historias *sciat omnes.* Tales, whether legendary or historical. Suet. gr. 11 summum grammaticum, optimum poetam | omnes solvere posse quaestiones, | unum deficere expedire nomen. ib. 20 *quem* [Corn. Alexandrum grammaticum] *propter* antiquitatis notitiam polyhistorem *multi, quidam* historiam *vocabant.* Sext. Empir. adv. gramm. I c. 12 treats of the historical part of grammar: see the whole book with Dionys. Thrax as there cited. Augustin. de ord. II 12 § 37 *poterat iam perfecta esse* grammatica, *sed quia ipso nomine profiteri se litteras clamat, unde etiam Latine litteratura dicitur, factum est ut quidquid dignum memoria litteris mandaretur, ad eam necessario pertineret ... huic* disciplinae accessit historia, non tam ipsis historicis quam grammaticis laboriosa. Auson. prof. 21 25—6 *ambo loqui faciles, ambo* omnia carmina docti, | callentes mythωn plasmata et historiam. Ios. c. Ap. II 8 turpe est, historiae veram notitiam si proferre grammaticus non possit. OMNES to be taken both with *historias* and *auctores.*

232 I 7 n.

233 THERMAS *balnea* are bathing-rooms or houses, *thermae* large buildings intended for gymnastic exercises and also supplied with hot water and vapour baths. Preller die Regionen der St. Rom 105 seq. The *thermae* of Agrippa are called γυμνάσιον DCass. LIII 27 § 1; as are those of Nero ib. LXI 21 § 1. Tac. XIV 47. Marquardt V 1 281 seq. Becker Gallus III^3 68—114. PHOEBI a *balneator* of the day 4 n. schol. *privatae balneae, quae Daphnes appellantur.* cf. Marquardt V 1 280. Gell. III 1 Gellius was walking in the spring *apud balneas Titias* with the philosopher Favorinus, and as they walked Sall. Cat. was read, and questions arising out of it propounded to the company. So ib. XVIII 4 *in Sandaliario forte apud librarios* Sulpicius Apollinaris unmasked a pretender, *iactatorem quempiam et venditatorem Sallustianae lectionis.* Themist. or 21 p. 259^{bc} self-praise always nauseous, whether in the man of money, displaying his plate and his purple, or in the braggart soldier of comedy, but most of all in the scholar, making a show of his memory and learning, counting up the works of Plato and Aristotle at every time and on every occasion, κἂν συλλουσόμενον παρακαλῇς κἂν συνδειπνήσοντα ἄγῃς, κἂν ὑπὲρ Αἰσχύλου πυνθάνῃ, κἂν ποῖα νῆσος Σιμωνίδου τοῦ μελοποιοῦ.

234 NUTRICEM schol. *Tisiphonen.* Serv. Aen. VII 1 Aeneia nutrix *hanc alii Aeneae, alii Creusae, alii Ascanii volunt,* is a parallel. ANCHISAE the father of Aeneas. On such questions, *quae erant dediscenda, si scires,* e.g. *de Aeneae matre vera* (Sen.

ep. 88 § 32 seq.) cf. ib. § 5 seq. 108 § 30. de brev. vit. 13 § 2 seq. Stob. fl. IV 54. Gell. XIV 6 a friend who had spent his life in study, lent Gellius 'to adorn his *Attic nights*' a vast note-book filled with recondite extracts, e.g. why Telemachus woke Pisistratus who was sleeping by his side with his foot, not with his hand; the names of the comrades of Ulixes who were torn by Scylla; in what verse the words become longer each by a syllable than the last etc. ib. XVIII 2 Roman students in Athens met at dinner, where the host proposed a prize of an ancient author, Greek or Latin, and a laurel crown for the successful solution of some question: *quaerebatur autem res huiuscemodi: aut sententia* poetae *veteris lepide obscura, non anxie, aut* historiae *antiquioris requisitio aut decreti cuiuspiam ex philosophia perperam invulgati purgatio aut captionis sophisticae solutio aut inopinati rariorisque verbi indagatio aut tempus item in verbo perspicuo obscurissimum.* The seven *quaesita* related i to a passage of Ennius; ii to Plato's community of women; iii the sophisms 1) *quod non perdidisti, habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua.* 2) *quod ego sum, id tu non es.* 3) *cum mentior et mentiri me dico, mentior an verum dico?* iv *quam ob causam patricii Megalensibus mutitare soliti sint, plebes Cerealibus?* v what poet uses the verb *verant?* this question alone was left unsolved, no one remembering Enn. an. XIII. vi the meaning of 'asphodel' and of 'the half is more than the whole' in Hesiod. vii whether *scripserim, legerim, venerim,* are of past or future time, or both? ib. XX 7. Quintil. I 8 § 18 seq. Auson. prof. XXI 25 seq. XXII. Suet. Tib. 70 *maxime tamen curavit* notitiam historiae fabularis, *usque ad ineptias atque derisum. nam et* grammaticos, *quod genus hominum praecipue, ut diximus, appetebat, eiusmodi fere quaestionibus experiebatur.* 'quae mater Hecubae?' 'quod Achilli nomen inter virgines fuisset?' 'quid Sirenes cantare sint solitae?' ib. 56. Plut. de def. orac. 17 p. 419e. Hadrian had the same mania Spartian 16 § 8. 20 § 1. August. l. l. *nostros familiares graviter miserari soleo,* qui si non responderint, quid vocata sit mater Euryali, accusantur inscitiae. Philipp. epigr. 43 5—6 *οἷς τὸ* MIN *ἦ* ΣΦΙΝ | *εὕαδε, καὶ ζητεῖν εἰ κύνας εἶχε Κύκλωψ.* Kynulk. in Athen. XIII p. 610c the names of the heroes in the Trojan horse; which of Odysseus' followers were eaten by the Kyklops, and which by the Laestrygones. The deipnosophists of Ath. and Plut. qu. Rom., qu. Gr., qu. conv. contain many exx. of this class of questions. cf. Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. § 277 IV 268. Wouwer polym. X. Two classes of grammarians were called *ἐνστατικοί* and *λυτικοί*: the former proposed such questions, the latter (e.g. Sosibius, Athen. XI 493—4) solved them Gräfenh. ib. cf. I 201. II § 106 11 seq. pp. 332 seq. III § 223 p. 223 seq. Lehrs de Aristarchi stud. Homer. 219. Cresol. theatr. rhet. V 13.

235 ANCHEMOLI a warrior who fought under Turnus Aen. X 388—9 *Rhoeti de gente vetusta* | Anchemolum, *thalamos ausum incestare* novercae. Serv. ad l. *haec fabula in Latinis nusquam invenitur auctoribus. Avienus tamen, qui totum [Vergilium et] Livium iambis scripsit, hanc commemorat, dicens Graecam esse. Rhoetus ergo Marrhubiorum rex fuerat in Italia, qui* Anchemolo filio Casperiam superduxit novercam: *hanc privignus stupravit. quo cognito, cum eum pater prosequeretur et ad poenam vocaret, fugiens ille se ad Daunum contulit. [merito ergo in bello Turni, Dauni filio Anchemolus gratiam reddit].*

QUOT ACESTES VIXERIT ANNIS Aen. V 73 aevi maturus Acestes cf. ib. 35 seq.

236 ib. I 195 vina *bonus* quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes | litore Trinacrio.

237 EXIGITE XIII 36. Suet.

Tiber. 19 *disciplinam acerrime* exegit. UT MORES TENEROS etc. Plin. ep. VII 9 § 11 *ut* laus est cerae, mollis cedensque sequatur | si doctos digitos iussaque fiat opus. | . . . sic hominum ingenium flecti ducique per artes | non rigidas docta mobilitate decet. Pers. v 39 *et premitur ratione animus vincique laborat | artificemque* tuo ducit sub pollice *vultum*. id. III 23—24. Hor. a. p. 163 cereus in vitium flecti. Plat. rep. II p. 377° πλάττειν τὰς ψυχάς. ib.ᵇ μάλιστα γὰρ δὴ τότε [*in youth*] πλάττεται καὶ ἐνδύεται τύπος ὃν ἄν τις βούληται ἐνσημήνασθαι ἑκάστῳ. Wytt. on Plut. mor. p. 3.

POLLICE Stat. Ach. I 332 *qualiter* artifici victurae pollice cerae | *accipiunt formas ignemque manumque sequuntur*. Ov. m. X 284. According to Polykletus the work is hardest Plut. de prof. in virt. 17 fin. p. 86ᵃ οἷς ἂν εἰς ὄνυχα ὁ πηλὸς ἁφίκηται. Wytt. ad loc. Müller Archäol. § 305 7.

239 seq. 218 n. X 224 n. 296 n. Aeschin. adv. Timarch. §§ 9—12. Phaedr. III 10 21—3 *cubiculum uxoris petens, | in quo dormire mater natum iusserat |* aetatem adultam servans diligentius. comment. on Petron. 85. Quintil. II 2 e. g. §§ 3—4 teneriores annos ab iniuria sanctitas docentis custodiat et ferociores a licentia gravitas deterreat. *neque vero satis est summam praestare abstinentiam, nisi disciplinae severitate convenientium quoque ad se mores adstrinxerit.* sumat igitur ante omnia parentis erga discipulos suos animum, ac succedere se in eorum locum, a quibus sibi liberi tradantur, existimet. ipse nec habeat vitia nec ferat. §§ 14—5 *pueros adulescentibus sedere permixtos non placet mihi. nam etiamsi vir talis, qualem esse oportet studiis moribusque praepositum, modestam habere potest etiam iuventutem: tamen vel infirmitas a robustioribus separanda est et carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspicione. haec notanda breviter existimavi. nam ut* absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola ne praecipiendum quidem credo. id. I 2 § 2 seq. 3 § 17. Plin. ep. III 3 §§ 3—4 *adhuc illum pueritiae ratio intra contubernium tuum tenuit, praeceptores domi habuit, ubi est vel erroribus modica vel etiam nulla materia. iam studia eius extra limen proferenda sunt, iam circumspiciendus rhetor Latinus,* cuius scholae severitas pudor imprimis castitas constet. *adest enim adulescenti nostro, cum ceteris naturae fortunaeque dotibus,* eximia corporis pulchritudo cui in hoc lubrico aetatis non praeceptor modo, sed etiam custos rectorque quaerendus est etc. ib. 16 § 3 *filius decessit eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia.* IV 13 § 4 Pliny to his fellow-townsmen, recommending them to establish a school at Comum *ubi enim aut iucundius morarentur, quam in patria, aut* pudicius continerentur, *quam sub oculis parentum?* Plat. Protag. p. 325ᵈ seq. Lucian conviv. 26. Liban. ep. 1235. 1458.

240 FACIANT Petron. 87 *quare non* facimus? Erhard ib. 9. Jahn on Pers. p. 178. VICIBUS VI 311 *in vices*. Plin. h. n. VII § 15 *androgynos . . . utriusque naturae inter se* vicibus *coeuntes*.

241 IN FINE Mart. IX 69 1. 242 INQUIT 'they say' III 153 n. XIV 153. ANNUS 217 n. Macrob. cited on X 115. 'The yearly income of a grammarian does not exceed a jockey's earnings in a single race.'

243 POSTULAT the famous dispute between Ambrose and Theodosius had its origin in a riot provoked by the refusal of a general to liberate a favorite charioteer at the demand of the populace of Thessalonica Sozom. VII 25. Rufin. II 18. cf. DCass LXIX 16 § 3.

AURUM 112 n. schol. *in theatro solent petere quinque aureos: nam non licebat amplius dare.* cf. Capitolin. Antonin. philos. 11 § 4. But the victor in the Circensian games is here meant. Mart. IV 67 his aged friend Gaurus lately asked the praetor for 100,000 sesterces, which added to what he had would make up the census of a knight. *praetor ait 'scis me* Scorpo Thalloque daturum, | atque utinam centum milia sola darem.' | *a pudet ingratae, pudet a male divitis arcae!* | quod non das equiti, vis dare, praetor, equo? id. X 74 5 cum Scorpus una quindecim graves hora | ferventis auri victor auferat saccos. Suet. Claud. 21 *adeo ut* oblatos victoribus aureos *prolata sinistra pariter cum vulgo voce digitisque numeraret.* DCass. LXXVII 10 of Caracalla *ἡρμηλάτει τε τῷ οὐενετίῳ στολῇ χρώμενος . . . ἀγωνοθέτην δὲ ἢ τῶν ἐξελευθέρων τινὰ ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν πλουσίων ἐκάθιζεν, ἵνα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἀναλίσκηται· προσεκύνει τε αὐτοὺς κάτωθεν τῇ μάστιγι· καὶ χρυσοῦς ὥσπερ τις τῶν ταπεινοτάτων ἤτει.* id. LXXIX 14. 16. In the time of Verus it became usual to demand gold for victorious horses Capitol. Ver. 6. Friedländer II^{2} 157 seq. 185—7. 364—384. large sums were lavished by Herod on charioteers at Caesarea Ios. bell. I 21 § 8.

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